





# Census of India, 1931

VOLUME XVII

PUNJAB

PART I.

REPORT

BY

KHAN AHMAD HASAN KHAN, M A, K S,  
SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS  
PUNJAB & DELHI

1933

PRINTED AT THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS

Lahore

Price : Rs. 4-12-0 or 7s. 2d.

## Revised List of Agents for the Sale of Punjab Government Publications.

### ON THE CONTINENT AND UNITED KINGDOM.

Publications obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, at India House, Aldwych, London, W. O. 2, or through any book seller:—

### IN INDIA.

The GENERAL MANAGER, "The Quami Daler and the Union Press Amritsar.

Messrs. D. B. TARAPORWALA, Sons & Co., Bombay

Messrs. W. NEWMAN & Co. Limited, Calcutta

Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. RAMA KRISHNA & Sons Lahore

The SECRETARY Punjab Religious Book Society Lahore

The UNIVERSITY Book Agency Kachari Road Lahore.

L. RAM LAL SURI Proprietor "The Students Own Agency" Lahore.

L. DEWAN CHAND Proprietor The Mercantile Press, Lahore.

The MANAGER, Mafiz- Am Press, Lahore.

The PROPRIETOR, Punjab Law Book Mart, Lahore

The MANAGER PROPRIETOR, The Commercial Book Company Lahore.

Messrs. GOPAL SINGH SURI & Co., Law Booksellers and Binders, Lahore.

R. S. JAURA, Esq. B.A., B.T., The Students Popular Depot Amritsar, Lahore.

Messrs. R. CAMERON & Co., 11 A. Haldar Lane, Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

Messrs. B. PARKER & Co. Booksellers and Publishers, Narnangi Pote Baroda.

Messrs. DES BROTHERS, Booksellers and Publishers, Amritsar, Lahore.

The MANAGER, "The Firm Book Depot, opposite Tonga Stand of Lahari Gate Lahore.

The MANAGER, The English Book Depot, Taj Road, Agra.

\*The MANAGER PARTNER, The Bombay Book Depot, Booksellers and Publishers, Girgaon, Bombay

\*The PROPRIETOR, The Book Company Calcutta.

\*Messrs. CHATTERJI & Co., Booksellers, 201 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

\*The MANAGER, Standard Book Depot, Lahore.

The PROPRIETOR, Aftab Punjab General Law Book Agency Lahore.

The MANAGER, Oxford Book and Stationary Co., The Mall Lahore.

The PROPRIETOR, City Book Co., Post Box No. 232, Madras

The MANAGER, The New Book Depot, No. 79 The Mall, Simla.

These firms will be allowed discount at 10%.

## ABRIDGED TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter	Subject	Pages
	Introduction	1
I	Distribution and movement of the population	1
II	Cities, towns and villages	88
III	Birth-place and migration	118
IV	Age	125
V	Sex	151
VI	Civil condition	169
VII	Infirmities	195
VIII	Occupations or means of livelihood	208
IX	Literacy	248
X	Language	271
XI	Religion	288
XII	Race, tribe and caste	322
	Appendices	369
	Index of the more important subjects and terms	1

## DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS

Paragraph.	Subject	Pages
	INTRODUCTION.	
1	Preface	1
2	Previous censuses	1
3	Changes in boundaries and areas	11
4	Operations of the present census	11
5	Initial arrangements	11
6	House numbering	11
7	The preliminary enumeration	11
8	The final census	111
9	Non-synchronous censuses	111
10	Attitude of the public	111
11	Arrangements for Railways, Fairs and Migratory population	111
12	Provisional Totals	v
13	Slip copying	v
14	Sorting	v
15	Compilation	vi
16	Publication	vi
17	Cost of census	vi
18	Acknowledgments	vi

### CHAPTER I—Distribution and Movement of the Population.

#### SECTION 1 —THE AREA DEALT WITH

1	Introductory	1
2	Administrative Divisions	2
3	Natural Divisions	3
4	External changes in boundaries	5
5	Internal changes	6
6	Area figures	7

#### SECTION 2 —POPULATION

7	General	7
8	The "Census"	8
9	Provisional Totals	9

#### SECTION 3 —AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY.

10	Density	11
11	Density in Administrative Divisions	18
12	Density in Districts and States	18

#### SECTION 4 —VARIATIONS IN POPULATION

13	Past Censuses	14
14	Variations in population (1855—1921)	15
15	Conditions of the previous decade (1911—1921)	16



Paragraph	Subject	Page
-----------	---------	------

# SECTION 5.—CONDITIONS OF THE LAST DECADE.

16	General	20
17	Health conditions	22
18	Hospitals and Dispensaries	27
19	Definitions	27
20	Agricultural conditions	23
21	Agriculture	29
22	Improvement in methods of Agriculture	34
23	Fruit Orchards	35
24	Use of improved implements	35
25	Agricultural stock and its care	35
26	Horse mule and cattle-breeding	36
27	Prevention and treatment of cattle diseases	37
28	Irrigation	37
29	Battlej Valley Project	39
30	Trade	40
31	Industry	41
32	Two new sources of wealth	43
33	Joint Stock Companies	44
34	Wages	47
35	Prices	43
36	Road communications	49
37	Railway transport	50
38	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	52
39	Co-operative movement	53
40	Education	59
41	Panchayat system	60
42	Rural uplift	61
43	The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme	62
44	Broad-casting	62

# SECTION 6.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

45	Increase in population	63
46	The causes of the variation in the population	63
47	Natural increase births and deaths	66
48	Age distribution	68
49	Sex proportion	69
50	Influence of religion on the movement of the population	69

# SECTION 7.—MOVEMENT IN SMALLER UNITS

51	Movement in Natural Divisions	70
52	Movement in each British District	71
53	Pressure on resources	73
54	Movement in Punjab States	77
55	Accuracy of census figures	79

# SECTION 8.—HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

56	General	80
57	Definition of census house	80
58	Number of persons per house	81

## Subsidiary Tables

I.—Density water supply and crops	84
II.—Distribution of the population classified according to density	85
III.—Variation in relation to density since 1921	85
IV.—Variation in natural population	86
V.—Comparison with vital statistics of British Territory only	86
VI.—Variation by tahsils classified according to density	87
VII.—Persons per house and houses per square mile	87

**CHAPTER II.—Cities, Towns and Villages.**

59	General	88
60	Division of population as rural and urban	89
61	Urban population	90
62	Population of towns by class	91
63	Individual cities and towns	93
64	Urban population by religion	96
65	Urban sex ratio	96
66	Rural population	96
67	Average size and distance between villages ..	97
68	Some statistics of rural population	97
69	Rural population by religion	98

*Subsidiary Tables*

I	—Distribution of the population between towns and villages	99
II	—Number <i>per mille</i> of the total population of each main religion, who live in towns	100
III	—Towns classified by population	100
IV	—Cities and selected towns	100
V	—Distribution of urban population according to size and in rural territory 1881—1931	101
VI	—Classification of urban population and population of rural territory as constituted in 1931 with increase since 1921	101
VII	—Places classed as towns in each of the last six censuses classified according to the present population	102
VIII	—Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the population of towns in the inter-censal periods	105
IX	—Rural density, Census 1931	106
X	—Statement showing average population and area per village in Tahsil, Census 1931	109
XI	—Statement showing average number of persons per house (in Tahsil or State), 1931	111

**CHAPTER III—Birth-place and Migration.**

70	General	118
71	Casual migration	114
72	Other kinds of migration	115
73	Temporary migration	115
74	Periodic migration	116
75	Semi-permanent migration	117
76	Permanent migration	117
77	Reasons for small amount of migration	118

*Subsidiary Tables*

I	—Immigration to all Districts and States of the Province	120
II	—Emigration from the Province	121
III	—Migration between the Province and other parts of India	121
IV	—Showing the details of emigrants to different Indian Provinces and States and some foreign countries by sex	124

**CHAPTER IV.—Age**

78	Introductory	125
79	Peculiarities of age returns	126
80	Smoothing of figures	126
81	Different methods of recording age	128
82	Age distribution at different censuses	128
83	Variation in individual age-groups	130
84	Age distribution compared to other countries	131
85	Mean age	132
86	Mean age in Natural Divisions	133
87	Longevity in different areas	133
88	Quinquennial births and age-groups	134
89	Census as a test of vital record	135
90	Effect of migration on age distribution	135
91	Age distribution by caste	136

Paragraph.	Subject.	Pages.
<i>Subsidiary Tables.</i>		
I.—	Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each Natural Division at six censuses and mean age	137
II.—	Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion (six censuses)	138
III.—	Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes	139
IV.—	Proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14—43 in certain castes also of married females aged 14—43 per 100 females	140
V.—	Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females by District or State and Natural Division	141
V A.—	Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females by Natural Division	143
VI.—	Variation in population at certain age-periods since 1901 by District or State and Natural Division	143
VII.—	Reported birth-rate by sex and Natural Division (for British Territory only)	145
VIII.—	Reported death rate by sex and Natural Divisions (for British Territory only)	145
IX.—	Annual reported death rate by sex and age in decades per wife living at same age according to the census of 1921 (for British Territory only)	146
X.—	Actual recorded deaths from certain diseases and death rate per wife of each sex (for British Territory only)	147
XI.—	Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex by individual year of age according to actual returns in census schedules	148
XII.—	The ratio of the number of males, females and persons per 100,000 at the census of 1921 to those of the census of 1931 for each year of age, as recorded in the census schedules	149
XIII.—	Statement showing the recorded births and deaths since 1891 (for British Territory only)	150
<b>CHAPTER V—Sex.</b>		
91	Proportion of the sexes	151
92	Sex at birth	152
93	Masculinity at birth	153
94	Female infanticide	154
95	Neglect of females	155
96	Recorded male and female death-rates	155
97	Sex proportion in natural population	159
98	Comparison with other provinces and countries	159
99	Sex proportion in different localities	159
100	Sex proportion in smaller units	160
101	Sex proportion by religion and localities	160
102	Sex proportion by caste	161

*Subsidiary Tables.*

I.—	General proportion of the sexes by Natural Divisions, Districts and States for six censuses	163
II.—	Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three censuses	164
III.—	Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and Natural Divisions	164
IV.—	Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes and tribes at different ages, 1931 census	165
V.—	Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901—1910 1911—20 and 1921—1930 (for British Territory only)	166
VI.—	Number of deaths of each sex at different ages (for British Territory only)	167
VII.—	Number of births and deaths of main religions by sex (for British Territory only).	167
VIII.—	Number of females per 1,000 males (by Tahals)	168

## CHAPTER VI.—Civil Condition.

104	Introductory ..	169
105	Movement in actual figures .. ..	171
106	Proportional distribution according to age and civil condition	172
107	Age at marriage .. ..	172
108	Age at marriage from census data	174
109	Proportion of sexes in marriageable population	176
110	Polygamy ..	177
111	Polyandry	178
112	Special inquiry into marriage and fertility	178
113	Size of the family correlated to occupation of husband	178
114	Size of the family by religion and class	179
115	Size of the family according to age of wife at marriage	180
116	The amount of sterility	182
117	Duration of marriages and size of family	181
118	Fertility data compared with general census	185
119	The widowed	185
120	Proportion of widows among females of main religions	186
121	Proportion of widows in different areas	187
122	Proportion of widows among different castes	187
123	Widow remarriage	188

*Subsidiary Tables*

I	—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the last five censuses	189
II	—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and Natural Division	190
III	—Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion	191
IV	—Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and Natural Divisions	192
V	—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes	192

## CHAPTER VII—Infirmities

124	General	195
125	Insane	195
126	Local distribution of insanity	195
127	Sex proportion and age distribution among the insane	196
128	Punjab Mental Hospital	197
129	The deaf and dumb	197
130	Age distribution of deaf-mutes	198
131	Local distribution of deaf mutes	198
132	The blind	199
133	Age distribution of the blind	200
134	Measures for combating blindness	200
135	Leprosy and its local distribution	201
136	Leprosy at different ages	202
137	Proportion of sexes among the leprosy	202
138	Leprosy Asylums in the Province	202
139	Age distribution among different infirmities and total population	203
140	Comparison of the number of the infirm with other provinces	203
141	Sex proportion by age among the infirm	204

*Subsidiary Tables*

I	—Infirm per 100,000 of the population of each sex at each of the last five censuses	205
II	—Infirm per 100,000 and females infirm per 1,000 males at certain age periods ..	207
III	—Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex (five censuses)	207

Paragraph.	Subject	Page.
------------	---------	-------

## CHAPTER VIII.—Occupations or Means of Livelihood

### SECTION 1.—GENERAL.

142	Instructions about the return of occupations	208
143	Changes in instructions since 1921	211
144	Classification of occupations	212
145	Comparison with the figures of last census	214
146	Earners and working dependants	215
147	Female worker	216
149	Subsidiary occupations	217
149	Comparison of the population of workers with that province	218
150	Distribution of non-working dependant	219

### SECTION 2.—DETAILED EXAMINATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

151	Detailed examination of occupational distribution	220
152	Cultivation	220
153	Cultivating owners and tenant	221
154	Agricultural labourers	221
155	Cultivating owners and co-sharers in holdings	222
156	Cultivation of special crops, etc.	224
157	Stock raising	224
158	Birds and bees	225
159	Order 1.—Fishing	225
160	Sub-class II, Order 2 Exploitation of Minerals	225
161	Class B	225
162	Sub-class III, Industry	225
163	Sub-class IV Transport	227
164	Sub-class V Trade	228
165	Class C Administration, Public Force	230
166	Service of the State	230
167	Professions and Liberal arts	230
168	Class D Miscellaneous	230
169	Beggars and vagrants	231

### SECTION 3.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES.

170	Occupations of selected castes	231
171	Occupations of Brahman	232
172	Female workers in each caste	232

### SECTION 4.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

173	Educated unemployment	233
	Table XII.—Educated unemployment	234

#### Subsidiary Tables.

I (a).—General distribution of earners (Principal occupation) and working dependants	235
I (b).—General distribution of earners subsidiary occupations	236
II ( ).—Distribution of earners (Principal occupation) and working dependant by sub-classes in Natural Divisions Districts and States	237
II (b).—Distribution of earners (Subsidiary occupation) by sub-classes in Natural Divisions District and States	238
III.—Occupations of females by sub-classes orders and selected groups	239
IV.—Selected occupation giving comparative figures for 1931 and 1921	241
V.—Occupations of selected castes	241
VI.—Number of persons employed on the 15th February 1931 on the Rail ways, in the Irrigation Department and Posts Office Telegraph and Engineering Department	247

## CHAPTER IX —Literacy

174	General	248
175	Local distribution of literacy	249
176	Literacy in cities and selected towns	251
177	Literacy by main religions	252
178	Progress of literacy in younger generation	253
179	Returns of Education Department	254
180	Adult literacy	255
181	Literacy by selected castes	258
182	Literacy in English	259
183	English literacy by castes	259
184	Literacy in vernaculars	260
185	Comparison with other provinces	261

### *Subsidiary Tables*

I	—Literacy by age, sex and religion (reproduced in the text)	252
II	—Literacy by age, sex and locality	262
III	—Literacy by religion, sex and locality	263
IV	—English literacy by age, sex and locality (four decades)	265
V	—Literacy by caste	266
VI	—Progress of literacy since 1881	267
VII	—Absolute figures of literacy at certain ages with 000's omitted	267
VIII	—Showing the growth in the number of educational Institutions, scholars and expenditure from 1889-90 to 1930 81 from the returns of the Education Department	268
IX	—Showing the number of schools and scholars by Tahsil and District according to the returns supplied by the Director, Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1930-31	270

## CHAPTER X —Language

186	General	271
187	Scheme of classification of languages	272
188	The linguistic families	273
189	Indo-European languages	273
190	Tibeto-Chinese languages	273
191	Linguistic division	273
192	Punjabi	274
193	Lahnda or Western Punjabi	274
194	Hindustani	275
195	Western Pahari	275
196	Rajasthani	275
197	Pashto	276
198	Balochi	276
199	English	276
200	Tibeto Chinese languages	276
201	Kashmiri	276
202	Sindhi	277
203	Nepali	277
204	Minor languages, Odia	277
205	Persian	277
206	Bhili	277
207	Bengali	278
208	Gujarati	278
209	Marhatti	278
210	Tamil and Telugu	278
211	Arabic	278
212	Central Pahari	278
213	Other minor languages	278
214	Bilingualism	279
215	Literacy activity in different languages	280

### *Subsidiary Tables*

I	— Distribution of total population by mother tongue according to census of 1931	283
II	—Part I. Distribution by language of the population of each district	284

Paragraph.	Subject.	Pages.
	II.—Part II. Distribution by language of the population of each district (Subsidiary languages)	285
	III.—Showing the number of books published annually in each language from 1922—1931	287

## CHAPTER XL—Religion.

### SECTION 1—GENERAL.

216	General	288
217	Attitude of the public towards religion figures	290
218	Proportion of numerical strength by religion.	290
219	Revolt of untouchables	294

### SECTION 2—HINDUS.

220	Distribution of Hindus in the Punjab	295
221	Causes of decreasing number of Hindus	296
222	Child marriage and its effect on fecundity	296
223	Effect of residence in towns	297
224	Effect of food on fecundity	298
225	Present condition of the Hindus	299
226	Brahman, Khatri and Arora	299
227	Hindu Rajputs and Jats	300
228	Decrease among Hindu occupational castes	300
229	Hindu sects	301
230	New sects returned among Hindus at this census	302

### SECTION 3—SIKHS.

231	General	303
232	Variation in number of Sikhs at past censuses	304
233	Sikh growth due to absorption of Hindus	306
234	Percentage increase of Sikhs in smaller units	307
235	Strength of Sikh sects	309

### SECTION 4.—AD-DHARMS.

236	General	310
-----	---------	-----

### SECTION 5.—MUSLIMS.

237	General	311
238	Muslim sects	312

### SECTION 6.—CHRISTIANS.

239	General	313
240	Local distribution of Christians	314

### SECTION 7—MINOR RELIGIONS.

241	Jains	315
242	Buddhists	315
243	Zoroastrians	315
244	Jews	316
245	Indefinite beliefs	316

Appendix L—Actual population of main religions and depressed classes and their proportion per 10,000 of the total population for each District and State of the Punjab Province

317

#### Summary Tables.

I.—General distribution of the population by religion at each of the last six censuses with variation per cent.	318
II.—Distribution by Districts or States of the main religions at each of the last six censuses	319
III.—Christians—Number and variations (six censuses)	321
IV.—Religions of urban and rural population.	321

Paragraph	Subject	Pages
<b>CHAPTER XII —Race, Tribe and Caste.</b>		
246	General ..	322
247	Classification of castes	323
248	Option to return any caste .. .	325
249	Castes of females .	326
250	Origin of the caste system	326
251	Present numerical strength of castes and tribes	327
252	Important castes .	327
253	Variation in caste figures during last decade ..	328
254	Aggarwal .	329
255	Alur	329
256	Aram	329
257	Arora	329
258	Awan .	330
259	Bagaria ..	331
260	Bawaria	331
261	Bilochi .	331
262	Brahman	332
263	Chamars including Ramdasias and Hindu Mochis ..	333
264	Chhumba	334
265	Chuhra	334
266	Chhumba .	335
267	Dagi and Koli	336
268	Dhiman Brahman	336
269	Dumna	337
270	Faqr .	338
271	Ghirath	338
272	Ghosi	339
273	Gujjar .	339
274	Harnu .. ..	339
275	Jat . .. ..	339
276	Hindu Sikh border ..	340
277	Sikh Jat	341
278	Muslim Jat	342
279	Proportion of workers among Jats	342
280	Jhuwar	343
281	Julaha	343
282	Kabar	343
283	Kamboh	344
284	Kashmiri	344
285	Khatra ..	345
286	Kumhar .	345
287	Lohar .. .	346
288	Machhi ..	347
289	Mahtam ..	347
290	Mali	347
291	Megh .	347
292	Meo .. ..	348
293	Mirasi .. ..	348
294	Mochi	348
295	Mussalli	349
296	Nai	349
297	Od .. ..	350
298	Pakhiwara	350
299	Pathan ..	350
300	Qasab ..	351
301	Rajput .	352
302	Ramdasia .. ..	354
303	Sami	354
304	Sansi .	354
305	Sarera ..	355
306	Sayad .	355
307	Sheikh ..	355
308	Sunar	356
309	Tank Kshatriya	356
310	Tarkhan	357
311	Teli ..	357
312	' No caste ' entry .	357



Paragraph.	Subject.	Page.
813	Representation of castes in services	853
814	Strength and distribution (Europeans and Anglo-Indians)	860
815	Comparison with the past returns	860
	Appendix I to Chapter XII.—Number of persons belonging to occupational castes who returned themselves as Tank Kachatriya and Dhiman Brahman	862
	Appendix II to Chapter XII.—Castes claimed	864

*Subsidiary Tables.*

I.—Actual and proportional figures of castes classified according to their traditional occupations	866
II.—Variation in caste, tribe since 1881	867

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.—Vital statistics	869
Appendix II.—Leprosy	870
Appendix III.—Depressed classes	873
Index of the more important subjects and terms	i



have been adjusted so as to apply to existing divisions and not to the divisions which existed at the time those statistics were prepared. In this way alone a comparison is possible at present.

Changes in  
Boundaries  
and Areas

8 Paragraphs 4 to 6 of the report deal with changes in the boundaries of administrative units that have taken place during the last decade. There has been no change of any importance since 1921.

Operations  
of the  
Census

4 The census operations have been discussed at length in the Administrative Volume, Part IV of this Report but as that Volume is intended only for departmental and local use I propose briefly to describe here each stage of the operations which in point of procedure have practically remained unchanged since last census.

Initial  
Arrangements

5 I assumed charge of my duties on the 1st April 1930 and lost no time in setting about the work. I issued my preliminary circular together with the first three Chapters of the Provincial Census Code in the first week of May. The circular contained a *résumé* of all the stages of the Enumeration work while the three Chapters of the Code supplied the necessary guidance for the preliminaries which had to be got through before the commencement of house numbering. District Census Officers in every district and Census Superintendents in every state were appointed and the preparation of General Village and Town Registers on which the formation of census divisions rests was taken in hand at once. The General Village Register showed for each taluk the names of all villages and the number of houses in each while the Town Register showed for each town the names of wards *moallahs* etc., and the number of houses in each. Sketch maps of villages and towns were also prepared showing the houses in each village and town. The next step was to parcel out all villages and towns into Blocks in which the enumeration could be carried out by one enumerator. These Blocks were grouped in Circles under Superintendents, and Circles again grouped in Charges under Charge Superintendents. In the towns care was taken that the Circles should be coterminous with the Administrative and Elective wards. These divisions were roughly marked on the skeleton maps and finally revised after the completion of house-numbering. At the time of the final census there were 18,340 Blocks, 14,580 Circles and 1,018 Charges and the enumeration was carried out by 180,631 Enumerators under the direction of 11,570 Supervisors and 1,039 Charge Superintendents. In the rural areas the Field Kanungos and Patwaris as a rule acted as Charge Superintendents and Supervisors respectively. In the cities and towns the supervising agency was recruited mostly from amongst Municipal officials. The Enumerators both in the urban and rural areas were mainly voluntary non-official workers. The appointment orders were issued under the provisions of the Census Code and each enumerator was treated as a public servant.

House-  
numbering

6 The next item in the programme after the census divisions had been provisionally fixed was the numbering of all houses. This work commenced about the middle of September and was completed within two months. Every house, which was likely to be occupied on the final census night was marked with a number all houses in a Circle being numbered serially. In rural areas the house-numbering was carried out by the Supervisors who were as a rule Patwaris, while in cities and towns the Municipal or Notified Area Committees had the useful done. The total number of houses numbered in the whole Province was 8,167,782 but on the final census night a considerable number of houses which bore numbers had no occupants, the number of occupied houses being 5,013,652, or 73 per cent. of the houses numbered. When the house-numbering was completed in the middle of November the census divisions were revised and fixed finally.

The  
Preliminary  
Instructions

7 In August a complete issue of the Census Code and the Manual of Instructions for the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors were supplied to each district and state. On 1st instructions for the guidance of enumerators were printed on the cover of the Enumeration Books.

Early in September before the house-numbering, actually commenced the necessary training was imparted by the District Census Officers and State Census Superintendents to the census staff. From the middle of November to the end of December the staff was trained in the work of enumeration the instructions

filtering through from the Provincial Superintendent down to the Enumerator. District Census Officers and State Census Superintendents gave a practical training to the Charge Superintendents, who in their turn instructed the Supervisors. The Enumerators were trained by the Supervisors during December and January.

The whole month of January was devoted to the work of preliminary enumeration in rural areas, while in the cities and towns it began on the 20th January and was finished in most places by the middle of February. There was an Enumeration Book for each Block, it consisted of a cover and a certain number of schedules, which were stitched together. The cover contained brief instructions for the Enumerator and an abstract to be completed and detached after the final enumeration. The schedules had 18 columns which were to contain particulars about each person enumerated. The first column was meant for the house number, and each page could contain particulars about eight persons.

In the course of the preliminary enumeration which in towns was generally carried out by enumerators, the work was checked by the supervising staff and care was taken to bring the entries up to date even during the period intervening between the preliminary enumeration and the final census. Entries were made in the schedules only about those persons who were to be present in the houses on the final census night.

8 The final census was merely the process of bringing up to date the entries made in the schedules during the preliminary enumeration. It began at 7 P.M. on the 26th February and lasted until midnight. The Enumerators went round their Blocks, and verified the entries in respect of each house. Persons who had arrived after the preliminary enumeration, *i.e.*, guests or newly-born children, were entered in the schedules, and the entries about those who had left the house or died were scored out. Early next morning the Enumerators met the Supervisor at an appointed place, gave a serial number to each entry in the book and struck out totals of occupied houses, persons, males and females. Similar totals were prepared by the Supervisors for their Circles and by the Charge Superintendents for their Charges. The charge summaries were totalled for the district or the state at the district or state headquarters and then telegraphed to me at Lahore and to the Census Commissioner for India at Delhi.

9 In some parts of the Province the countryside is wild and the danger from wild beasts considerable, and it was therefore considered advisable, as in 1921, to hold the final enumeration before sunset on the census day. Such tracts are the Morni *ilaga* in the Ambala District, certain isolated parts of the Gurgaon District and the Bilochi Trans-frontier Tract. In the high mountains of the Himalayas more serious variations from the normal procedure were necessary, as they become snow-bound during winter and some of them as early as September. On the present occasion more tracts (detailed in the margin) had to be subjected to a non-synchronous census, as the census took place about the end of February or nearly three weeks earlier than the census date in 1921. The results of the non-synchronous census were treated as part of the February census.

	Date of Census
KANGRA DISTRICT—	
Kothi Kohr and Sower including Bara	20 9-30
Bhangal	5 9 30
Lahul and Spiti	5 12 30
Kulu, Rupi and Siraj	
CHAMBA STATE—	7 9 30
Panglo and Chamba Lahul	15 12 30
Traita, Chanauta and Brahmanr	
MANDI STATE—	
Kardar circles of Chohar, Badar, Uttarsal, Sanor and Saraj	5 12-30
BASHIAH (SIMLA HILL STATES)—	1 12 30
Chini and Dodra	

10 The census of 1931 was held during a period of political upheaval accompanied by an economic depression. The people knew that the future constitution of India was being moulded, and that their political rights mainly depended on the census figures. In these circumstances, the various communities made efforts to secure their full representation by having all their individuals recorded in the census schedules, and in some cases they did not hesitate to swell their numbers by unfair means. The menial classes, mainly Chamars and Chuhars in the central Punjab, in order to consolidate their position wanted to return their religion as "Ad-Dharmi." A tug-of-war started in some districts, and Ad-Dharmis were required by Sikhs and Hindus

The Final Census

Non-synchronous Census

Attitude of the Public

not to return themselves as Ad Dharmas. Particularly in Ambala, Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Lyallpur the Sikh land-owners employed all sorts of measures not infrequently bordering on terrorism, to secure the return of religion of Chuhars and Chamars as Sikhs.\* In some urban areas the Enumerators made efforts to swell the figures of their community by bogus entries and to curtail those of a rival community by scoring out the entries made in the course of the preliminary enumeration. In one town the various communities in order to secure more seats on the Municipality sent for their friends from the neighbouring villages in order to have them recorded as town-dwellers on the final census night and thus to increase their numerical strength. The effort however proved valueless as the numerical strength of all the communities rose uniformly leaving undisturbed their proportions resulting from the preliminary enumeration.

In some large urban areas the work of many Enumerators was characterized by apathy and indifference and consequently there were many cases of omission. Thus the excess resulting from bogus entries was counteracted to a certain extent at least by cases of omission. But for the keenness and vigilance exercised by the various District Census Officers the cases of omission or artificial swelling of figures would have been more numerous and on a much larger scale. It has to be remembered that bogus entries made of houses and individuals left unenumerated in certain areas cannot materially affect the census figures which run into millions.

Another tendency noticeable on the present occasion was to return Urdu or Hindi as the language instead of Punjabi. This tendency was mainly confined to large towns. In the matter of script also the town-dwellers in some places evinced keenness to return themselves as literate with a view to swell the figures of literacy for their community.

A marked tendency was to return a caste other than traditional. Members of certain occupational castes sought to be returned under an agricultural caste, e.g., Muslim *tarkhans* and *lokars* as Awans, *naras* and *jalahas* as Rajputs etc. Hindu *lokars* and *tarkhans* were anxious to return themselves as Dhiman Brahmans, Hindu *naras* as Brahmans, Hindu *darns* *dholas* etc. as Tank Kshatriyas and Sikh *lokars* and *tarkhans* as Ramgarhas.

11 Though the date of the general census is chosen so as not to clash with large congregations of people on the occasion of festivals or at certain places of pilgrimage, it is impossible to avoid some of the ordinary local gatherings. Adequate arrangements for fairs and other large gatherings of people were made beforehand and in some districts such as Rohtak and Ludhiana several thousands of persons attending fairs were enumerated by the special staff employed.

Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of persons travelling by rail on the census night and as each was enumerated he was given a pass to prevent him from being enumerated a second time and as a further precaution his ticket was marked with the letter E to indicate that he had been enumerated. The Railway census was carried out under the supervision of the civil authorities and the Agent or Manager of each Railway line nominated a Railway officer to assist the District or State officer in the organization of the Railway census in the district or state. The Railway stations were made into separate Blocks or Circles in the districts or states in which they were situated and the special enumerating staff known as Platform Enumerators was employed at each station at 7 P.M. on the night of the 29th February and remained on duty till 6 A.M. next morning. The staff enumerated each passenger alighting or en-training who did not possess a pass. There were however some people on trains who had entrained before sunset and had not left the train until next morning and even they were not allowed to escape enumeration. The running

\*The Deputy Commissioner of Ambala (Mr. Flowerbank) in his report on the census operations says:— The Sikhs did increase their number by all possible means. They persuaded their heads (village headmen) and others to give their religion as Sikh. They started regular propaganda in most of the villages. For instance in village Kalaur this propaganda was carried to its extreme, and the Mahajans, Chamars, and even Christians were forced to give their religion as Sikh.

The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana (Mr. Connor) remarks:— The proprietary bodies of villages put great pressure upon their members to return themselves as Sikhs, and I think they succeeded to great extent in some villages.

The Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore (Mr. MacFarquhar) says:— Ad-Dharmas were really anxious to consolidate their position as a separate community but as there was no law in rural areas great pressure was brought to bear by their Sikh headmen to return themselves as Mahabud Sikhs or Sikhs instead of Ad-Dharmas. Many such Ad-Dharmas had to yield under the pressure, they being the village headmen generally.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur, Lahore and Multan have made similar remarks.

train Enumerators were employed throughout the night to count the persons in running trains, and all trains were stopped at 6 A M on the 26th February, and all passengers who had not got passes were enumerated

For persons journeying by road during the census night Enumerators were posted at all main roads and ferries, while definite instructions were issued for the enumeration of troops on march. Regarding the persons spending the night in fields or at wells in the villages, the instructions were that they should be enumerated as being present in their houses, as also persons in towns dining out with friends

12 As explained in paragraph 8 the totals for each district and state were prepared with all possible promptness after the census. These totals included all persons enumerated at their houses or while travelling, and care was taken to add up the figures of the non-synchronous areas. The District or State authorities took all possible measures to ensure a speedy collection of figures from remote places, and camels, ponies, motor-cars and lorries were among the means so employed

Provisional  
Totals

The Kapurthala, Patandi, Nabha, Jind and Loharu States were all able to telegraph their provisional totals to me and to the Census Commissioner for India on the 27th February, while in British Territory Gurgaon, Mianwali, Kangra, Jullundur and the Trans-frontier Baluch Tract of Dera Ghazi Khan telegraphed the totals on the 1st March. In most cases the totals had been received by the 3rd March, and only seven districts and two states (Maleikotla and Simla Hill States) remained to telegraph them on the 4th and 5th March. The figures telegraphed so promptly are compared below with those finally tabulated, and the negligible difference between the two totals points to the high standard of accuracy attained

	Occupied houses	Persons	Males	Females	Variation per cent
PUNJAB					
Provisional Totals	6,004,717	28,490,057	15,558,230	12,931,827	003
Final Totals	5,943,652	28,490,857	15,561,194	12,929,623	

13 The next stage in the operations was to get the entries in the general schedules copied on to slips. The slips were issued in five different colours, one for each of the main religions and one for all other religions. Sex and civil condition were indicated by symbols on the slips, the symbol for unmarried of each sex was printed on each slip to be converted to "married" or "widowed" by hand according to requirements. Thus there were five different colours and two different symbols giving a total of ten easily distinguished slips. The other particulars recorded about each person were written out by hand in the slips, a previously arranged system of abbreviations being used. Special slips were issued for the recording of infirmities

Slip-  
copying

The work of slip-copying was done by the revenue staff at the Tahsil headquarters, while in the case of large towns it was done by copyists engaged by Municipal Committees. For rural areas and small towns the Patwaris acted as copyists, and their work was on the whole satisfactory, while that done in Municipalities with a few exceptions was susceptible of much improvement, mainly owing to the temporary staff employed lacking a sense of responsibility. In most places the copying work was commenced on the 1st March and completed within a fortnight. In some Municipalities considerable delay occurred, and the slips came in about the end of April or nearly a month and-a-half after the due date

14 Two Central Sorting offices were opened at Lahore and one at Delhi, and the completed slips were sent to these offices, where large staffs sorted them according to the various heads required for each table of the Report. The Delhi Sorting office dealt with the slips of the Delhi Province, the districts of the Ambala Division and the neighbouring states. The Phulkian States, Patiala, Jind and Nabha, and Bahawalpur State carried out their own sorting and compilation.

Sorting

The two Sorting offices at Lahore divided up the rest of the districts and states for the sorting work. At each Sorting office care was taken that the slips of different units to appear in the tables remained separate. Information for each of the Imperial Tables was extracted one by one as also for the Provincial Tables appearing in Part III. The results of the sorting were filled up in Sorters tickets which were sent on to the Central Compilation office at Lahore. This work was finished in about five months.

Compilation.

15 During this stage the entries in Sorters tickets of different religions and localities were copied out in registers, and taluk and district totals as well as totals for certain towns were struck for all the tables. The final tables were then prepared and from them the derivative tables, known as subsidiary tables which appear at the end of each Chapter of this Report. The Compilation office was in charge of my Personal Assistant who had under him a large staff of Inspectors and Compilers, and the office began to function in May 1931. The first table was sent to the press in September 1931 and the last table was finally printed off in November 1932.

Publication.

16 The results of the census are published in four parts, and the months in which these were issued or in which it is expected that they will issue are as follows —

Part I—The Report during April 1933

Part II.—The Imperial Tables during February 1933

Part III—Appendices to the Imperial Tables during March 1933.

Part IV—The Administrative Volume during April 1933

Cost of Census.

17 The census of the two Provinces (Punjab and Delhi) has cost Government Rs. 3,57,762 which works out at Rs. 12-4-5 for every 1,000 persons enumerated, this compares with Rs. 759,221 or Rs. 14-0-8 for every 1,000 persons in 1921. In addition to this sum of Rs. 3,57,762, the total cost of the census includes Rs. 28,984-12-0 recovered from Municipalities etc., on account of the cost of tabulation, Rs. 8,912-4-0 recovered from Indian States on account of the cost of forms, sorting and compilation. The Indian States have reported a cost of Rs. 68,735 for the enumeration carried out by them. The Princely States and Bahawalpur have been omitted altogether in the calculation of these figures as they carried out the whole of the operations themselves.

Acknowledgements.

18. It is with a sense of very great pleasure that I now turn to my last duty which is to thank all those to whose help and co-operation the successful completion of the census operations is due. In this grateful acknowledgment I include all officials and non-officials who in one way or other participated in the census work without expectation of any remuneration or reward. In particular I wish to acknowledge the great service rendered by the revenue agency of the Province without whose help the success of the enumeration or slip-copying work would be well nigh impossible. It is true that no other branch of public service contributes to the census operations the same amount of attention and trained ability. The Patwaris and Field Kanungos with very few exceptions discharged their onerous duties faithfully and well while the Sadar Kanungos barring one or two were most helpful. The majority of the Taluk officers also exerted themselves in the supervision of the work though not to the same extent as the subordinate staff. The District Census Officers did praiseworthy work and but for their great devotion to duty and vigilance the census schedules would have contained a larger amount of inaccuracy resulting from the communal struggle. The Deputy Commissioners were unable to give any considerable time to the census work, but whenever a call was made on their attention the response was generous.

The Census Superintendent of the Punjab States showed great keenness in the supervision of the census work, and their arrangements were in all cases efficient. To those among them whose work was characterized by outstanding merit I have conveyed my special thank.

I am very grateful indeed for the kindness of the gentlemen who found time to read the manuscript of some portions of my report and offered valuable suggestions. Mr. Calvert CIL., ICS., Financial Commissioner Punjab,

kindly read the Chapters on Age and Sex, Major Lodge-Patch, I M S, Superintendent of Mental Hospital, the Chapter on Infirmities, and Sir George Anderson, Kt, C I E, the Chapter on Literacy, while the Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh, Kt, Minister for Agriculture, and my predecessor, Mr Middleton, I C S, Sessions Judge at Rawalpindi, went through the Chapter on Religion. To all of them I am most grateful for having evinced much interest in my work and offered me the benefit of their criticism. Several heads of departments very kindly sent me notes on the progress made during the last decade by their respective departments.

My warmest thanks are due to Mr Tyson, Superintendent of Lahore Government Press, who not only did much printing for me with the greatest possible promptness, but was always ready to help me with his advice in all my problems connected with printing. He is also getting my various volumes bound up very nicely. The staff of the *Civil and Military Gazette* Press, particularly the Works Manager, Mr Wollen, deserve my thanks for their great keenness to print the Punjab and Delhi Reports and Tables expeditiously and well. The Census Code in Urdu and the forms for enumeration, sorting and compilation as well as the slips for slip-copying were printed mostly at the Mufid-i-Am Press. The work done by that Press at every stage was praiseworthy, and my special thanks are due to the manager, Lala Labha Ram, for his keenness and whole-hearted co-operation.

Of the three Deputy Superintendents, who had charge of the Sorting Offices, Chaudhri Nasar Ullah Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has stayed on till the end, having become my Personal Assistant when Lala Behari Lal proceeded on leave in the middle of October 1931. On his sorting work at Delhi he brought to bear the qualities of great industry and intelligence, and as Personal Assistant I have found him quick, capable and devoted to his work, and at the end of the term I can without hesitation say that I could not have wished for a better colleague. A word of praise is also due to Sardar Kehr Singh, Deputy Superintendent, who discharged his duties with great diligence. Among the Inspectors of the Compilation office I shall choose for special mention M. Muhammad Musa, M. Dhuan Singh, M. Fazal Elahi, M. Mehr Singh, M. Lal Singh and Lala Nihal Chand Bajaj. The last-named has been responsible for the preparation of the Subsidiary Tables, and is the last to leave. His work has throughout been characterised by an exceptional diligence and thoroughness, and I am most thankful to him. S. Gurdial Singh both as Proof Reader and Inspector in the Compilation and Sorting Offices has done extremely valuable work. The Head Clerk, Chaudhri Muhammad Said, is my oldest colleague. At the outset of my work he was my only clerk for many weeks to deal single-handed with correspondence, typing, translating and accounts. In September 1931 he was promoted to the post of Head Clerk, and has continued as such to the end. He has discharged his duties throughout with the utmost diligence, and he has been a valuable asset. Sheikh Abdul Wahid, the efficient Record-keeper in my predecessor's office, as third clerk and S. Harnam Singh as Record-keeper have done very good work. My second clerk and steno-typist, Pandit Rajindar Nath Kaul, has been with me for over two years and a quarter, and I have found him most useful throughout. He has passed through numerous periods of great stress with an amazing amount of patience and cheerfulness, and his work has been simply invaluable.

During the last three years I have had to make numerous references to the Punjab Government about various matters, and am much indebted for the kindness and consideration I have always received.

In conclusion, I tender my deep gratitude to Dr. Hutton, Census Commissioner for India, for the guidance and encouragement I have invariably received at his hands. Whenever I was faced with a difficulty and sought his help his response was prompt and his advice invaluable. It has been to me a privilege and a pleasure to have served under him.





# REPORT

## ON THE

# CENSUS OF THE PUNJAB

## 1931.

### CHAPTER I.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION

##### SECTION 1—THE AREA DEALT WITH

1. Introductory 2. Administrative Divisions 3. Natural Division 4. External changes in boundaries 5. Internal changes 6. Area route

##### SECTION 2—POPULATION

7. General 8. The Census 9. Provisional totals

##### SECTION 3—AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

10. Density 11. Density in Administrative Divisions 12. Density in Districts and States

##### SECTION 4—VARIATIONS IN POPULATION

13. Past Census 14. Variation in population (1877—1921) 15. Conditions of the previous decade (1911—1921)

##### SECTION 5—CONDITIONS OF THE LAST DECADE.

16. General 17. Health conditions 18. Hospitals and Dispensaries 19. Definitions 20. Agricultural conditions 21. Agriculture 22. Improvement in methods of Agriculture 23. Fruit Orchards 24. Use of improved implements 25. Agricultural stock and its care 26. Horses, Mule and Cattle breeding 27. Prevention and Treatment of cattle diseases 28. Irrigation 29. Sirhind Valley Project 30. Trade 31. Industry 32. Two new sources of wealth 33. Joint Stock Companies 34. Wages 35. Prices 36. Road communications 37. Railway transport 38. Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services 39. Co-operative movement 40. Education 41. Panayat system 42. Rural uplift 43. The Mandi Hydro Electric Scheme 44. Broadcasting

##### SECTION 6—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

45. Increase in population 46. The causes of the variation in population 47. Natural increase births and deaths 48. Age distribution 49. Sex proportion 50. Influence of religion on the movement of the population

##### SECTION 7—MOVEMENT IN SMALLER UNITS.

51. Movement in Natural Divisions 52. Movement in each British district 53. Pressure on resources 54. Movement in Punjab States 55. Accuracy of census figures

##### SECTION 8—HOUSES AND FAMILIES

56. General 57. Definition of census house 58. Number of persons per house

#### SECTION I.—THE AREA DEALT WITH.

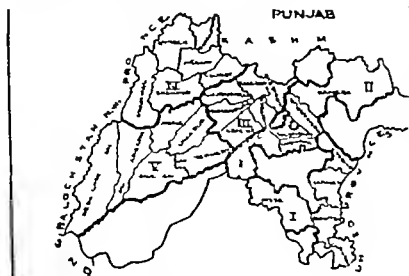
1. This Report deals with the eighth Census of the Punjab, taken on the night between the 26th and 27th February 1931. A separate Report for Delhi Province, which has hitherto been treated in the Punjab Reports, has been compiled on the present occasion.

The Province derives its name from its rivers (*Punjab* meaning five rivers) namely Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum, which traverse its length from north-east to south-west and join up with the Indus at Mithankot (in the Dera Ghazi Khan District) and thus along with it pour their waters into the Arabian Sea near Karachi. Four decades back it was the existence of the five rivers rather than their utility which conferred the name on the Province. Now those rivers do not merely exist in name but have been rendered a valuable asset by the engineer's skill, and all of them have to their credit magnificent canal systems which have brought fertilizing water to millions of acres of arid land and thus provided livelihood for a considerable portion of the provincial population and have brought into existence prosperous colony towns and flourishing villages, built on modern lines with due regard to the laws of sanitation and cleanliness. The Beas is the smallest and the only river whose name is not directly associated with a canal but during the *kharif* it feeds an old private canal in the Hoshiarpur District known as Shah Nahr and after joining the Sutlej near Ferozepore its supply is utilized by the canals of the Sutlej Valley Project. At the last census, the Sutlej had only one canal, the Sirhind, to feed, but now it claims a most extensive canal system which irrigates large tracts in the Ferozepore, Lahore, Montgomery and Multan Districts and the States of Bahawalpur and Bikaner. Thus the Punjab is now in reality a tract which in a way derives its life from those rivers, depending on them largely for its maternal prosperity. Two other rivers, the Jumna and the Indus, also traverse the Province and form its boundaries on the east and west respectively. The Jumna divides the Punjab from the United Provinces, and the Indus while forming the boundary line on the north-west runs through the Mianwali District and separates the Dera Ghazi Khan District from the rest of the Province.

Administrative  
Divisions.

2 The Province is administratively divided into two parts, the British Territory and the Punjab States. The former has an area of 90,250 square miles or 72.5 per cent. of the total area of the Province and an enumerated population of 23,580,862 or 82.8 per cent. of the total population. As at last census, the

British Territory is divided into 20 districts each administered by a Deputy Commissioner and these are grouped in five divisions, each in charge of a Commissioner. The map in the margin shows the limits of the districts and divisions. The order in which the



Political Divisions.

- I Ambala Division. II Jalandhar Division. III Lahore Division.  
IV Ferozepore Division. V Multan Division.

administrative divisions of the British Territory appear in the census tables and official documents is shown below —

Amritsar Division	Jalandhar Division	Lahore Division	Rawalpindi Division	Multan Division
1. Hoshiarpur	7. Kangra	12. Lahore	18. Gujrat	24. Montgomery
2. Patiala	8. Hoshiarpur	13. Amritsar	19. Shahpur	25. Jallapur
3. Gurdaspur	9. Jalandhar	14. Gurdaspur	20. Jhelum	26. Jhang
4. Karnal	10. Ludhiana	15. Sialkot	21. Rawalindi	27. Multan
5. Ambala	11. Ferozepore	16. Gurmukh	22. Attock	28. Muzaffargarh
6. Simla		17. Sukkur	23. Mianwali	29. Dera Ghazi Khan

The Punjab States have an area of 17,699 square miles and a population of 1,910,005 or 27.5 per cent of the total area and 17.2 per cent of the total population. The Simla Hill States are 27 in number, and their grouping remains as before and the Deputy Commissioner Simla continues to be their Superintendent. These and three others (Patnauli, Kalsia and Dujana) have political relations with the Punjab Government, and 13 states have political relations with the Government of India through the Agent to Governor General. Their arrangement in the tables is shown below —

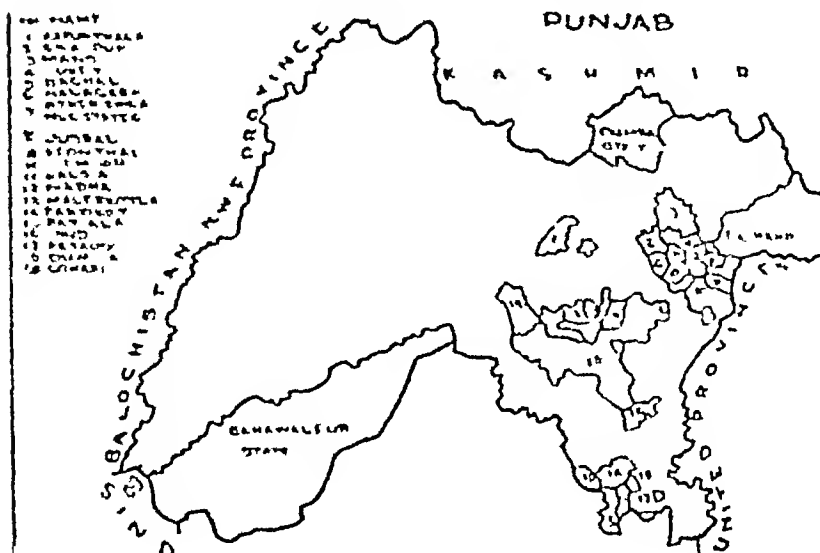
*A — Having political relations with the Punjab Government*

1. Patiala
2. Jalandhar
3. Karnal
4. Simla Hill States (27 States)

*B — Having political relations with the Government of India*

5. Lahore
6. Ferozepur
7. Bilaspur
8. Morli
9. Gole
10. Kapurthala
11. Malerkotla
12. Faridkot
13. Chamba
14. Patiala
15. Jhal
16. Nabha
17. Patialapur

This arrangement depends on the closeness of their relations with the Province and also on their geographical position, but not on the importance of



Punjab States

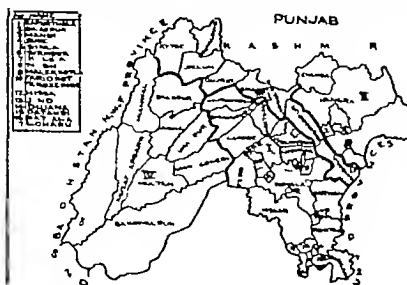
their size or status. In the last Census Report Nahan appeared as the name of the Sirmoor State, as a matter of fact the name of the State is Sirmoor and Nahan is its capital. The map in the margin indicates the location

of the various Punjab States

3. For a lucid presentation of certain derivative results, shown in the subsidiary tables printed at the end of each chapter of this Report, the Province has been divided into four Natural Divisions, as opposed to Administrative Divisions, with main reference to physical and climatic features. These are the Indo Gangetic Plain West, the Himalayan, the Sub-Himalayan and the North-West Dry Area. Their names are determined with regard to India as a whole, and do not

Natural Divisions

necessarily define the areas merely in respect of their location in the Punjab. For example the Indo-Gangetic Plain West does not only include a number of



the districts and states of the Punjab but also the western districts of the United Provinces. Similarly the North West Dry Area comprises some Punjab districts and Bahawalpur State as well as Rajputana, Sind and

#### Natural Divisions.

- I Indo-Gangetic Plain West
- II Himalayan.
- III Sub-Himalayan.
- IV North-West Dry Area.

Baluchistan. The above map shows the four Natural Divisions of the Punjab and the statement below indicates the districts and states situated in each division —

- |                             |                        |                          |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| I—Indo-Gangetic Plain West. | 19 Gurgaon.            | 33. Suket.               |
| 1. Hoshiarpur.              | 20. Ferozepore.        | 34. Gurgaon.             |
| 2. Lahore State.            | II.—Himalayan.         | 35. Jhelum.              |
| 3. Rawal.                   | 21. Himachal State.    | 36. Rawalpindi.          |
| 4. Dehra State.             | 22. Sialkot.           | 37. Attock.              |
| 5. Gurgaon.                 | 23. Simla Hill States. | IV.—North-West Dry Area. |
| 6. Patiala State.           | 24. Bilaspur State.    | 38. Ferozepore.          |
| 7. Karnal.                  | 25. Kangra.            | 39. Meerut.              |
| 8. Jalandhar.               | 26. Mandi State.       | 40. Montgomery.          |
| 9. Kapurthala State.        | 27. Subot State.       | 41. Lyallpur.            |
| 10. Ludhiana.               | 28. Chamba State.      | 42. Jhang.               |
| 11. Multan State.           | III.—Sub-Himalayan.    | 43. Multan.              |
| 12. Ferozepore.             | 29. Amritsar.          | 44. Bahawalpur State.    |
| 13. Faridkot State.         | 30. Kathi State.       | 45. Muzaffargarh.        |
| 14. Patiala State.          | 31. Hoshiarpur.        | 46. Dera Ghazi Khan      |
| 15. Jhelum State.           | 32. Gurdaspur.         | (including the Black     |
| 16. Yoda State.             |                        | Trans-frontier Tract).   |
| 17. Lahore.                 |                        |                          |
| 18. Amritsar.               |                        |                          |

The four Natural Divisions are the same as at last census. They have been retained unchanged for two main reasons. In the first place they have changed but little in their physical and climatic features since last census although canal irrigation in several districts of the North West Dry Area has revolutionized the economic conditions, particularly during the last decade or two and they now resemble more than ever some of the districts of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. In the second place any re-shuffling would have rendered the comparison of statistics with the past censuses very difficult if not an impossible task. The main characteristics of the four divisions are described below

#### Himalayan.

It contains country on both sides of the outer range of the Himalayas. The lower slopes, valleys and foot hills are under cultivation. There are many

fertile tracts here and there. Irrigation is supplied by numerous mountain streams, small water-courses being made by the cultivators to irrigate the valleys and lower slopes. There is no dearth of grazing grounds, and timber and fuel-wood are in abundance. Climatically the Division is mild in summer and very severe in winter, the high mountains are covered with perpetual snows and early in winter many of the tracts become isolated from the rest of the world by wide barriers of snow, and even postal communications cease. The average annual rainfall for the last decade is 62 inches as compared with the corresponding figure of 9 inches for the North-West Dry Area. The highest average (120 inches) is claimed by the Kangra District and the lowest (17 inches) by the Chamba State.

This Division is the narrow strip of country adjoining the Himalayan, <sup>Sub-Himalayan</sup> called sub-mountain, into which run some of the spurs of the Himalayas such as the Sivaliks and the high hills of Kasauli, Dalhousie and Murree. In some districts the lands in the vicinity of the foot hills are traversed by numerous hill torrents, many of which lay a deposit of silt and add to the fertility of the soil. The three northern districts of this Division are hilly in their character and for the most part composed of broken country. In the other districts the greater portion of the area is a fairly level plain where depth to water is small and wells run to water except in Ambala. The rainfall is fairly copious, the ten years' average for the Division is 41 inches, the highest average being 37 inches (Kalsia) and the lowest 24 inches (Attok).

This Natural Division like the North West Dry Area is the level alluvial <sup>Indo-Gangetic Plain</sup> plain of the Punjab. The rainfall is less here than in the Sub-Himalayan area <sup>West</sup> and decreases from east to west. Most of the districts and states receive a good deal of irrigation from perennial canals. The units not receiving canal water, such as Jullundur District and Kapurthala State, possess an extensive well-irrigation. The districts lying near the Rajputana border have for the greater part a sandy soil, a low water-table and very meagre well-irrigation. For example, the portions of Hissar and Ferozepore Districts outside canal irrigation limits solely depend on rain for their crops. The average rainfall is 20 inches, the highest average being 27 inches (Karnal) and the lowest 16 inches (Ferozepore).

The North West Dry Area differs from the Indo-Gangetic Plain in having <sup>North-West Dry Area</sup> a smaller rainfall and a lower water-table. During the pre-canal period, i.e., less than forty years ago, it was for the most part a vast expanse of arid waste and the haunt of pastoral people, but now claims to be one of the biggest granaries of the world. The Districts of Lyallpur, Shahpur, Jhang, Montgomery and Multan and the State of Bahawalpur have benefited by several extensive canal systems which have steadily come into existence during the last four decades. The rainfall factor has become negligible in the case of these districts, and in point of fertility they are now more than a match for the districts of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. Muzaffargarh and parts of Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur receive irrigation from a network of inundation canals. In the riverbanks of Multan, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan there is also considerable irrigation from wells. The average rainfall for the Division is 9 inches, the highest average being 16 inches (Shahpur) and the lowest 5 inches (Bahawalpur).

4. The boundary of the Province has undergone no appreciable change <sup>External Changes in Boundaries</sup> in the last decade, and the only external transfers of area, which are hardly of

any importance, have taken place with the United Provinces and the Bikaner State as noted below

DISTRICTS.	TAHILA.	DISTRICTS.	T. BILLS.	Area in square miles.
From which transferred		To which transferred.		
Balandah (U.P.)		Gurgaon	Ballaughark	82
Muzaffarnagar (U.P.)		Karnal	Karnal	14
Gurgaon (Punjab)	Ballaughark	Balandah		11
Ferozpur (Punjab).	Fardila	Bikaner	Gurgaon Nagar	1

The first three changes were due to river action and the fourth to a fixation of boundaries.

Internal  
Changes.

3 There have been some minor internal changes of boundaries as noted below and it will be seen that only one transfer has occurred between British Territory and an Indian State and in other cases the transfer is from one British district to another

DISTRICTS.	TAHILA.	DISTRICTS.	T. BILLS.	Area in square miles.	REMARKS.
From which transferred.		To which transferred.			
Kangra	Palsampur	Mandi Mala			See of Verification. North-east of boundaries. 2210, dated 2-11-28. 3500, dated 1-5-29. 1400, dated 4-5-31. 1422, dated 27-3-32. 41293-187 10000, dated 18-1-32. 10427 dated 27-3-32. 12071 B, dated 1-4-30. 744, dated 22-3-32.
Lahore	Kaer	Ferozpur	Ferozpur	8	
Lahore	Chandee	Montgomery	Okara	6	
Montgomery	Shikhpura	Lahore	Lahore		
Muloh	Narawal	Shikhpura	Shikhpura	270	
Rahil	Narawal	Shikhpura	Rahilpura	18	
Lyalpur	Jarowala	Shikhpura	Shikhpura	184	
Montgomery	Montgomery	Lyalpur	Tota Tota Ranch	111	
Multan	Kabrawala	Lyalpur	Tota Tota Ranch	47	

The changes within districts or states which without altering their total area are confined to the abolition of certain tahils and creation of others are shown in the following statement —

DISTRICT OR STATE.	TAHILS ABOLISHED	TAHILS NEWLY FORMED
<i>British Territory —</i>		
Chailot	(1) Zafarwal (2) Rava	(1) Narawal
Shikhpura	(1) Khangah Dogran (1) Sharakpur	(*) N. Akana Sahil (3) Shahdara
Muzaffarnagar	(1) Rawaan	(4) Kot Ada
<i>Punjab State —</i>		
Muzaffarnagar	(1) Harsbegh	(1) Jalandhar
Bat		(*) Deh r
Kapurthala	(1) Bat	
Ferozpur	(3) K. t. Kapora	
N. Akana	(1) N. Akana	
	(1) J. t.	
	(1) Dhana la	
Batwala	(1) N. Akana	(3) Rahim Yar Khan.

The changes that have altered the areas of certain tahils are shown on the fly leaf of Provincial Table I in Part II of the Report

6 The area figures of the British Territory and the Punjab States which have been already quoted were received from the Surveyor General too late to be adopted in Imperial Table I. The figures appearing in that table were taken from the corresponding table of 1921 after a few corrections and the adjustments necessitated by the changes in area referred to above. The latest figures will be used for all calculations of density in this Report. The two sets of figures are given below for all districts and states.

S. No.	District or State	Latest Survey	Area in Imperial Table I	S. No.	District or State	Latest Survey	Area in Imperial Table I
PUNJAB		176,924	176,221				
British Territory		62,266	62,000				
AFGHANISTAN				MUL TASH DISTRICTS			
1	Peshawar	2,211	2,173	1	Multan	11,124	11,518
2	Ferozepore	2,470	2,471	2	Ferozepore	7,128	7,221
3	Rawalpindi	2,244	2,227	3	Lyallpur	11,447	11,472
4	Kasur	2,147	2,127	4	Multan	5,823	5,802
5	Sheikhpura	1,879	1,882	5	Muzaffargarh	7,609	7,602
6	Chenab	60	101	6	Dera Ghazi Khan	9,778	7,911
				Rajshahi District			
INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS				INDUSTRIAL STATES			
7	Rajahmundry	9,878	9,976	1	Hyderabad	27,609	27,001
8	Hyderabad	2,177	2,177	Punjab Government			
9	Chittorgarh	1,723	1,471	1	Dudhna	91	91
10	Udaipur	1,703	1,471	2	Jaipur	7	52
11	Jaipur	4,687	4,280	3	Kalvi	188	188
				4	Sikarhi Hills at	1,060	180
INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS				Punjab Government			
12	Jaipur	614	1,082	Government of India			
13	Ajmer	1,722	1,727	1	Jaipur	26	222
14	Chittorgarh	1,846	1,889	2	Sikarhi	1,011	1,108
15	Udaipur	1,722	1,728	3	Muzaffargarh	111	118
16	Gwalior	767	769	4	Muzaffargarh	1,170	1,202
17	Sehore	767	769	5	Sikarhi	792	120
				6	Kapurthala	69	59
INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS				7	Muzaffargarh	165	167
18	Gwalior	768	769	8	Jaipur	678	678
19	Sikarhi	1,723	1,728	9	Chittorgarh	7,127	7,216
20	Hyderabad	2,773	2,773	10	Jaipur	5,012	5,012
21	Ferozepore	2,023	2,023	11	Jaipur	1,209	1,273
22	Chenab	4,117	4,117	12	N. India	917	917
23	Muzaffargarh	5,446	5,709	13	Hyderabad	16,471	16,000



26th February 1931. It consists of residents, visitors and travellers, including British subjects, subjects of Punjab states and foreigners." In other words, like all previous censuses, it means the *de facto* population or the aggregate of persons enumerated in an area.

In some tracts of the Himalayan Division, owing to their inaccessibility during winter on account of snow the census was held at dates ranging between the 5th September and the middle of December 1930 and in their case the population obtained is the *de jure* population. Similarly on account of the wild nature of the country or of the possibility of danger from wild beasts, in some parts of the Ambala and Gurgaon Districts and the Biloch Trans-frontier Tract of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, the final census was held during the day preceding the census night. In order to prevent double enumeration the persons enumerated in the non-synchronous areas were given passes to be shown to the enumerators in case they moved out and happened to be on the final census night at places to be enumerated on the normal date.

The practice of enumerating *de facto* population instead of *de jure* population is adopted even in the most advanced countries, such as Great Britain and America. It has the advantage of being simple, every person being enumerated wherever he happens to be at the given time irrespective of intricate considerations of birth place and domicile or permanent residence. The method of enumeration adopted in this country differs from that obtaining in some foreign countries in one respect. Whereas in those countries the duty of filling up the schedule devolves on the house-holder here it is undertaken for the most part by an enumerating agency. The distribution of population at the time of the census may thus appear to be accidental to a certain extent but apart from its being simple this method yields a count not far removed from the normal or *de jure* population if the date of the census is fixed as it is done in India so as not to coincide with any occasion involving an abnormal movement of the people.

#### The Census.

8. The date of the present census, though fixed with regard to India as a whole proved eminently suited to this Province. The movement of the people prior to the harvesting of the spring crops had not begun and only about half a dozen fairs in the whole Province coincided with the date of the census. Efficient arrangements for the enumeration of the persons present at these gatherings were made.

Though the population of various districts particularly of some large towns, varies with the various times of the year the figures in the Census Report may with certain reservation as in previous censuses be taken as figures representing the normal population. The present census was taken about the end of February or three weeks earlier than in 1921 and the population of the Simla Town was therefore less than it would have been if a count had been taken at a later date the people from Delhi had not moved up and some departments which were permanently stationed in Simla in 1921 were no longer there having their winter headquarters at Delhi. A special summer census, held on the 30th June 1931 showed that the town possessed 33,910 persons as against 32,666 enumerated at the normal census.

In addition to the terms mentioned above another term "Natural Population" will be met with in certain subsidiary tables. It means the population of an area if there was no migration. Thus the Natural Population of the Province would be obtained by excluding all persons born outside but

enumerated in the Province and including all Punjab-born persons wherever enumerated outside the Province. The complete figures for the latter, as was the case at past censuses, are not available for all countries, where they may be residing at the time of the census. The figures for a few countries are available, but in the case of others they became available too late for being used in the Report. However, the great majority of persons who go out of the Punjab, only go to some provinces or states in India where a synchronous count is held, and so the defect is to a large extent unimportant.

9. As soon after the census as possible the number of persons enumerated, male and female, together with the number of occupied houses is totalled up and 'provisional totals' are published. The provisional figures for the Punjab were reported to the Census Commissioner for India on the 6th March 1931 or a week after the census and they differed from the final figures only by 800, a variation altogether negligible considering the huge population and the vast area involved.

The questions asked of each individual at the census are simple and not many. They relate to religion and sect, sex, civil condition, i.e., whether a person is married, unmarried, or widowed, age and caste, whether earner or dependant, if an earner, his or her principal occupation as well as a subsidiary occupation, if any, and if a working dependant, his or her occupation, if employed in an organized industry, its nature, birth-place, mother tongue, and other languages habitually spoken in addition to the mother tongue, whether literate or illiterate, and in case literate, name or names of the vernaculars in which literate and whether primary-passed or not, whether literate in English, and last of all whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or leprous. The reply to all these questions was recorded by enumerators in general schedules, the bulk of which was printed in Urdu. An attempt was made on the present occasion to enumerate the Europeans and Anglo-Indians, wherever they happened to be numerous, on the general schedule, and so English knowing enumerators were employed and supplied with general schedules in English. This was undoubtedly a better method to ensure entries according to instructions, because however clear the instructions they can be interpreted properly only by a trained staff. Household schedules were therefore, issued only in special cases. The facsimile of the general schedule reproduced below will give a clear idea of the questions asked.

## GENERAL SCHEDULE

Name of thana (Tahsil, etc)		Name of Village Town		No of Charge	
No of Circle		No of Block		Page	
1	House No	2	Occupation or means of subsistence or actual work	3	Birth district (or country)
4	Serial number of person	5	Farmer or dependant	6	Whether literate in English
7	Name	8	Principal	9	Insane, deaf mute, totally blind, leper
10	Religion and sect	11	Subsidiary	12	(For organized workers) The industry in which employed
13	Male or female	14	—	15	Other languages habitually spoken
16	Married unmarried or widowed	17	—	18	Literate or illiterate
19	Age	20	Caste tribe or race	21	Mother tongue
22	—	23	—	24	Other languages habitually spoken
25	—	26	—	27	Literate or illiterate
28	—	29	—	30	Whether literate in English
31	—	32	—	33	Insane, deaf mute, totally blind, leper

In addition to the particulars collected in the general schedules, special schedules to ascertain the extent of educated unemployment were distributed among persons, who were matriculates or possessed a higher educational qualification and were unemployed and wishful for employment. The enumerators were instructed to hand over the schedules to such persons in the course of

preliminary enumeration and collect them on the final census night. The response to the enquiry was however very poor and the results are printed in a table at the end of Chapter VIII (Occupation). It was not considered worth while to print them, as originally intended in Part II of the Report, which contains the Imperial Tables.

A special enquiry was also made with a view to obtain statistics about the size of families in typical areas of each district and state, and the particulars in regard to all families with both husband and wife alive were obtained in regard to occupations, castes, duration of marriage and the age at which the wife was married together with the number of children born and surviving and the sex of the first-born child. The results are discussed in Chapter VI on Civil Condition.

Scope of  
Census  
Enquiry

There is no gainsaying the fact that the questions asked at an Indian census are only few when compared with the number of questions asked at the time of census in some of the foreign countries. At a census of the United States of America held as far back as 1840 an attempt was made to collect information with regard to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures and schools, and thus to obtain statistics about the resources of the country, industries, education etc. This tendency has grown during the subsequent period and questions having no essential or necessary connection with the main purpose of a census have continued to be put in ever-increasing numbers. As a matter of fact the original census held in the United States was merely intended to secure an accurate enumeration of the population as a basis for re-apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives. In 1830 12 schedules were employed, one for free citizens, one for slaves, one for deaths during the preceding year, one for agriculture, one for manufacturers, and one for social statistics.

The census of Canada follows the lines of the United States and no less than eleven schedules are employed, most of them relating to the details of industry and production, nature of employment, wages earned and various other particulars. In consequence of the large amount of immigration to Canada, minute enquiries are also made with regard to the birth place of parents, nationality and naturalisation. Thus over 350 questions have to be answered by each individual and so intricate a work is not left to the house-holder but is undertaken by a special agency.

A definite limit has to be put to the number of questions at the time of census in India, owing to several circumstances peculiar to it. A synchronous count of such a large population spread over vast areas has to be taken within a short space of time and the chief difficulty is the lack of sufficient number of intelligent enumerators, who could conduct an intricate enquiry in a uniform manner. The scope of the work, however, is being slowly increased and as the people become more familiar with the census and its objects—they have already ceased to be indifferent to it—more elaborate enquiries will be possible in the future. The questions asked though comparatively few cover all the vital matters

of general interest, and the results obtained have been tabulated in the form of 18 Imperial Tables printed in Part II of this Volume. At the end of each Chapter in this Part will be found about half a dozen subsidiary tables giving results derived from the Imperial Tables or from information collected from other sources. Any departure from the previous censuses in the matter of the questions asked will be explained at its proper place in a subsequent Chapter.

It is not necessary here to go into the details of abstraction and compilation of the statistical material, nor to describe the difficulties that were met with

or the manner in which they were overcome. That will form the subject of a separate volume. It will suffice to say here that the slip system of sorting was again resorted to, and the work of compilation done at one central office for the whole Province except that of the Patiala Nabha, Jind and Bahawalpur States, which carried out their own compilation and sent only the summary figures to the Central Compilation Office. Various methods to improve the work of extraction and tabulation have been carefully studied and explored. The use of automatic sorting and tabulating machines such as those used in the tabulation of statistics in some of the countries in the West, had to be rejected as being too expensive and elaborate. A process, which seems economical on the face of it, is to make a record of individuals straightaway on slips suitable for sorting and thus eliminate the filling-up of schedules and copying of the entries on the slips. The chief objection to this method, however, is that the classification made by enumerators will in numerous cases be haphazard and unreliable, and it will not be possible to have the doubtful cases verified by the supervising agency as is feasible in the case of the schedules.

### SECTION 3.—AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY.

10 The Punjab with an area of 136,964 square miles and a population of 28,190,857 has a density of 208 persons per square mile. The British Territory has an area of 99,265 square miles and a population of 23,580,852, which give a density of 238. In the case of the Punjab States, which have an area of 37,699 square miles and a population of 1,910,005 the density is 130. The States of the Punjab Agency have an area of 32,407 square miles and a population of 4,472,218.

The Punjab in respect of area is the fourth province in India the first three being Burma, Bombay and Madras. In point of population and density, it is sixth and fifth, respectively, among the provinces. It is slightly smaller in size than the Republic of Poland, which has an area of 150,000 square miles and an estimated population of 32,150,000 (on the 31st December 1930). The number of persons per square mile in Poland is thus 214 which is about the same as in the Punjab.

The Republic of Ukraine, according to the 1926 census, has a population of 29,020,304, or about half a million more than that of the Punjab, and an area of 174,201 square miles or about 30 per cent. in excess of the Punjab the density being 166 per square mile.

The area of the British Territory of the Punjab is nearly equal to that of the United Kingdom, which is 94,208 square miles. The population of the United Kingdom (46,077,000) according to the 1931 census is, however, nearly twice as much, which gives a density of 489 per square mile. The population of the British Territory is also comparable to that of Spain including the Canaries, which according to an estimate made in December 1931 was 23,581,000. The area of Spain is 194,208 square miles or nearly twice as large as that of British Territory, and its density (121) is thus about one-half.

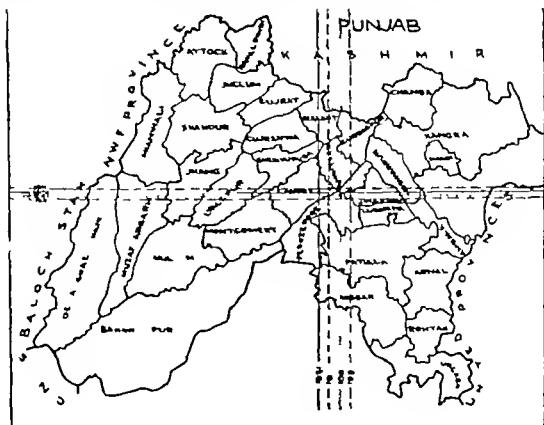
The Punjab States are comparable to Ireland in point of density. In 1926 Ireland had an area of 32,531 square miles and a population of 4,228,553, the density being 130 per square mile or exactly the same as that of the Punjab States.

The table on the next page compares the latest figures of area, population and density of some of the principal foreign countries with those of the Punjab. Comparison with Foreign Countries.

COUNTRY.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the last census.	Density per square mile.	COUNTRY.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the last census.	Density per square mile.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Persia	130,961	44,450,337	408	Europe			
AFRICA				Sweden	30,802	4,843,000	156
Union of South Africa	471,814	8,951,000	17	Ireland	32,331	4,228,553	130
Ukraine	174,814	19,029,000	100	France	212,741	41,900,000	197
AMERICA.				Germany	181,081	64,778,000	358
North America	7,569,023	134,300,000	18	Belgium	11,583	8,082,000	699
Canada	3,698,909	10,700,000	3	Italy	119,891	41,100,000	343
United States	3,024,828	124,070,000	41	New York	134,710	2,811,000	23
ASIA.				Poland	100,000	22,150,000	214
China	4,286,809	482,781,000	108	Spain (including Canaries).	184,208	22,831,000	121
Japan	147,480	64,200,000	433	Switzerland	15,830	4,077,000	256
Persia	627,190	8,000,000	14	Sweden	171,873	6,182,000	36
EUROPE				OCEANIA			
United Kingdom	94,208	46,077,000	489	Australia	2,874,514	6,476,000	2
England and Wales	84,301	38,946,000	460	New Zealand	103,678	1,806,000	18

The Median  
Point of  
Population.

The map below shows the "median point" of population for the present census and for the censuses of 1911 1901 and 1881. This point is a numerical centre and if horizontal and vertical lines are drawn through it, each



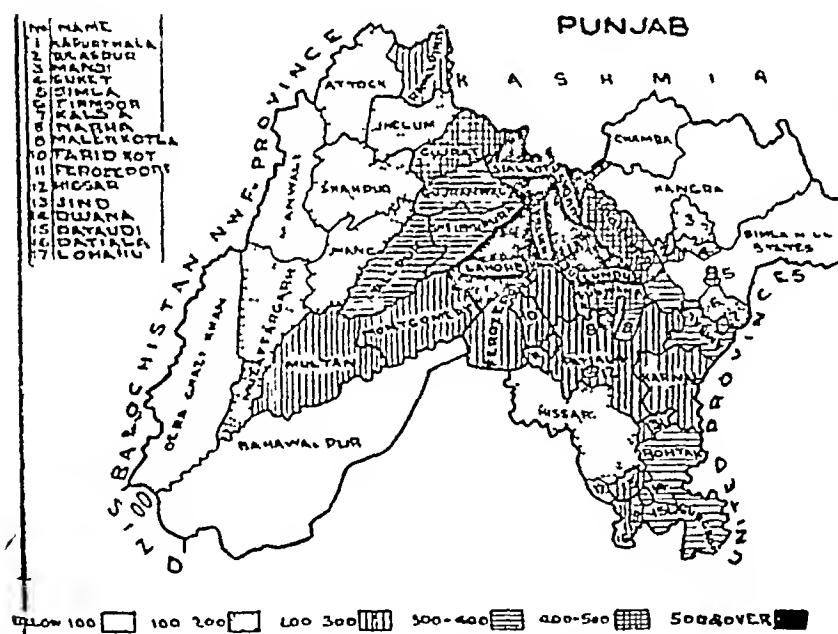
Median Point of Population of India.

of them will divide the population of the Punjab equally into two parts. It is noteworthy that the median point has moved westward, indicating that the population of the North-West Dry Area has made long strides during the last three decades as a result of the various colony schemes.

11 The marginal table shows the area and population as well as the density per square mile of the different administrative divisions of the Province. The Multan Division with an area of 31,805 square miles is the largest in extent, but the Lahore Division with a population of 5,879,075 is the most populous. Of the Punjab States those having political relations with the Government of India are the most extensive as well as the most populous.

Division	Area	Population	Density
Ambala	15,013	4,077,665	272
Jullundur	18,512	4,606,440	244
Lahore	12,217	5,879,075	481
Rawalpindi	21,358	3,014,949	143
Multan	31,805	5,102,017	160
PRE-CANAL STATE	37,690	1,910,005	130
A—Having political relations with the Punjab Government	5,202	1,17,787	53
B—Having political relations with the Government of India	12,407	1,472,215	138

12 The density of the Province varies widely in its different parts, and the variation is undoubtedly due to the difference in ability of each to support the population. The resources and the pressure of population will be discussed later on after we have examined the conditions obtaining in different parts of the Province in the past, but it will be better at this stage to show the distribution of the population in the various parts of the Province by means of a map which appears in the margin. It can be seen at a glance that the greatest density exists in the central districts, and that the north-west of the Province is sparsely populated, as also the Hissar District in the south-east. On the north-east, Kangra, Chamba and Simla Hill States have a density below 100 owing to the hilly nature of the country. On the south-west, Bahawalpur has a very low density owing to its huge area, containing many sandy and bare tracts, which are thinly populated, but it is gaining ground as a result of canal-irrigation.



Number of persons per square mile in Census 1931

the greatest density exists in the central districts, and that the north-west of the Province is sparsely populated, as also the Hissar District in the south-east. On the north-east, Kangra, Chamba and Simla Hill States have a density below 100 owing to the hilly nature of the country. On the south-west, Bahawalpur has a very low density owing to its huge area, containing many sandy and bare tracts, which are thinly populated, but it is gaining ground as a result of canal-irrigation.

In the following table the density figures relating to colony districts and Bahawalpur State are compared with those of the pre-canal period to show how rapidly the population rises when large tracts lying waste are brought under the plough.

*Statement showing the density figures for certain districts*

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.				
		1831.	1831.	1911.	1901.	1901.
1	Ludhiana	363				13
2	Jhang	183				117
3	Sheikhpur	172			302	
4	Gujrat	410		331		
5	Montgomery	228		180		
6	Multan	302		180		
7	Gujranwala	319		302		
8	Sheikhpura	303		233		
9	Behawalpur State	80	43			

## SECTION 4.—VARIATIONS IN POPULATION

13 As remarked at the outset this Report deals with the 8th census taken in the Punjab. The dates of the censuses with the name of the officer deputed to superintend the operations and the territory concerned are noted below —

DATE	SUPERINTENDENT	TERRITORY
1st January 1855	Sir Donald McLeod	British Territory only including the present Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province but omitting Delhi, Hissar Rohtak, Gurgaon, and part of Karnal.
10th January 1858	Mr A. Roberts	British Territory only including the present North-West Frontier Province Punjab and Delhi.
17th February 1881	Mr D J Ibbetson	British Territory and the Punjab States, the former including the same territory as in 1858.
26th February 1891	Mr E. D Maclean	The same territory as in 1881
1st March 1901	Mr H. A. Rose	The same territory as in 1891 but with separate statistics for (1) the Punjab including Delhi and (2) the North-West Frontier Province.
10th March 1911	Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul, I.R., C.I.E.	The Punjab including Delhi and the Punjab States.
10th March 1921	Mr L. Middleton	The present Punjab and Punjab States with separate statistics for Delhi.
26th February 1931	Khan Ahmad Hama Khan, K. R.	The present Punjab and Punjab States.

The early growth of the population of the Province under British rule was chiefly due to the increased security and later on to improved means of production as a result of the opening of the canal colonies and the extension of the means of transport and marketing. A contributory cause was also the greater accuracy

attained at each succeeding census and admittedly the census of 1881 was more accurate than those of 1855\* and 1868 †

Before we attempt a comparison of the present figures with those of past censuses it is essential to take into account the changes in area that have taken place. The population to be shown for past censuses must be the population of that territory which now constitutes the Punjab. In 1881 the population of the Punjab was so adjusted for the two earlier censuses, the adjusted figures being accepted in 1891. In the succeeding censuses the population was adjusted as more changes took place, the most notable being the separation of the North-West Frontier Province from the Punjab in 1901 and more recently the creation of the new Province of Delhi in 1912. Mr Middleton in 1921 revised the figures of 1855 and 1868 once again in the light of the transfers, and as there have been no changes worth the name during the last decade, we may accept his figures as approximately correct. At the two censuses of 1855 and 1868 the Punjab States were not enumerated and only an estimate of their population was made in 1855. This estimate after adjustment gives their population for that year as 3 750 606. We can thus accept the population shown below as that of the present Punjab at the various censuses.

Location	18	1868	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Adjusted figures								
British Territory	17 841 180	17 708 699	16 830 312	18 652 614	19 912 716	19 679 046	20 685 478	23 580 852
Punjab States	3 750 606		3 801 583	4 263 280	4 424 398	4 212 791	4 416 036	4 910 005
British Territory								
Punjab States		1868	0 56	1 01	0 60	— 0 18	0 57	1 4
Punjab States			0 11	1 01	0 38	— 0 48	0 45	1 1

13. The period 1855—1868 shows for the British Territory an annual increase of 1 09 per cent which is the biggest excepting the increase during the last decade. The increase in population was evidently due to peace and security which had been strangers to the land for more than a century past, and perhaps the rate of increase became more pronounced owing to a greater accuracy of enumeration attained in 1868. However the fact remains that the natural increase was considerable. The cultivated area increased during the intercensal period by no less than 32 per cent. The irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal, the only perennial canal in existence in 1855, rose from 625 to 750 square miles, to which might be added 170 square miles irrigated from the Bari Doab (now known as Upper Bari Doab) which had been opened in 1860. The Railway Posts and Telegraphs were also making steady progress.

The period, 1868—1881, was one of even more marked peace and progress, but the great rise in population, which characterised the previous intercensal period, was not maintained, the annual rate of increase being 56 per cent. The maximum population during this intercensal period was evidently reached in 1878, after which a decline set in owing to the last three years being characterised by scarcity and sickness. The development of metalled roads and railways went ahead at a good pace, and in 1881 their mileage was 146 and 1,056, respectively. Progress was made in sanitation and the number of patients treated at Government dispensaries rose from 471 to 1,308 thousands. The number of children in schools more than doubled, and great advance was noticeable in

\* For a Report of this census see Vol. XI, Government of India (Foreign Departments) Selections.  
† Report on the census of 1868 by Mr Miller, Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.



Posts and Telegraphs. The cultivated area increased by 17 per cent. and the canal irrigated by 19 per cent.

1881—1891.

During the decade 1881—1891 the increase in population was again rapid, and the annual rate of 1·01 per cent. is the third highest recorded so far. The area under cultivation increased by about 10 per cent., as compared with the corresponding figures of 32 and 17 per cent. for the two preceding intercensal periods. The material progress other than agricultural was however considerable and to this fact and to the absence of any famine the large rise in population, during this decade is mainly attributable. A census of the Punjab States was taken in 1881 for the first time, and in their case the annual increase during the decade was 1·04 per cent.

1891—1901.

The average rate of increase during the decade 1891—1901 was 69 for British Territory and 38 for Punjab States. The disparity is mainly attributable to the development of canal irrigation in British Territory as a result of the opening of the Lower Chenab Canal. The cultivated area rose by 10 per cent. and the canal irrigated by 64 per cent. The rate of increase in population slowed down very much in the states and the districts in the east of the Province, and there was migration from Patiala to the Punjab districts. The year 1892 was the most unhealthy cholera having caused a record mortality and fevers also being responsible for high death-rate. The decade was free from famine but the south-eastern districts experienced a great scarcity. The improved means of transport, however were a relieving factor and the affected districts were therefore enabled to record a fair rate of increase in population.

1901—1911.

The decade 1901—1911 was characterised by a prevalence of widespread disease. An epidemic of plague of great virulence coupled with fever of specially fatal type contributed to a death rate which exceeded the birth-rate in all the years of the decade except three 1906 1909 and 1910 and in one year (1907) it reached the extraordinary figure of 63·1 per mille mainly owing to the unprecedented mortality from plague which caused 603 683 deaths. In the following year (1908) the death rate amounted to 50·" fevers" being the main cause. The excess of deaths over births during the decade was 557 447 the total deaths from plague being over two millions in British Territory alone. The loss of female lives was appalling, and the female population for the Province was considerably in defect at the census of 1911 there being 817 females per 1 000 males in that year as against 834 in 1901. Considerable material progress was made in spite of the adverse conditions, and the Lower Jhelum Canal, opened in 1901 was irrigating an area of 1 160 square miles of what was previously a barren tract. The area irrigated by the Lower Chenab Canal increased by 602 square miles and 1 103 miles of new railway lines were opened. The decade was also marked by steady industrial progress, and prices and wages were higher than in the previous decades.

Conditions of the Province  
Decade  
1911—1921.

15 The annual rate of increase in the decade 1911—1921 was 57 in British Territory and 48 in the Punjab States. The decade was healthy for the most part, but the year 1918 made all the difference. During that year the influenza epidemic, which came in several waves during August and September assumed a terrible aspect in October and within a few weeks accounted for a little less than a million deaths in British Territory alone. The decade will also remain memorable because of the Great War which raged during four of its ten years and was responsible for a death roll of 12 791 a number too small to affect the population to any appreciable extent. The districts which contributed the greatest number

of combatants were Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat and Rohtak, each of which had more than 25,000 persons serving in the army, and in the number of troops contributed by the Punjab States Patiala's share was 50 per cent.

The diagram given below shows for British Territory the number of births and deaths together with population figures for each year, based on vital statistics. It is evident that the population kept rising each year and was at its maximum in 1917, but was brought down violently in the following year by the influenza epidemic.

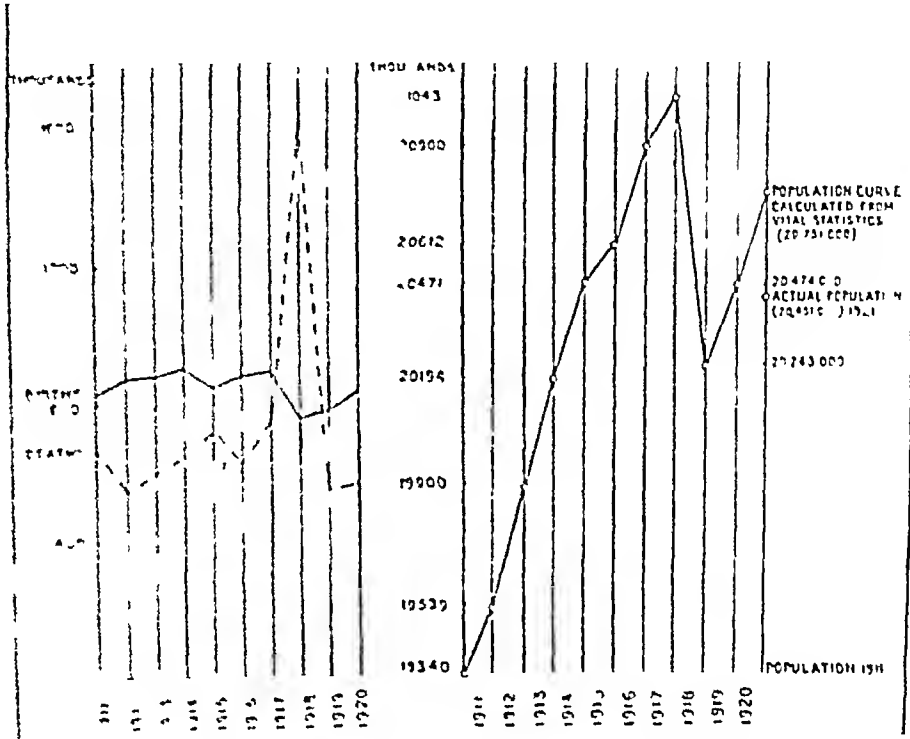


Fig. 1. Births and Deaths and Population curve calculated from vital statistics, 1911-1920

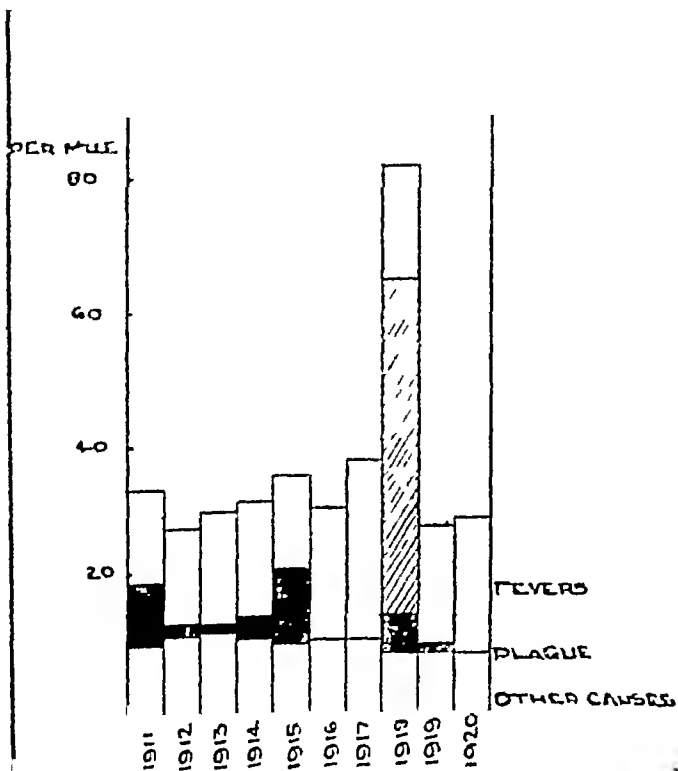
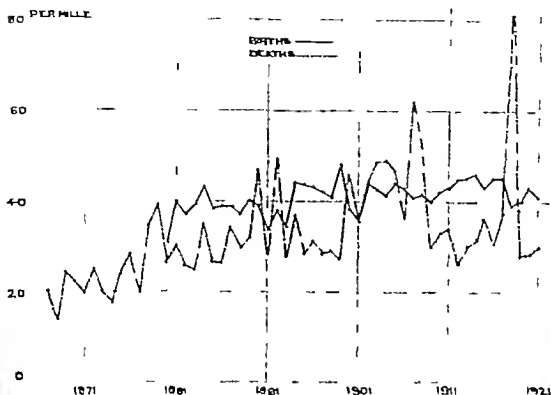


Fig. 2. Death-rate by main diseases (1911-1920)

The diagram in the margin shows the deaths from main causes for each year of the decade, the deaths due to influenza have been shown by the shaded portion of the rectangle for deaths due to fevers for the year 1918.

In the Punjab the registration of deaths dates back to 1867 and that of births to 1880. The following diagram will indicate how these rates have fluctuated up to the end of the previous decade i.e., 1921.



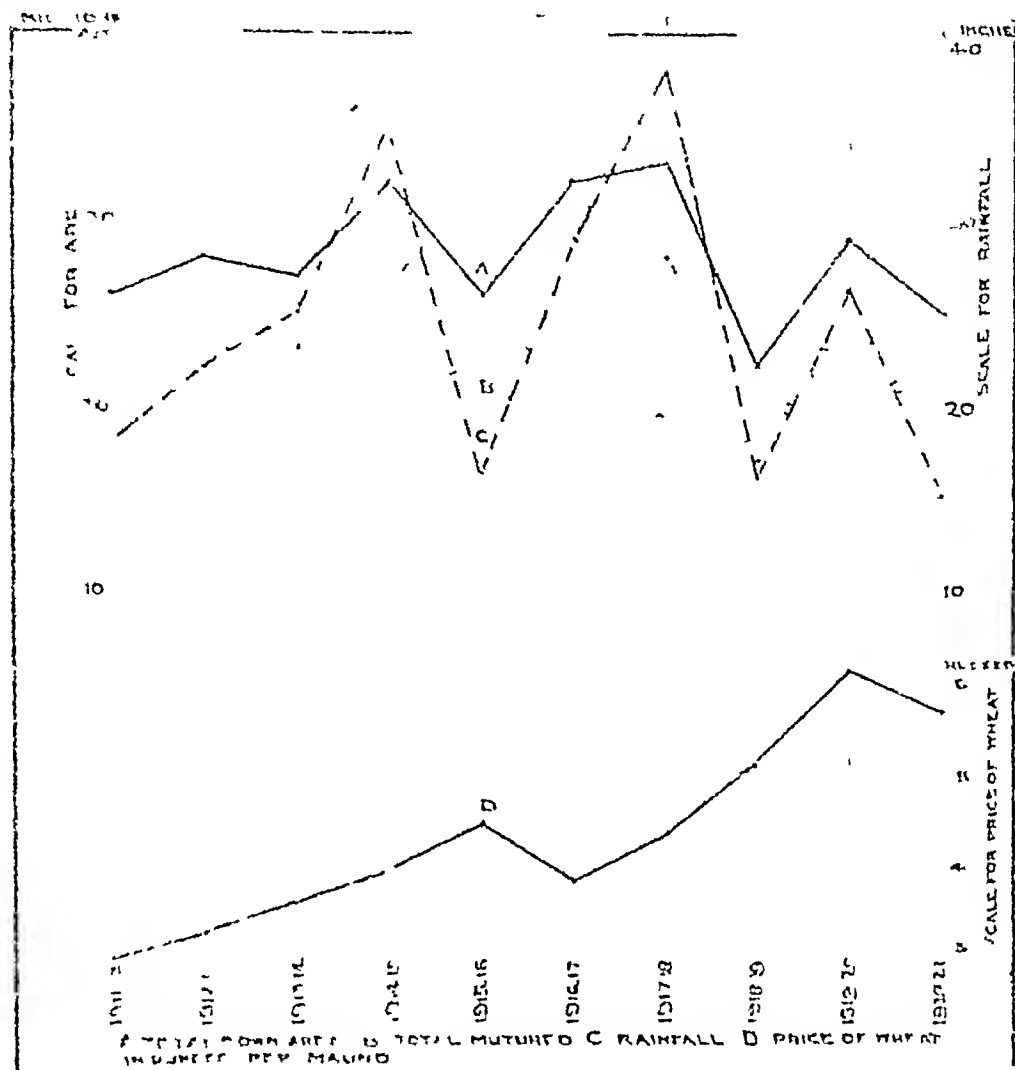
*Birth and Death rates in the Punjab (British Territory) 1867-1921*

The highest death-rate was recorded in 1918 the year of the influenza epidemic, and the next highest in 1907 when the plague was at its worst. The birth-rate sinks low during a year following the period of any widespread epidemic but regains its former level or even rises higher soon afterwards. It was one of the lowest in 1891 and 1893 following the years, 1890 and 1892 during both of which fevers took a heavy toll, the latter year being also characterised by the record number of deaths from cholera. In 1894 the birth rate went up to an unprecedented figure and five years later it rose still higher. Another year remarkable for its low birth rate was 1900 which followed 1907 referred to above as the plague year and 1908 when mortality from fevers was very heavy. A year or so later the birth rate made a recovery and kept up a high level till 1917.

The decade may be described as a healthy one with the exception of the year of influenza. In a series of particularly good years 1915 and 1916 stand out as less healthy than the rest owing to epidemics of plague and fevers respectively. Consequently the birth rate was high except in 1918 when it dropped to an exceptionally low figure and though it improved in each of the subsequent years, it failed to reach its former level.

The Triple Canal Project, consisting of the Upper Jhelum the Upper Chenab and the Lower Bari Doab Canals was completed during the decade and by 1920-1 the three canals were irrigating 2,811 square miles.

The diagram below shows the total sown and matured areas, rainfall and the prices of wheat prevailing during the decade



The prices began to rise suddenly due to failure of crops in 1915-16 and as a result of War conditions after 1917. The rise was so rapid that the economic system of the country could not adjust itself to it. The strain on the railways resulted in a dislocation of communications and markets. Towards the end of the decade prices came to be determined by the law of local supply and demand, and coupled with further failure of harvests in 1918-19 and the terrible loss of life caused by influenza, the conditions became very favourable for the mischievous propaganda against the system of Government to take root. Open disorder in the Province had to be put down by force in the spring of 1919 and left a legacy of racial feeling and industrial unrest, resulting in strikes and further dislocation of industry. Good harvests of 1919-20 were unable to relieve the situation and the prices continued to rise, and with the general failure of crops in 1920-21 an unprecedented situation was created. The price of wheat exceeded Rs 6 per maund or more than doubled since the beginning of the decade, the result being that wheat was actually imported into India from Australia in spite of the heavy freight charges. With the rise in prices the wages also showed an upward tendency, although after 1917 they did not keep pace with the tremendous rise in prices.

Owing to the War and financial stringency there was little extension in the Railway communications of the Province. Only 487 miles of new Railway

branch lines were opened during the decade and the doubling of the line from Ambala to Lahore and from Lahore to Rawalpindi was completed.

The mileage of metalled roads rose from 2,619 to 2,037. The old railway bridges over the Sutlej and Beas were converted into road bridges and a road bridge was constructed over the Ravi and another over the Chenab near Wazirabad. A great deal of improvement was thus effected on the Grand Trunk Road, but all the same road communications were far less extensive than the railway system of the Province.

Prominent among the public works carried out during the decade was the construction of the Nammal Dam in the Mianwali District which provided irrigation to 8,000 acres of cultivable land.

## SECTION 5 —CONDITIONS OF THE LAST DECADE.

General.

10. We shall now examine the conditions of the last decade at some length confining our attention to those facts, which have a possible bearing on the movement of the population.

We have noticed in the last section how the end of the previous decade (1911—21) witnessed a combination of adverse circumstances on an unprecedented scale. The unrest then prevalent was not peculiar to this Province, but had a world-wide range as an aftermath of the Great War.

Inauguration  
of Reforms.

The last decade will ever remain memorable for more events than one. The Province was honoured early in the decade by a visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to be soon followed by the inauguration of an era of reforms introduced by the Government of India Act of 1919. Just before the census of 1921 the Punjab had been raised to the status of a Governor's Province with a cabinet consisting of two Members and two Ministers, of which the latter were to be selected from amongst the elected members of the Legislative Council, which had 71 members elected by the people and 20 nominated by Government. The first session of the Legislative Council was held on the 29th January 1921. The members soon set about their task in a right spirit and the Council has earned an enviable reputation among provincial legislatures for the dignity of its proceedings and a high sense of responsibility.

The inauguration of the reforms, however, did not bring about general or marked improvement in the political situation of the country. The non-cooperation movement which had been launched after the events of 1919 was pushed on in the first two or three years of the decade. It included a boycott of Government and aided schools of foreign cloth and of service in the Military and Police Departments. The programme also included the establishing of Congress committees and *panchayats* in all important towns and villages and the organisation of a volunteer corps. A few national schools were opened but as a rule closed down after a brief career.

In the ranks of *khilafats* disillusionment came as a result of the hardships which the *muhajirs* (emigrants) underwent in the autumn of 1920 when the Afghan authorities refused to admit any more of them into their territory. Among the Sikhs, agitation of a somewhat different nature was kept alive by the extremists who urged the transfer of the control of the Golden Temple and the Khalsa College at Amritsar as the foremost demand of the community. The body called "Shriomani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee" was formed with the avowed aim of taking over the management of all the Sikh shrines.

The Akali Dal, organised by this Committee, grew to large proportions and began the seizure by direct action of Sikh shrines and *gurdwaras*. In February 1921 an attempt was made to seize the Nankana Sahib shrine by weight of numbers in defiance of the Mahant. The Mahant's men opened fire on the intruders and about ninety persons were killed and the military had to restore order.

The prevalence of crime and unrest at the end of the previous decade was partly due to demobilization as well as to political and economic causes. In 1922, however, the situation improved. A year later there was further improvement in the economic conditions, which was reflected in the reduction of minor crimes against property. The wages maintained a high level while the prices of foodstuffs went down considerably. There was, however, little or no diminution in the volume of serious crime and a state of lawlessness, partly the outcome of a contempt for authority largely fostered by the Akali aggressiveness, continued to render life and property insecure, particularly in the central Punjab. An increasing boldness and brutality was noticeable in the commission of violent crimes, exemplified in the savage murder of loyalists in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts by the Babbar Akali gang.

The enactment of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act in July 1925 and the release of those, who had been convicted in connection with the Akali attempt to seize religious institutions by direct action, eased the situation and the agitation which had disturbed the peace of the Province for several years subsided.

In the very first Legislative Council the members began to organize themselves into parties and there was an embryonic grouping of members according to rural and urban interests. The other interests, notably communal, were not slow to awaken, and in 1927 the post of a third Minister was created to enable a Minister drawn from each of the chief communities to be included in the cabinet. The spirit of communal antagonism, fanned by the activities of such movements as the "*shuddhi*" (conversion to Hinduism) and "*tanzim*," (organisation of Muslim community to combat *shuddhi*), manifested itself in the serious communal riot at Multan in 1922, followed in 1926 by even more serious riots in Rawalpindi City and a neighbouring village. A new and deplorable incident, typical of the period, occurred at Lahore in 1926, when some hooligans threw a bomb in the crowd of harmless spectators returning after witnessing the celebration of the Dusehra festival, killing many.

At the end of the year, Swami Shardhanand, a leader of the "*shuddhi*" movement, was murdered in Delhi by a Muslim, and this together with the agitation arising from excitement consequent on the judgment in the "*Rangila Rasul*"\* case kept the atmosphere surcharged with mutual distrust and resentment. Matters came to a head when in May 1927 a riot broke out in Lahore, causing several deaths, followed by communal riots in Multan on the occasion of the Muharram procession. The scene of these activities was transferred to another part of the Province during the concluding years of the decade, and in 1928 there were serious riots at Softa in the Gurgaon District and at Malikpur in the Ambala District as a result of disputes over cow-slaughter on the occasion of Bakr-Id.

The close of the decade witnessed a revival of the political agitation, which had been a feature at its commencement. The agitation started with the announcement of the personnel of the Indian Statutory Commission, in which the

\* A Hindu book seller of Lahore was prosecuted for publishing a book (*Rangila Rasul*), defamatory of the Prophet of Islam. He was convicted and sentenced, but on appeal acquitted by the High Court. Subsequently he was murdered by a Lahore Muslim.

absence of Indian representatives was resented by a section of the public. At the same time the country was drifting towards an economic depression. In 1928 as the result of a widespread revolutionary conspiracy Mr Saunders a young Assistant Superintendent of Police was shot dead at Lahore in broad daylight when leaving his office and a head constable was also murdered when pursuing the assailants. Two years later an attempt was made on the life of the Governor of the Punjab when a Hindu youth opened fire on him with a pistol as he was leaving the University Hall after presiding over the Convocation. The proceedings of the judicial trials of those involved in revolutionary conspiracies were given great prominence in the vernacular press. The activities of the Congress in this Province received a fillip by the holding of its 44th session in Lahore during the Christmas of 1929 when a resolution of complete independence was passed. The civil disobedience movement was started in the spring of 1930 and an attempt was made in many places to break the salt laws. Later in the year Government took strong action against the law breakers, and numerous Congressmen were arrested. Some of the prominent Indian politicians were invited during the winter to a Round Table Conference in London. The Congress, however declined to participate. Early in 1931 the Congress leaders were released and soon after as a result of negotiations between the Government of India and the Congress a pact was concluded, under which the Congress called off the civil disobedience and Government released all political prisoners except those convicted of violent crime. Thus the decade ended as it had begun with the political situation being a dominant feature in the country.

17 The principal features of the decade, 1921—30 so far as they bear on the general health of the people and affect the birth and death rates, are described below year by year. The figures relate to British Territory only.

1921. The year 1921 was healthy though it did not come up to 1920 in this respect. The death rate (30.1) was low but it was slightly in excess of those of the previous two years, which was largely the result of a widespread epidemic of cholera which was the highest on record since 1900 coupled with localised epidemics of malaria in areas where the monsoon conditions had been favourable. The fever death rate was the highest of the death-rates and exceeded the rate of the previous two years. The birth-rate (41.3) was lower than that of the preceding year.

1922. The year 1922 was an exceptionally healthy year in the Punjab. The total death rate (23.07) from all causes was lower than it had been since 1878 and considerably lower than the quinquennial average (39.3). Only two provinces Madras and North West Frontier Province, reported a lower death rate for 1922. Rainfall was timely and the meteorological conditions were unfavourable to the spread of the disease. The only epidemic disease which assumed alarming proportions during 1922 was plague, which caused 7 837 deaths as against 2 896 in 1921. Even so the outbreak was considerably less severe than that of 1919 when the total number of deaths from plague approached 13 000. No other cause of mortality showed an increase. The birth-rate was 30.3 showing a decrease of 2.2 per mille against the figure for the previous year.

1923. The year 1923 was a year of good harvests and low prices but was considerably less healthy than the year 1922. Heavy winter and spring rain favoured the spread of plague and a slight excess in the monsoon rainfall was responsible for an increase in the mortality from fevers. The year was, however relatively healthy and the death-rate (30.96) was lower by 0.4 per mille than the quinquennial average but it was higher than that recorded for other provinces in India.

Health  
Conditions.

1921.

1922.

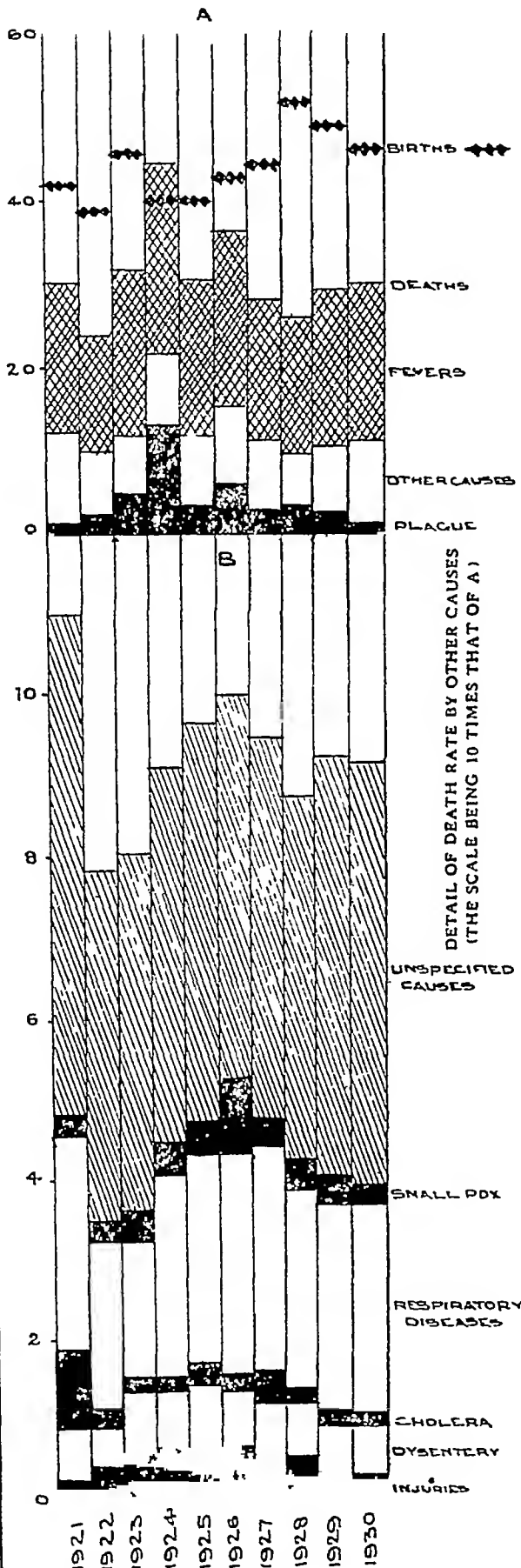
1923.

During 1923 the birth-rate rose to 43·2 *per mille* as against 39·3 *per mille* for the

year 1922. This figure is the highest recorded for any province in India with the exception of the Central Provinces for which the birth-rate stood at 45·63.

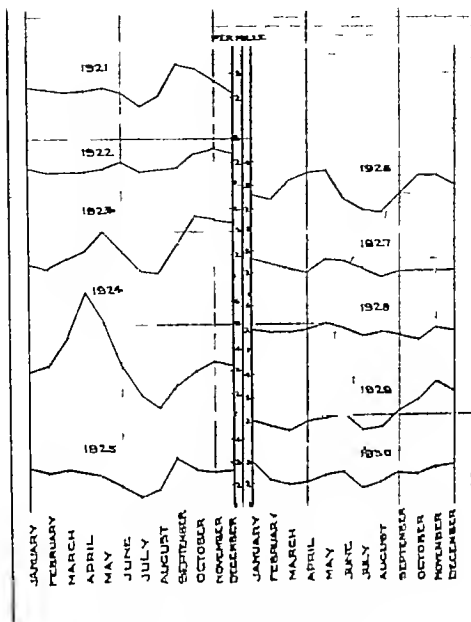
Of the chief diseases prevalent during the year were plague and fevers with a total death-rate of 2·44 and 20·49, respectively. The latter included relapsing fever which was prevalent in an epidemic form more especially in the western Punjab. In Muzaffargarh District it was particularly severe and caused 6,207 deaths during the year. The year 1923 marks the re-organisation of the Public Health Department in the Punjab.

After 5 relatively healthy years the year 1924 was characterised by extreme unhealthiness, the death-rate being 43·43 which is four times that of the United Kingdom and 16·08 *per mille* in excess of the provincial death-rate during the preceding five years. The rainfall and climatic conditions were eminently favourable for the spread of the disease and the main cause of the abnormal death-rate was plague and fevers, the figures for which were 11·48 and 3·65 *per mille* respectively, above the quinquennial averages. But the high death-rate was associated with a high birth-rate, the provincial figure being 40·1 *per mille* as compared with an average birth-rate of 40·5 during



Annual Birth and Death rate (1921-30), and deaths according to causes.





*Monthly death-rate per mille of total population for period 1921-30*

the preceding quinquennium. Owing to the high death-rate there was an excess of 69,341 (3·3 *per mille*) of deaths over births—a circumstance which necessitates the statement that in the year 1924 the state of the public health was far from satisfactory.

The year 1925 in spite of unfavourable climatic conditions, was relatively healthy. There was no undue prevalence of epidemic diseases and the distribution of the monsoon rainfall, which was above normal, was unfavourable to malaria. The death-rate was not only 13·4 *per mille* less than the rate of the previous year but also less than the average for the previous quinquennium. The Punjab continued to occupy the position of having the high birth-rate and a greater excess of births over deaths (10·1 *per mille* of the population) than any other province of India. There was, however, no variation in the birth-rate for 1925 over the figures for the previous year.

During 1926 the death-rate at 36.52 per thousand was 5.21 higher than the average of the previous five years. Rainy and cloudy weather in March, April and May and the consequent continuance of low temperatures and humidity provided ideal conditions for the spread of plague which was responsible for the loss of over 108,000 lives. There was practically no cholera but a widespread epidemic of small-pox caused about 17,600 deaths, and the "fever" death-rate, owing chiefly to an epidemic of malaria in the last four months of the year, was higher than in the previous year and also exceeded the average of the last five years. On the other hand the birth-rate—41.6 per thousand—was also higher and was exceeded in no other province in India except the Central Provinces.

The year 1927 was one of the healthiest years in the history of the Punjab, largely owing to meteorological conditions which were unfavourable to plague in the spring and to malaria in the autumn. An epidemic of cholera of unusual intensity, however, prevailed chiefly in Kasur town and tahsil and in the Ferozepore District which took a toll of 11,286 lives. The death-rate of 27.46 *per mille* was 9.06 *per mille* less than in 1926 and 5.13 less than the average of the previous five years. In fact in only two years in the present century has the provincial rate been lower. At the same time the birth-rate of 42.3 *per mille* was slightly higher than in the previous year. The infantile mortality rate was also unusually low, the number of deaths among infants under one year of age being 167.5 per 1,000 births as compared with 203.43 in 1926.

In no previous year since vital statistics became available have the people of the Punjab enjoyed such remarkably good health as in the year 1928. As a result of the timely and well distributed rainfall the year 1928 was the healthiest in the decade, the birth-rate being 46.30 which was the highest and the death-rate 24.72 which was the lowest except for 1922. The main cause of the low death-rate and the high birth-rate was the remarkable freedom from epidemics and more especially the exceptionally low incidence of plague and malaria. The general healthiness of the year was, however, marred by a very sharp outbreak of cholera in the Kulu Valley (Kangra District) where 1,746 seizures and 1,164 deaths occurred, over 70,000 anti-cholera inoculations being performed by the Public Health staff.

The distribution of the monsoon was unusual, the dry western districts of the Province had abnormal rainfall while it was in marked defect in the south-eastern part. The monsoon started late and stopped early. The rainfall was particularly heavy during the second fortnight of August, causing heavy floods in the Jhelum, Chenab and Indus rivers, which resulted in a serious epidemic of malaria. The year 1929 although it did not exhibit the remarkable salubrity of the previous year must be regarded, in spite of certain vicissitudes of climate, which occasioned an epidemic of malaria in one region and economic stress in another, as a relatively healthy year. The birth-rate was 44.45 which was the highest of all other provinces in India, and the death-rate 28.75 which exceeded the provincial rates except those of Bombay and Central Provinces. Apart from the somewhat severe epidemic of malaria following the heavy floods in certain districts the year was on the whole a very healthy one. The cholera figures were somewhat higher than those of the previous year and while no serious outbreak occurred the disease was widely diffused and practically all the districts in the Province were affected.

1930.

In 1930 the climate was favourable for health the monsoon being heavy but sufficiently early not to encourage the spread of malaria and plague. The death rate under the various heads of mortality during the Year 1930 is compared with the average of the previous five years in the table below

Year	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other causes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1930.	0.06	0.04	0.03	20.68	0.60	22	0.20	8.22	29.06
1925—29.	0.16	0.80	1.41	18.6	0.84	~60	0.22	8.08	29.48
Increase or decrease to 1930.	-0.12	-0.24	-1.38	+1.92	+0.06	-0.14	-0.02	+0.27	+0.18

The diminished death rates from cholera, small-pox and plague is evidence of the practical absence in epidemic form of those diseases from the Province during the year

Summary 1921—30.

To sum up the decade 1921—30 may be described as on the whole a healthy one with the exception of great epidemics of plague in 1924 and 1926 and a severe outbreak of cholera in Lahore and Ferozepore Districts in 1926 and in Kulu Valley in 1928. Malaria also prevailed in an epidemic form during the autumn of several years, more particularly in the year 1929

The consistently high birth-rate of the Punjab which is usually about twice that of the United Kingdom, in spite of its high death rate (chiefly as a result of the frequency and severity of epidemic visitations) is nevertheless an encouraging sign since it indicates that the somewhat severe epidemics to which the Province is liable, exercise little or no permanent effect on the virility and recuperative power of its inhabitants. Both in respect of its birth-rate and death rate the Punjab compared favourably with other provinces of India and renewed its depleted population at a relatively high rate. The infantile mortality was particularly low during the last decade as shown in the diagram below



*Number of children dying within one year of birth per one thousand born (British Territory).*

The diagrams on pages 23 and 24 illustrate for British Territory for the last decade (1) the annual rates of births, deaths and increase as well as deaths according to causes, and (2) monthly death rate

18 The general healthiness of the last decade is no doubt due to a considerable extent to the inauguration of various schemes for the expansion of medical relief in the Province. In order to attain the ideal of one dispensary for every 100 square miles of territory or for every 30,000 of population the calculations showed that it would be necessary to open 375 new dispensaries in rural areas. In 1925 a standard plan for a small and compact dispensary was laid down, and the Government agreed to give a grant of Rs 5,400/- for the construction and Rs 1,600/- for the equipment of each such dispensary. The programme has been acted upon almost completely during the decade, the number of dispensaries actually opened from 1925 to the end of 1930 being 359.

The need of efficient arrangements for female medical aid and education has to some extent been provided for. A good number of new female hospitals and dispensaries was established. The Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, and the Lady Reading Hospital for Women and Children at Simla, have gained much popularity during the decade. The Punjab Medical School for Women, with which is incorporated the Women's Christian College, Ludhiana, is at present the only institution from which women can qualify for appointment as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. During the decade 15 new hospitals for women were opened in various districts, including the Government Hospital for Women and Children at Lahore. Separate sections for females have been opened in 12 existing civil hospitals. A notable addition to general hospitals is the opening of the Dental Hospital at Lahore.

A solid progress continued to be made during the decade both in respect of

Year	Number of hospitals and dispensaries on the last day of the year	In-door patients	Out-door patients	Total	the number of hospitals and the extent of relief given. The number of patients treated has been on the increase as shown in the table in the margin. The rise in the number of out-door patients is due chiefly to the increase in the number of rural dis-
1	2	3	4	5	
1921	583	93,005	4,021,076	5,014,081	
1922	610	97,808	5,051,268	5,149,076	
1923	620	104,999	5,576,776	5,681,775	
1924	640	109,500	5,825,573	5,935,073	
1925	666	117,592	5,860,648	5,978,240	
1926	780	122,818	7,022,033	7,144,851	
1927	885	135,978	7,825,645	7,961,623	
1928	964	153,797	8,822,902	8,976,709	
1929	1,026	173,302	10,617,136	10,790,440	
1930	1,035	181,482	11,561,187	11,742,669	

pensaries, and the increase in the number of in-door patients is partly due to the good work done in the hospitals of the Province.

19 Some terms that will occur hereafter in this Report may be conveniently defined at this stage.

**"Cultivable Area"** —includes land actually under cultivation, fallows and waste available for cultivation, such waste does not include areas in which cultivation is forbidden by law or custom, such as reserved forests or common lands set apart for a specific purpose. It does, however, include common lands which can be made available for cultivation by partition even though such partition has not been effected.

**"Gross Cultivated Area"** —means the area actually sown in any one year with no deduction for failure of crops, any land sown at both seasons of the year (i.e., double cropped) being counted twice.

**"Net Cultivated Area"** —means the area sown in any one year, the double cropped area not being counted twice. In other words net cultivated area refers to area of land sown, whilst gross cultivated area refers to the crops sown, to avoid confusion gross cultivated area is referred to generally as the sown area.

Neither of these areas include land which lies fallow for the whole year though such land may be regularly though infrequently cultivated.

Agricultural  
Conditions.

20 Agriculture being the premier industry of the Province a summary of the agricultural conditions for the British Territory is given below year by year. The decade begins with *Kharif* 1921

Seasons  
and Crops  
1921-22.

Owing to the shortage of winter rains conditions were not favourable for the sowing of sugarcane and cotton. The monsoon which burst in the second week of July gave general and sufficient rain nearly all over the Province. It remained very active till the middle of August. Ample moisture was thus available for the sowing of *kharif* crops. Conditions were also very favourable for the maturing of these crops as well as the spring sowings. Well distributed rain in winter though below normal did a lot of good to the standing spring crops and a clear and sunny April was beneficial to the maturing of grain and its threshing. The season was on the whole above the average, being a great improvement on the previous year.

1922-23.

The rain in the earlier part of 1922 was sufficient for cotton and sugarcane sowings. The monsoon broke about a month earlier than usual and was a good one. In July the rain was below normal, but good rain fell in August and first half of September throughout the Province, ending about the last week of September. The rainfall was above normal in the south-east and the sub-montane districts, about average in the central Punjab and below normal in the west. The September rain followed by light showers in October resulted in good *rabi* sowings. The winter rain after Christmas, heavier than usual, continued till the middle of March and was particularly useful for unirrigated crops. The dry weather in April was favourable for harvesting though heavy unceasing rain in May did some damage to straw and grain on the threshing floor. The year was considerably above the average.

1923-24.

The conditions for cotton and cane sowings were favourable on account of the rain in the previous winter and early part of 1923. The monsoon appeared after the first week of July and was unusually active in August. Heavy and widespread rain fell throughout the Province and helped the *kharif* acreage to expand although cotton in low lying areas was slightly damaged. The monsoon, however, ceased early and conditions were not particularly favourable for the maturing of *kharif* crops or the *rabi* sowings. The winter rain was good in the east and from light to moderate elsewhere. April was dry and favourable for harvesting operations which were, however, hampered in some districts by the outbreak of plague. The year was on the whole above average.

1924-25.

There were adequate rains for cotton and cane sowings. The monsoon arrived in the second week of July and gave moderate rain during July and August nearly all over the Province. It was very active during the first week of September but at the end of the second week a break set in which lasted up to the 27th of the month. Heavy rains which fell about the end of September caused floods which damaged the standing crops, especially along the banks of the Jumna. The conditions for *rabi* sowings were very favourable. The rain in December was above normal though February and March were dry and retarded the growth of standing crops in unirrigated areas. The harvest was therefore not as large as was expected from the extensive sowings. The area under cotton was the largest on record and the price of cotton was high, though less than in the previous year.

The year was about average. Light rain, which fell nearly all over the Province during the second half of January and in some districts during the second week of February, was useful for cotton and cane sowings. The monsoon broke in the third week of June, earlier than usual and was plentiful throughout the Province. The conditions for early *kharif* sowings were thus favourable. July and August had plentiful rain except in the west, hindering further sowings and causing floods in low-lying lands. The period from the end of August to the beginning of November was dry, and conditions were thus unfavourable for the maturing of *kharif* crops. This was also an adverse factor for the *rabi* sowings. There was only little rain till next March and unirrigated crops suffered considerably. Some rain fell at last in March and proved beneficial to the standing crops. April was dry and favourable for harvesting though rain in May did some damage on the threshing floor. The area under cotton was even larger than during the previous year. 1935-36

The rain in March was suitable for cotton and cane sowings, but heavy rain in second half of May caused a hard crust to form on the surface preventing proper germination. Cotton had, therefore, to be resown in many places. The monsoon appeared in the second week of July, later than usual, but gave fairly good rain throughout the Province except in the west. Rains during August were generally heavy and those during September quite sufficient. Conditions were thus favourable for *kharif* sowings though less satisfactory for the maturing. Hot winds in October as well as the boll-worm damaged the cotton. October, November and December being dry except for light rains in some districts, conditions were not very favourable for spring sowings. Light rain fell during February all over the Province and during March in most districts, which was very beneficial to standing crops. April and May were dry and favourable for harvesting. The season was on the whole above the average. 1926-27

The climatic conditions were not generally favourable for cotton sowings on account of absence of winter rains, there being only light showers in March, April and May. The rainfall during July was sufficient all over the Province except in the west. In August the montane and sub-montane districts received plentiful rain though it was below normal in other places. September was generally dry, but rain fell in October which made up the deficiency. Conditions were not, however, on the whole very favourable for the maturing of *kharif* crops. Hailstorms and locust as well as the boll-worm also did damage. The conditions for *rabi* sowings were not favourable except in the sub-montane districts, as October and November were generally dry. Rain, however, fell in the latter half of December as well as January, which was above normal in the eastern districts, but below normal elsewhere. The cloudy weather of January and February created rust which did considerable damage to the wheat crop. Strong dry winds and dust-storms set in early in March, and great damage was done in the central and west-central parts of the Province, its extent being only discovered at the time of harvesting. The year was on the whole an average one. 1927-28.

The conditions for the sowing of sugarcane and cotton were adverse as rainfall had been in defect from January to May except in Ambala and Jullundur Divisions. The monsoon arrived late and was less active than usual and the rainfall was poor till the second half of August except in the montane and sub-montane tracts. The summer was extremely hot, being the hottest for several decades. Prospects brightened when plentiful rain fell in the second half of August and the beginning of September, which was well distributed except in the south-west. 1928-29

Heavy floods occurred in rivers Jhelum, Chenab and Ravi and to a lesser extent in the Sutlej causing much destruction of life and property including crops, stocks of food and cattle in the riverain tracts. The greater part of September and November was, however, very dry. The presence of moisture due to September rains and fresh rainfall in November and December led to extensive *rabi* sowings which benefitted by moderate rainfall in January. A cold wave of great severity however passed over most districts in the beginning of February and gave a rude shock to the expectations of a plentiful harvest. Great damage was done to fruit-bearing trees in the south west. In March strong dry winds also caused further damage un-irrigated areas suffering most. The season was thus considerably below the average.

1920-21.

The absence of spring rains and unfavourable conditions during February and March were adverse factors for the sowing of cotton and sugarcane. In June the rain was above normal and there were good rains in July and August and conditions were favourable for the sowing of the rest of the autumn crops. Heavy floods, as a result of excessive rain in the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum rivers caused considerable damage to standing crops. September and October were generally dry. The supplies of canal water were generally short and late. Conditions were thus not satisfactory for the maturing of *Kharif* crops. Cotton was damaged by *ids* and white fly in some places. On account of a dry October and November conditions were not generally favourable for *rabi* sowings. The winter rain was also in defect the western districts receiving no rain at all. Some rainfall in certain districts during March was very beneficial. Locusts and hail-storms also damaged the crops in several districts. Rain particularly accompanied by hail also caused some damage to harvested crops. The season was thus on the whole considerably below the average.

1920-21.

Conditions were not favourable for the sowing of cotton, but the cultivation of cane was greater than during the year before in irrigated areas. The restricted area under cotton was due to the scarcity of rain, the fall in the price and the appearance of locust at the sowing time. In June the rainfall was above average in south-eastern and sub-montane tracts but generally below normal elsewhere. The monsoon remained fairly active during July and gave moderate to heavy rainfall throughout the Province. The canal water was sufficient. The conditions were generally unfavourable for *Kharif* sowings but rainfall during August and September though only normal, was useful to the standing crops. October, November and December remained practically dry except for light rain at places. The conditions for *rabi* sowings were not favourable. Water in canal was also short in some districts as river supply was low. Rain in January, February and March was beneficial to the standing crops. The year was below average but was somewhat better than the previous two, the matured area being slightly less than the average for the last ten years.

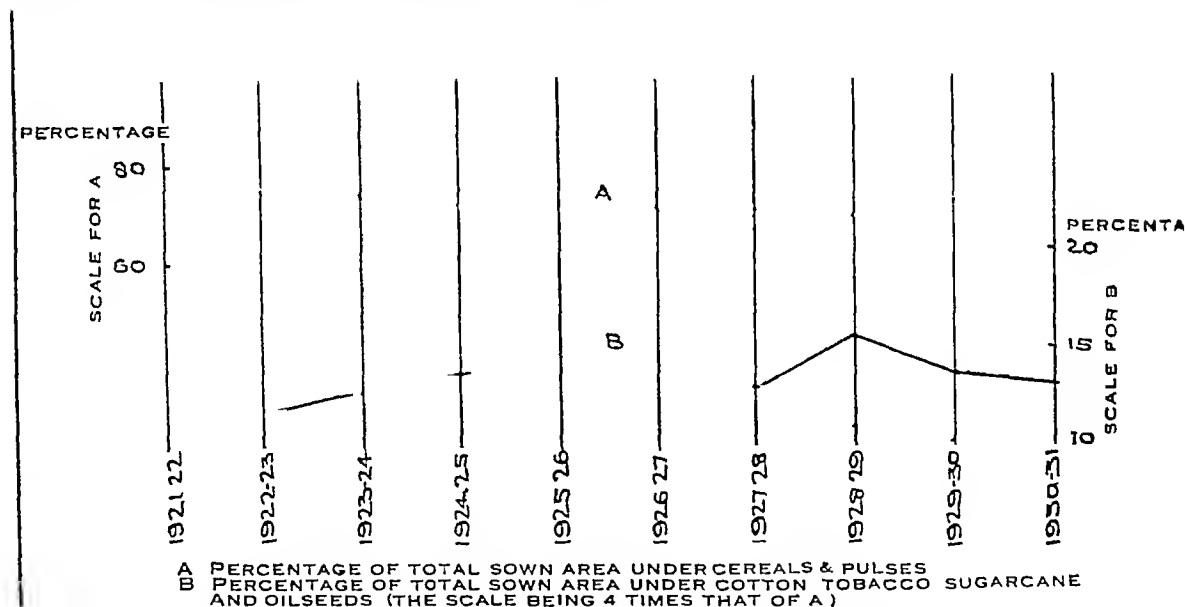
Principal Figures.

The table below shows for British Territory the yearly sown and matured areas, the percentage of maturity and the annual rainfall.

Year	Sown area (in acres)	Matured area (in acres)	Percentage of maturity		Year	Sown area (in acres)	Matured area (in acres)	Percentage of maturity	
			$\frac{\text{Matured}}{\text{Sown}} \times 100$	$\frac{\text{Matured}}{\text{Sown}} \times 100$				$\frac{\text{Matured}}{\text{Sown}} \times 100$	$\frac{\text{Matured}}{\text{Sown}} \times 100$
1911-12	31,777,726	3,444,861	10.84	10.84	1926-27	30,411,361	2,172,233	7.14	7.14
1912-13	31,777,726	3,177,726	9.98	9.98	1927-28	29,411,361	1,972,233	6.70	6.70
1913-14	31,777,726	3,177,726	9.98	9.98	1928-29	29,411,361	1,972,233	6.70	6.70
1914-15	31,777,726	3,177,726	9.98	9.98	1929-30	29,411,361	1,972,233	6.70	6.70
1915-16	31,777,726	3,177,726	9.98	9.98	1930-31	29,411,361	1,972,233	6.70	6.70

The sown area fluctuates considerably from year to year mainly with the character of rainfall, being low in a dry year and high in a year of good monsoon. The percentage of matured area is adversely affected both by the failure of monsoon and excess of rainfall. According to the Punjab peasant ideal monsoon conditions are represented by *Sawan nit* (a daily shower during the month of *Sawan*, i.e., middle of July to middle of August), *Bhadon char* (a good shower every week during *Bhadon*, i.e., middle of August to middle of September), and *Assu kh*, (one good shower in *Assu*, i.e., middle of September to middle of October). The total area under the plough has increased by 1,309,815 acres or by 4.5 per cent during the last decade. The limit of cultivation is being reached as not many areas are now available for being brought under cultivation,\* and in the near future an effort will have to be made to meet the growing demand of the population by means of intensive cultivation, aided in particular by improved seeds and implements.

A diagram showing the annual percentage of total sown area under cereals and pulses and under valuable crops, namely cotton, sugarcane, tobacco and oil-seeds, is given below. The agricultural statistics are given in Subsidiary Table I for British Territory and Punjab States. The figures for the latter being incomplete, do not admit of detailed discussion.



It is evident that food crops occupy 69 to 74 per cent of the sown area each year. The area under valuable crops fluctuates with the character of the season and prices. Fodder crops take up the bulk of the remaining area. In the Punjab the cattle are almost as numerous as human beings, and like them are fed on the produce of the soil. The economic condition of agriculturists having deteriorated within the last few years the decrease in the number of cattle is perceptible, although bullocks and milch cattle are carefully looked after by their owners even in times of scarcity. The figures for two recent cattle censuses, quoted in the margin, are illustrative. Bullocks fit for plough have decreased by 3 per cent and other bullocks by 19 per cent. The decrease among male buffaloes fit for plough is 5 per cent and among others 18 per cent. Milch cows have decreased by 10 per cent.

\*To have an idea about the area of land available for cultivation in the various provinces reference may be made to the Special Committee's Report on the Trade Agreement made at Ottawa between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, published in the Punjab Government Gazette part II, dated the 16th December 1932, page 715.



and other cows by 12 per cent. The number of she-buffaloes has declined by 2 per cent. while other she-buffaloes show an increase of 4 per cent. The increase in the number of she-buffaloes is due to their increasing popularity both because a she-buffalo is more profitable to keep than a cow as it produces more milk and *ghr* and also because in the absence of extensive pastures it is more convenient to keep as unlike the cow it can be fed at the stall.

An estimate of the yield and value of the crops in the Province is a laborious

Year	Price per acre cultivated area.	Year	Price per acre cultivated area.
1918-19	161	1925-26	477
1919-20	173	1926-27	363
1920-21	248	1927-28	402
1921-22	285	1928-29	377
1922-23	316	1929-30	408
1923-24	353	1930-31	420
1924-25	428		

process, but an index of the prosperity of agricultural classes is furnished in a sense by the price of agricultural land.\* The statement in the margin shows the price per cultivated acre of land between

1918-19 and 1930-31. It is noteworthy that the price of land per cultivated acre at the end of the last decade had more than doubled since 1918-19.

#### Agriculture

21 The future prosperity of the Province being closely allied with agricultural advance it will not be out of place to sketch briefly the activities of the Agricultural Department.

The Department was organised in 1906. With the inauguration of the Reforms Scheme in 1921 it became a "transferred" subject under the charge of a Minister. Its general administration is in the hands of the Director of Agriculture who has his headquarters at Lahore.

The present functions of the Department may be divided into three main heads —

- 1 Education. 2 Research. 3 Demonstration and Propaganda.

#### Education.

The Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur which has been the chief centre of agricultural education in the Province, was opened in 1909 and now gives courses for the B.Sc. (Agr.) and M.Sc. (Agr.) degrees and also a number of non-university courses to meet various needs of the community. It is equipped with Chemical, Botanical, Entomological and other Laboratories, Library Herbarium, Museum, etc. The students are boarded on the estate. The College began its career with a three years diploma course in English, which was subsequently extended to four years. These courses included a training in practical agriculture with theoretical and practical instruction in such sciences as are of direct assistance to farmers, i.e. Botany Entomology Chemistry Physics, Veterinary Science, etc. The standard of education for entrance to the course was the University Matriculation Examination or its equivalent. Students

Mr Calvert in Chapter VIII of his book *Wealth and Welfare* has very ably dealt with the factors that contribute to the rise of the price of agricultural land in this Province. These are summarised below.

(1) The "saved margin of profit for the cultivator owing to the abolition of the revenue demand under the British, which in addition starting competition among agriculturalists both landlords and tenants, attracts the middlemen with capital.

(2) The increased profit obtainable from land owing to increased facilities of transport and other beneficial work of the State like canals.

(3) A real improvement brought about by the employment of capital on works such as well-sinking and land-making etc.

(4) The fragmentation of holdings enable small plots to be purchased by men of moderate means;

(5) The land has come to possess security value as only rare chances of the purchase of land occur in most districts.

(6) The death of any other secure investment, especially among many well-to-do Muslims, has now had interest as a matter of religious belief; and

(7) The speculation in land on account of the certainty that its price would rise further.

It so be added that this sale-price generally contains a premium over the price paid for the purchase of the land, and the wages represent something more than he is actually paid.

who went successfully through the course were eligible for posts of Agricultural Assistants and Demonstrators in the Department or for employment on private farms. In 1912 a dairy with 20 cows was started to enable the Professor of Agriculture to teach the students practical dairying as a part of the diploma course. In 1917, the College was affiliated to the Punjab University and the four years' diploma course was remodelled to form the present four years' course for the B Sc Degree in Agriculture.

In 1918 a vernacular course of one year's duration was started for certificated teachers of the Education Department to enable them to teach elementary agriculture and rural science in rural vernacular middle schools. In 1924 a course covering 1½ months was started for "*Lohars*" (village blacksmiths).

A Rural Economy Course lasting one month is also given annually and is attended by officers deputed to it by various departments of Government, *e.g.*, Assistant Commissioners, Forest Officers, Assistant Engineers, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Zilladars and Inspectors of Co-operative Societies.

The Department has experimental farms at Lyallpur, Gurdaspur, Hansi, Sirsa, Multan, Montgomery, Rawalpindi and Jullundur. On these farms, work in connection with the testing of the relative merits of different types of crops, seed selection, the evolution and testing of new implements, research in connection with rotations, manures and cultivation, is in progress. Investigations are also carried out on the control of pests and diseases of various crops. Miscellaneous investigations such as silage-making, the evolution of improved *gur* furnaces, meteorological records, farm castings, etc., are other features of the work. As a result of the work done in the botanical section and on these farms very marked success has attended the evolution and introduction in the Province on a large scale of 4F American cotton and other improved varieties of *desi* cottons, wheat types 11 and 8A, and Coimbatore sugarcane. All these improved varieties of crops bring higher yields and additional income to the growers.

The Department also has in various parts of the Province a number of seed farms on which the improved seeds evolved in the Botanical Section and on experimental farms are multiplied up for subsequent distribution and sale to the cultivators. In addition, there is in the majority of districts a small district farm where the local applicability of the results of research work done at the main experimental stations can be tested, and where suitable demonstrations of the methods of cultivation and the growing of particular varieties of crops can be given.

In the Chemical Section a large amount of analytical work on soils, manures, fodders, etc., is done annually, and systematic investigations are carried out to determine the extent to which soils are being depleted of the various materials of plant food.

In the Entomological Section the life histories of a large number of pests of important crops have been studied and in each case suitable methods of control have been determined.

In the Engineering Section valuable work has been done on the evolution of improved strainers for tube wells, and a number of tube wells with these strainers has been sunk. An important activity of this section is the work done on the augmentation of the supply of water in ordinary percolation wells. The well boring section annually bores about 1,000 wells for cultivators all over the Province.

Demonstra-  
tion and  
Propaganda.

The policy of the Agricultural Department so far has been to explain and demonstrate to farmers the results of investigations carried out on its experimental farms and elsewhere. The work is carried out by means of

- (1) Demonstration plots which are laid on *zamindari* lands demonstrating the advantages of improved varieties of the various crops, methods of cultivation, use of manures, protection against pests and diseases, etc.
- (2) On occasions where large numbers of farmers meet such as cattle fairs, etc. demonstrations of improved implements are given, and improved seeds and other produce are exhibited. These demonstrations are accompanied by short lectures illustrated by magic lantern views. Ploughing matches are held on these occasions where the District Boards concerned offer prizes. In such competitions ploughs and other improved implements are often given as prizes by firms who sell agricultural implements.
- (3) Improved implements are lent out to farmers who wish to try them for themselves and in many cases the cultivators buy them at the end of the trials.
- (4) Popular lectures are given by staff when touring in villages.

The Department also gives important assistance to cultivators in several other directions. Amongst these the layout of fruit orchards, the supply of good varieties of fruit trees, the development of cottage industries where climatic conditions are favourable, the production of silk by the rearing of silk worms, the cultivation of lac and the keeping of poultry may be mentioned as examples.

Improvement  
in Methods of  
Agriculture.

22 One of the most difficult problems is to revolutionize the existing systems of growing crops. Cultivators are very conservative in adopting any new line until they are satisfied that it is a distinct improvement upon their own practice. Once they are convinced of its advantages, however, they will readily take to it. Notable examples are the rapid spread of American cotton and improved wheats in the Province during the last two decades and the introduction of improved Coimbatore canes during the last few years. The figures below give an idea of the extent to which improved varieties of cotton and wheat have been introduced of the two varieties of wheat Punjab 11 and 8A, the former is no longer popular while the latter now occupies an area exceeding two million acres.

Year	Area in Punjab 11	Area in 8A	Cotton acreage (new) in the Punjab for both American and Ind.
1912-13			1,152,979
1913-14			1,920,149
1914-15			1,857,743
1915-16	27,500		8,76,504
1916-17	87,000		1,041,811
1917-18	196,500		1,515,555
1918-19	392,500	1	1,117,995
1919-20	377,800	603	2,070,537
1920-21	621,000	2,423	1,957,148
1921-22	719,500	22,837	1,461,241
1922-23	759,795	83,000	975,200
1923-24	814,14	171,579	1,135,15
1924-25	902,9	237,900	964,232
1925-26	828,631	831,611	1,117,779
1926-27	370,493	917,423	1,131,133
1927-28	467,224	1,276,119	739,239
1928-29	231,770	1,721,800	871,274
1929-30	175,054	1,577,000	679,000
1930-31	73,600	2,250,000	436,700

† Prior to 1912-13 all cotton was sown in the Indus valley and therefore the growth of the American varieties from 1912-13 to 1920-21 is not traceable.

23 The planting of fruit gardens has been on the increase during the last few years. It is difficult to obtain accurate information as to the area under fruit gardens. An attempt was made by the Agricultural Department to ascertain the area in 1928, and as a result it was considered that such area amounted to about 49,000 acres. In colony areas it is not easy to increase the area under fruit substantially at present, as the additional water supply which fruit trees require is not readily available.

24 It was remarked in the last Census Report (page 21) that the absence of any manufacture of agricultural implements was most noticeable. The last decade, however, has witnessed a very marked advance, particularly so in the manufacture of fodder-cutters, sugarcane-crushing mills, iron persian wheels, ploughs and to a lesser extent other implements. Whilst the manufacture of these implements is done at a large number of centres all over the Province, Batala, in the Gurdaspur District, appears to be most prominent in this respect. An inquiry made in 1930 by the Director of Agriculture showed that it possessed no less than 21 iron foundries with a total annual output of over 19,000 implements of all sorts, valued at Rs 537,000/-.

According to the information collected by the Agricultural Department for the year ended 30th June 1931, the number of improved implements of Indian manufacture shown in the margin was sold in the Punjab. It is believed that most of these were manufactured within the Province. In addition to these some 4,700 agricultural implements of all sorts but of foreign manufacture were also sold in the Province during the year. It may be remarked here that in most of the districts the iron persian wheel has replaced the old persian wheel.

Until the general agricultural depression set in, the use of artificial fertilisers was steadily increasing in the Punjab. The fall in prices of all farm produce has, however, given a set-back to their use, as very few crops continue to give an economic return from the application of artificial manures at present even though a reduction has been made in the cost of fertilisers.

25 The Veterinary Department plays an important part in the lives of agriculturists. It was established as far back as 1891 when the Government of India laid down that though in the first instance its primary duty was to deal with cattle disease, in the future horse-breeding duties would be paramount. The department was provincialized in 1901 and placed under the charge of the Director of Agriculture. In 1903, the Government of India transferred the entire control of horse, mule and donkey breeding in 15 selected districts of the Punjab to the Army Remount Department. Later on, the Army Remount Department ceased to function in certain selected districts, such as Lahore, Amritsar, Ferozepore, Gujranwala and Dera Ghazi Khan. In the first three districts, the horse, mule and donkey breeding work is controlled by a society known as "Lahore-Amritsar-Ferozepore Horse, Pony and Mule Breeding Society." The other two districts have been declared as non-selected districts and transferred to the charge of the Civil Veterinary Department.

The Director of Agriculture remained head of the Veterinary Department up to the end of the year 1927-28 when, on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, it was separated from the Department of Agriculture.

and placed under the charge of the Director of Veterinary Services. As head of the Department he exercises a general control and supervision over the work of the Principal, Punjab Veterinary College the Live Stock Officer the Superintendent Government Cattle Farm, Hissar and other Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents working in the various districts of the Province.

#### Cattle Farms.

In 1900 a scheme was formulated for a Dhanni Cattle Breeding Farm near Surgodha at *sakhs* Dharema and Risala, but the matter was dropped in 1910 as the lands required for the purpose could not be transferred from the Military Department.

In 1912 the Hissar Cattle Farm of over 39 000 acres, which was hitherto under the control of the Government of India was handed over to the Punjab Government and placed in charge of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department. Since then the number of Hissar bulls supplied by the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar to the Punjab districts amounts to 4 702 bulls. The total number of stud bulls at work throughout the Province on 31st March 1931 was 3,517 Of these, about 90 per cent. were supplied at concession rates from the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar

The Punjab Government is giving liberal grants annually for the improvement of the Dhanni and Haryana breeds of cattle in the famous Dhanni and Haryana cattle tracts to —

the District Boards of Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali in the Dhanni tract for the improvement of the Dhanni breed of cattle, and

the District Boards of Hissar Rohtak and Gurgaon in the Haryana tract for the improvement of the Haryana breed.

In accordance with the policy of the Department to concentrate attention on certain areas best suited for cattle and buffalo breeding the above system of grants was introduced for the Dhanni cattle tract in 1919-20 and for the Haryana cattle tract in 1924-25 In addition to the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar situated in the centre of the Haryana tract, schemes for the opening of Government farms in the Dhanni tract as well as in the Nili Bar Canal Colony are under contemplation It is feared that owing to financial stringency the carrying out of these projects will be held in abeyance for some time.

Five grantee cattle farms of a total area of about 15,300 acres have been opened in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony Out of these, two are maintaining herds of pure bred Montgomery cattle and the remaining three for Hissar cattle. In addition, a grantee dairy farm comprising an area of 485 acres has been started near the town of Montgomery Besides there are in the neighbourhood of Shergarh (in Montgomery District) at a distance of about 12 miles from Rennla Khurd Railway Station, Shergarh Small holders Grants comprising 218½ rectangles of land in seven different *chaks* or villages. The lands have been allotted in small parcels of half a rectangle and one rectangle amongst 223 grantees whose conditions require them to maintain one cow of the Montgomery breed to the satisfaction of the Civil Veterinary Department for each half rectangle of 12½ acres.

26. The Punjab always stands in need of efficient cattle to meet the demand for milk and *ghis* as well as bullocks for the plough The Province has a well earned reputation for producing good live stock including buffaloes of high milking capacity and in certain areas the local agriculturists are dependent almost entirely on the breeding of stock and the sale of milk for their livelihood

The areas, however in which stock breeding can be carried on with profit were up to the present period of depression gradually dwindling as the result of

the increase in irrigation facilities and consequent rise in the value of land and farm produce

The Live Stock Officer and other District Veterinary Officers of the Civil Veterinary Department provide the advising and inspecting agency for the entire veterinary activities in the Province, including live-stock improvement work and the control of diseases under the direct supervision of the Director of Veterinary Services

Hitherto, the only agency for the supply of suitable bulls for breeding purposes was the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, but the establishment of the grantee farms in the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony and the introduction of the Dhanni and Hamana schemes in the districts forming the home of these breeds has made it possible to arrange for the supply of pedigree bulls of such breeds as are popular in the various districts of the Province

In addition to the supply of bulls, the Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, meets the requirements for horse and donkey stallions in the non-selected districts of the Province. Facilities are being developed for the supply of pedigree buffalo-bulls, sheep and goats to interested breeders. In many districts the income derived from horse and cattle fairs by the District Boards is quite a substantial amount and the tendency is towards exploring this method of raising revenue

Horse and cattle fairs and the 'one day village cattle shows' provide the opportunity for the carrying out of live-stock improvement propaganda by the Department. They are being taken full advantage of for the demonstration of the better types of stock as well as improved agricultural implements and farm produce. They tend to relieve the prevailing dullness of rural life by providing an occasional district fete

27 There are now 287 Veterinary Hospitals in the Province each in charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon or Veterinary Assistant, whose duties are mainly centred on the prevention of disease within his area by the inoculation of cattle and other live-stock with protective sera and vaccines. The number of animals treated by the staff is yearly increasing. A very gratifying indication of the way the Department is gaining the confidence of the public is shown by the number of offers received from private individuals towards the cost of establishing veterinary hospitals in different areas

Prevention  
and Treat-  
ment of Cattle  
Diseases.

This institution was established in 1882 for the instruction of Indians, civil and military, in veterinary medicine and surgery. The college is thoroughly equipped and has exceptional facilities for teaching purposes. It has proved a great success. The course of study of the college was previously for three years in Urdu and a 4 years' course in English was started in 1921. In this institution stipends are given both by Government and local bodies to students to enable them to qualify themselves for the veterinary profession

Punjab Vete-  
rinary College,  
Lahore

28 The agricultural prosperity of the Province is to a very large extent dependent on irrigation. The canals are a most valuable asset and protect the Province against famine even in a dry year

The main sources of irrigation are indicated in the margin, as also the extent

Government canals	695	of irrigation from each source	Canals of all kinds
Private canals	33		
Wells	262	irrigate 728 out of every 1,000 irrigated acres as	
Other sources	10	against 648 at last census	The majority of these
	1,000	canals are owned and worked by Government	

Next in importance come wells with total irrigation amounting to 262 out of

every 1 000 acres as against 299 at last census. The decline is due to the increased irrigation from canals. The wells are generally private property owned by the land owners or by groups of land-owners. During the past decade masonry wells in use have increased from 265,879 in 1920 to 292 103 in 1930. It, however does not follow that the well irrigation has increased in the same proportion, as irrigation from wells is extended in a dry year and contracts considerably when monsoon conditions are normal. The irrigation from other sources is mostly by lift from ponds, rivers and streams. The table below shows for each district the percentage of the average area irrigated from the different sources during the last decade the districts have been arranged according to the extent of canal irrigation.

District.	Percentage of canal irrigation.	Percentage of well irrigation.	Percentage of other sources of irrigation.	District.	Percentage of canal irrigation.	Percentage of well irrigation.	Percentage of other sources of irrigation.	District.	Percentage of canal irrigation.	Percentage of well irrigation.	Percentage of other sources of irrigation.
Ludhiana	88	1		Gujrat	71	29		Ludhiana	24	76	
Rawalpindi	80			Muzaffargarh	63	37	2	Rawalpindi	23	48	29
Multan	80	6	2	Karnal	59	33	1	Attock	13	53	34
Muzaffargarh	58	11		Jhang	56	34		Amritsar	4	61	35
Muzaffargarh	51	16		Amritsar	55	44		Rawalpindi	2	61	37
Muzaffargarh	51	15	1	Gujrat	53	46	1	Rawalpindi			100
Ferozepore	53	18		Gujrat	42	57	1	Kangra			100
Lahore	50	20		Gujrat	38	54	4	Jalandhar	100		
Dera Ghazi Khan	79	14	6	Hoshiarpur	36	61	3	Jalandhar	92	8	
Rawalpindi	77	23		Mianwali	33	66	1	British Territory	73	26	1

It will be seen that in 10 districts more than half of the irrigated area is served by canals and in the other 13 barring Kangra and Simla the same amount is irrigated by wells. In Kangra and Simla the only source of irrigation is streams and springs.

CANAL  
IRRIGATION.

The canal irrigated area has been steadily rising during the last decade

Year	Area (in acres)
1887-88	24
1888-89	25
1889-90	26
1890-91	27
1891-92	28
1892-93	29
1893-94	30
1894-95	31
1895-96	32
1896-97	33
1897-98	34
1898-99	35
1899-00	36
1900-01	37
1901-02	38
1902-03	39
1903-04	40
1904-05	41
1905-06	42
1906-07	43
1907-08	44
1908-09	45
1909-10	46
1910-11	47
1911-12	48
1912-13	49
1913-14	50
1914-15	51
1915-16	52
1916-17	53
1917-18	54
1918-19	55
1919-20	56
1920-21	57
1921-22	58
1922-23	59
1923-24	60
1924-25	61
1925-26	62
1926-27	63
1927-28	64
1928-29	65
1929-30	66
1930-31	67

TOTAL IRRIGATION FROM CANALS IN THE PUNJAB 1887-88 TO 1930-31 THE FIGURES OPPOSITE EACH YEAR SHOW THE NUMBER OF ACRES IRRIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

The statistics are available from the year 1887-88 when all the canals then in existence irrigated only 2.3 million acres. With the opening of the Lower Chenab Canal the canal irrigated area rose to 6 million acres in 1900-01. A further development took place mainly during the

decade 1911-20 when the Triple Canal Project materialised and in 1920-21 the canal irrigation amounted to a fraction more than 10 million acres, which is nearly equal to the total ploughed area of England and Wales (10.5 million acres). The







feature of development during the last decade is the opening of the Sutlej Valley Project, a description of which appears in the next paragraph. As a result the canal-irrigated area rose to the unprecedented figure of 12.4 million acres in 1929-30. The diagram given on page 38 shows the extent of canal irrigation in the Punjab for each year of the period, 1913-14 to 1930-31. Separate figures for the Punjab prior to 1913-14 are not available as the Delhi Province was then a part of it. For this reason the rectangles for the period, 1887-88 to 1912-13, do not appear in the marginal diagram, and can be seen at page 13 of the 1921 Report.

The following statement gives the various particulars about the principal canal systems —

Serial No	Name of canal system	Length of main line in miles	Length of Distributaries in miles	Culturable area commanded in thousands of acres	Average area irrigated annually in thousands of acres	Date of commencement of construction	Date of first irrigation	Date of completion of construction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Western Jumna	335	1,892	2,305	877	{ Before annexation 1888-Sirsa Branch	1820 1891 92	1886 1895 }
2	Sirhind	537	3,446	2,093	1,774	1867 68	1883 84	1886 87
3	Upper Bari Doab	341	1,535	1,452	1,304	1849 50	1860 61	1878 79
4	Lower Bari Doab	132	1,244	1,532	1,181	1906	1913 14	31 3 1917
5	Upper Chenab	173	1,250	1,453	596	1905	1912 13	31 3 1917
6	Lower Chenab	471	2,522	2,724	2,520	{ 1884 (a) 1890	1887 (a) 1892	1889 1900 }
7	Upper Jhelum	128	608	545	332	1905	1915 16	31 3 1917
8	Lower Jhelum	181	1,011	1,240	876	1897	1901	31 3 1917
9	Upper Sutlej (inundation canal)				337	{ Some existed before annexation and some added later 1855 70	1855 1884	1858-59 1885 86 }
10	Sidhnai	67	253	396	299	1883 84	1886	1886
11	Indus (inundation)	441	269	649	236	{ Existed before annexation 1862—64 1896 97	Prior to 1849	1849 50
12	Shahpur "	116	117	116	67	1862—64	1870	1870 71
13	Ghaggar "	97	33	108	16	1896 97	1897	1898 99
14	Lower Sutlej "				333			{ Some improvements were finished in 1895
15	Chenab "	227	130	386	193	{ Before annexation	Were in operation prior to the annexation of the Punjab by the British	—Do—
16	Muzaffargarh ,	446	543	647	337			{ Some improvements were finished in 1896
17	Pakpattan Canal	200	975	1,103	276	1923 24	1926 27	31-3 1932
18	Dipalpur Canal	157	866	838	391	1924 25	1927 28	31 3 1932
19	Eastern Canal	79	377	423	137	1924 25	1927 28	31 3 1932
20	Mailsi Canal	107	643	739	239	1925 26	1927 28	31 3 1932

(a) As an inundation canal system

NOTE.—The average area shown in column 6 is for the ten years, 1921-22 to 1930-31 inclusive, but in the case of the Upper and the Lower Sutlej inundation canals the average area is for the years 1921-22 to 1927-28. These two systems were, thereafter, amalgamated with Dipalpur and Mailsi canals, respectively, of the Sutlej Valley Project. The Sutlej Valley Project canals have not been in existence for the whole decade, the average area in their case, therefore, is for the years they have actually been in operation.

29 The last four canals shown in the above statement belong to the Sutlej Valley Project, which consists of four weirs, three of which are on the Ghara reach of the Sutlej and one on the Panjnad. The uppermost weir is at Ferozepore and from it takes off one perennial canal, which commands an area of 730,000 acres in the Bikaner State and two perennial canals which have replaced and extended the inundation canals known as the Upper Sutlej Series on the right bank and part of the Grey Canals on the left bank. The second weir is at Suleimanke and controls three canals, on the right bank the Pakpattan Canal which will command about 700,000 acres in the Nili Bar, on the left bank there are the Sadiqua Canal which

commands 900 000 acres of land in the Cholistan desert of Bahawalpur State and the Fordwah Canal which will irrigate and extend the area formerly irrigated by the inundation canal. The third weir is at Islam and also controls three canals. The Mailsi Canal on the right bank protects the irrigation formerly done by the series of inundation canals known as the Lower Sutlej Series, and will in addition extend non-perennial irrigation in certain area of crown waste formerly desert. On the left bank the Bahawalpur Canal serves the dual purpose of irrigating land in Cholistan and protecting the area formerly irrigated by several small inundation canals. In addition, there is the Qaimpur Canal which is a small non-perennial canal serving the old inundation canal tract.

The above three weirs were completed and brought into action during the period covered by the census. The fourth weir is at the Panjnad below the confluence of the Sutlej and the Chenab. This weir has only been recently finished and will control two canals. The Abbasa Canal is a small perennial channel designed to irrigate a further block of state waste in Cholistan. The Panjnad Canal is a large canal which will protect and extend the irrigation from the series of inundation canals in Bahawalpur which take off from the Chenab and Indus.

The whole Project commanded a gross area of 3 400 000 acres in the British Territory 3 900 000 acres in the Bahawalpur Territory and 700 000 acres in the Bikaner Territory. Some of the land in Bahawalpur has on further examination not been found suitable for irrigation, so that the final figures of this portion will be different from the above. The actual irrigation in 1930-31 is less than the final figures of irrigation contemplated as the canals are expanding and the area is not yet completely settled. The actual irrigation in 1930-31 amounted to 1 300 000 acres in British Territory 725 000 acres in Bahawalpur Territory and 330 000 acres in Bikaner Territory.

Water  
Logging.

While the canal irrigation has enhanced the prosperity of the Province to such a remarkable extent it must be mentioned that the canals have not proved an unmixcd blessing. In several districts, particularly in Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Sialkot and Gujrat, water logging conditions have been brought about during the last decade and a considerable area has been thrown out of cultivation. As a result of remedial measures adopted by the Irrigation Department a portion of the water logged area has been reclaimed during the last few years. These measures consist of drains, dug to carry off the seepage water closure of canals for prolonged periods and the running of canals low as far as possible. The *scum* area by which is meant the land submerged under water or rendered unculturable owing to the great rise in sub-soil water has benefitted by these measures. For the reclamation of the *floor* stricken area, rendered unfit for cultivation owing to the salts in the soil having been forced up by the rise in sub-soil water a cure has been found but it has yet to be seen whether it would be economical. Government has been giving the matter its serious attention, and the whole question of water logging is being considered by the Water logging Board, which consists of the Financial Commissioner Revenue (President) and the three Chief Engineers and the Directors of Agriculture and Public Health (Members). The Board holds quarterly meetings and a conference is convened annually under the presidency of the Governor himself to review the situation.

Trade.

30 The statistics of imports into and exports from the Punjab are not available. In the absence of these statistics we have to take into consideration

Year	Imports	Exports	the imports and exports for the Indian
1920-21	3,355,900,000	2,400,100,000	continent The marginal statement shows
1921-22	2,663,400,000	2,313,800,000	in rupees the foreign trade of India in the
1922-23	2,327,000,000	2,991,600,000	last decade It will be observed that the
1923-24	2,276,100,000	3,488,300,000	balance of trade was unfavourable in the
1924-25	2,466,200,000	3,846,600,000	years 1920-21 and 1921-22, the imports
1925-26	2,261,700,000	3,748,400,000	being in excess of exports, but the situation
1926-27	2,312,200,000	3,014,300,000	thereafter improved and the balance was
1927-28	2,498,300,000	3,191,500,000	in favour of exports, which were 50 per
1928-29	2,533,000,000	3,301,200,000	cent in excess Since then, while both imports and exports have shown consider-
1929-30	2,407,900,000	3,108,000,000	able fluctuations India has enjoyed a favourable balance of trade, though during

the last two years (1930-31 and 1931-32) both imports and exports have fallen heavily as shown in the margin The extent to which India has been affected by the world-wide trade depression is indicated by the fact that in 1931-32 both imports and exports were nearly half those for the year 1929-30 On the whole the conditions of trade during the decade were favourable until the recent depression set in.

31 The decade 1921-31 witnessed a considerable advancement in the industrial and economic progress of the Province Transport facilities were largely augmented by the opening up of new railway lines, extension of metalled roads, provision of sidings to large mills and factories and private enterprise in motor lorry service But by far the most important project towards the

Year	No of Factories	No of Operatives	industrialisation of the Province, which was under-
1921	297	42,428	taken during the decade, is the Mandi Hydro-Electric
1922	366	46,588	Scheme The statement in the margin shows the
1923	399	49,110	number of factories coming under the purview of the
1924	434	50,842	Indian Factories Act and the number of persons
1925	527	53,533	employed therein from year to year It is evident
1926	548	52,648	that the number of factories and the number
1927	546	50,088	of operatives employed therein steadily increased
1928	559	51,613	with slight fluctuations up to 1928 when the general
1929	521	49,875	trade depression began to make itself felt The
1930	526	49,549	number of factories in 1928 had nearly doubled

since 1921 A corresponding increase has, however, not taken place in the number of operatives, partly due to the fact that in the large factories, such as Railway workshops, labour-saving devices and other improvements having the same effect were introduced, and partly to the fact that many small factories were set up in diverse industries, which had received scant attention in the previous decade, such as hosiery factories, iron and steel-rolling mills, foundries, oil-mills, flour-mills, rice husking mills, etc

The geographical position of the Province and the large distance from the nearest seaport constitute a serious drawback, and the production in the Province is largely limited to the supply of local requirements A small amount of trade is, however, done across the frontiers with Afghanistan on the west and Tibet and China in the east, but the amount of such trade is almost negligible The internal production has, however, increased considerably as is evidenced by the increase

in the number of factories as shown on the last page. The increase in different kinds of factories is shown below—

Class of Factories.	No. in 1911.	No. at the close of 1931.
Cotton, spinning and weaving	3	6
Woollen mills	2	3
Hosiery		4
Food, drink and tobacco	26	56
Chemicals, dyes, etc. (including oil-mills, soap factories, etc).	2	17*
Printing presses	6	30
Presses relating to wood, stone and glass	3	6
Cotton ginning, husking and pressing	215	294
Minerals and metals (including foundries, petroleum refineries and sub-sidies)	7	26
Engineering		12

*Of these 7 are oil-mills.*

In addition to the factories coming under the purview of the Indian Factories Act, a large number of smaller factories chiefly soap works, hosiery factories, handloom weaving factories, foundries, flour and rice mills, chemical works, printing presses, furniture making factories, *darree* making factories, tanneries, etc. have been established during the decade.

#### Foundries.

The foundry oil-milling, weaving and hosiery industries received considerable impetus during the decade. The particular feature of the growth of the foundry industry which is localised at Batala Ferozepore, Bhiwani, Farrukhnagar Lahore, Lyallpur and Amritsar is the manufacture of improved agricultural tools and implements and industrial machinery including oil engines and parts thereof. The foundry worker has acquired a large measure of skill both as a result of facilities for training of efficient foundry workers provided in Government Industrial Schools and Institutes and of the general demand made from him by factory owners. The observation made in the last Census Report that enormous waste resulted in the Province due to machinery being out of action while spare parts were being awaited does not hold good now. Spare parts of almost every description are available, being made at local foundry works. The Government Metal Works Institutes at Ambala and Sialkot, the latter of which has been started since April 1932 specialise in the training of mechanics and engineers.

#### Oil-milling.

As regards oil milling industry the Department of Industries is devoting special attention to this subject. A large factory for the hydrogenation of oils and preparation of vegetable *ghee* has been set up at Lyallpur and is working successfully. Although the oil industry was badly hit owing to the general trade depression in the last two or three years of the decade it is hoped that the research conducted in the Department will place useful data in the hands of the industrialists engaged in oil-milling to improve the quality of their products and to produce chemical oils for industrial purposes.

#### Spinning and Weaving.

The decade was marked by a revival of the Swadeshi movement which provided a fillip to the hand weaving and hosiery industries. The industrialists engaged in these industries made good profits especially those engaged in silk weaving and woollen hosiery. A large number of handloom weaving factories were started for meeting the local demand, and the preference shown by the people for fabrics of local manufacture made it possible for factory owners to increase their output. The Mela Ram Cotton Spinning Mills, which remained closed for a considerable period, started working in the last year of the decade on account of the demand for country-spun yarn. Some of the leading industrialists of the Province have in hand projects for setting up large spinning and weaving mills in the Province and it is hoped that these will materialise before long.

The hosiery industry held its own against the keen competition from China, Japan and continental countries in woollen goods. Many of the hosiery factories have installed power-driven machinery. The Government Hosiery Institute Ludhiana, provides the necessary facilities for turning out expert workers, in the supply of marketable designs and in fitting and setting up of machinery. Hosiery.

The sugar industry received a great impetus during the last three years of the decade. The most important flotation was the Punjab Sugar Corporation which was launched with an authorised capital of 10 lakhs divided in 10,000 shares of Rs 100/- each. The Punjab Government purchased non-cumulative preference shares worth Rs 1,50,000. The factory started working towards the close of the decade. As a result of the grant of protection to sugar industry for a period of 7 years, about one dozen small scale factories for the manufacture of sugar by the open pan system were set up during the last two years of the decade. Sugar Industry.

The cottage industries of the Province and artware industries showed fair progress during the early years of the decade but with the setting in of the general trade depression in 1928, they received a severe set-back. The trade in carpets and general artware dwindled into insignificance. Cottage Industries.

As in the previous decade, the demand for industrialisation came from those seeking to employ capital and from middle classes seeking employment outside the overcrowded literary professions. This tendency is a happy sign of the times. Agriculture is an industry, which is subject to decreasing returns. The labour drawn into industrial concerns from the agricultural population benefits by coming to the towns, and at the same time relieves the pressure on agricultural land. A real need of the Province is the introduction of cottage industries among agriculturists to provide employment during off-seasons. With reference to the remarks in the last Census Report in this connection, it may be noted that particular industries are no longer the monopoly of particular castes. For example, it is now a matter of common knowledge that a weaver's son gives up his hereditary profession and becomes a tailor, while a blacksmith's son takes up carpentry as his occupation. The instinctive bias for a particular industry has to some extent lost its hold. Consolidation.

32 Two new sources of wealth, in importance second only to the Salt Mines at Khewra, have become available for the Province during the last decade. These are the Petroleum wells at Khaur in the Attock District and a hill of rich limestone at Wah in the same district from which cement can be manufactured with comparative ease. A description of these industries, supplied by the managers of the companies concerned, appears below. Two New Sources of Wealth.

The petroleum field is located centrally between the villages of Khaur, Ahmdal and Kamhal in the Pindigheb Tahsil. The first well was spudded in by cable in November 1914. Oil was found in commercial quantities at 144 feet and the well was put on production at 452 feet, flowing 350 barrels of oil per day from this depth. The development of the field was retarded by the conditions brought about by the war, though drilling proceeded continuously. Up to the present, 170 shallow and deep wells have been completed. Most of these are less than 600 feet deep, while one well is more than a mile in depth. As with all the other known occurrences of oil in India, Burma and the neighbouring countries, the oil occurrences of the Punjab are confined exclusively to rocks of Tertiary Age. Tertiary rocks underlie the whole surface of the Pothwar plateau, fringed on the north and south by Mesozoic and older rocks, which form the main mass of the Petroleum Wells

northern hill range and outcrop in a thin ribbon along the scarp of the Salt Range. The oil bearing rocks which have been penetrated by the drill at Khaur consist entirely of upper and lower Murree beds, of Miocene (Hevetian to Burdigalian) Age. Oil is found at a great number of levels, of which the most highly productive are known as the 400 foot sand, the 1 600 foot sand the 3 100 foot sand the 3 800 foot sand and the 4,800 foot sand. Water is also present frequently in large volume, the main water sands being known as the 500 foot, the 2,800 foot and the 4,300 foot sand. Attempts have been made to stimulate production by "shooting" by the application of vacuum, and the injection of air or gas under pressure, but the results achieved have been meagre. The shallow wells—that is, those less than 2,000 feet in depth—are pumped by means of central powers driven by electric motors and gas engines, while the deep wells either flow naturally or are pumped "on the beam" by electric motors. The hardness of the strata has rendered drilling a slow and expensive proposition, although the Company has kept well abreast of modern practice. At present with the most modern and high powered rotary drilling equipment it takes six months to drill a well to 4 800 feet depth.

The greatest difficulty in the present development of the field is caused by the extremely high pressures encountered. Measurements made in some of the deep wells give records very much exceeding the hydrostatic head of a column of water of equivalent depth. In one well nearly 5,200 feet deep the rock pressure is known to be at least 5 100 lbs. per square inch. The explanation given by the Company geologists for these extremely high pressures is that the rocks are still under the influence of the Himalayan folding movements. The means employed to combat the high pressures consist of the use of specially weighted mud fluid and of various mechanical devices allowing of drilling under pressure.

Since the refinery was opened in 1922, annual production has been as given in the margin. The crude is refined into the following products

Year	Barrels of 49 Imperial Gallons.	
1922	182,974	Petrol Kerosene, Lubricants, Diesel
1923	283,114	Fuel, Wax and Candles. A 6"
1924	286,343	diameter pipe line conveys the crude
1925	207,180	oil from the oil field to the Company's
1926	186,328	Refinery at Morgah, near Rawalpindi,
1927	246,680	
1928	306,354	
1929	480,222	
1930	191,644	
1931	134,943	

a distance of 49 miles.

Cement  
Works.

The cement works are situated at Wah, a railway station on the North Western Railway between Rawalpindi and Campbellpur. The Managing Company started working in May 1922, and the figures in the margin give the annual output of cement since 1923. The exports from this Company have so far been limited to various districts within the Province

July—December 1922	6,929 Tons.
Jan.—December 1924	21,278
Do. 1925	36,044
Do. 1926	41,148
Do. 1927	43,297
Do. 1928	56,202
Do. 1929	89,222
Do. 1930	96,441
Do. 1931	12,459

Joint Stock  
Companies.

23 The last decade witnessed an appreciable growth in joint-stock enterprise. The table on the following page shows the number of new companies registered and their nominal capital for the last two decades: the number and capital of companies which went into liquidation or were otherwise dissolved and

the average number and capital of companies existing at the end of each year in the two decades

YEAR.	1		2		3				4			
			NEW COMPANIES REGISTERED		COMPANIES WHICH WERE LIQUIDATED OR OTHERWISE DISSOLVED				AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMPANIES AND CAPITAL EXISTING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.			
			Capital (0,000's omitted)		Capital (0,000's omitted)				Capital (0,000's omitted)			
	No		No	Nominal	No	Nominal	Subscribed	Paid up	No	Nominal	Subscribed	Paid up
1911 12 to 1920 21	159			7,653	194	8,253	2,018	943	1097	5,783	2,989	2,298
1921 22 to 1930 31	337			14,320	150	6,331	2,338	1,689	1827	12,268	4,613	3,148

The above table reveals some interesting features of the development of joint-stock enterprise and the commercial and industrial life of the Province. In the first place, it will be observed that whereas the total number of new companies registered during the last decade was more than double the number of new companies registered during the previous decade, the increase in nominal capital was slightly less in proportion. The average nominal capital of the companies existing at the end of each year, shown in column 4 of the table, gives an increase of 112 per cent, the average increase in the number of companies being only 65 per cent. The subscribed and paid up capital, which is a true index of the financial position of a company, showed an increase of 54 per cent and 37 per cent respectively, as compared with the 65 per cent increase in the number of companies. The fact that the subscribed and paid up capital did not keep pace with the increase in the number of companies was due partly to over-caution on the part of the average investor, imposed by his past sad experience, and partly to uncertain trade conditions towards the close of the decade. While the average nominal capital of companies which went into liquidation in the two decades ending 1920-21 and 1930-31 was about the same, i.e., Rs 42.5 lakhs, the average subscribed and paid up capitals during the last decade were higher, i.e., Rs 15.6 and Rs 11.3 lakhs as compared with Rs 10.4 and Rs 4.9 lakhs, respectively, for the previous decade. This is accounted for by the fact that the companies which went into liquidation had larger subscribed and paid up capitals.

The number and capital of the companies in existence on 31st March each year are shown in the following statement, which also gives similar details in respect of new companies registered and companies which were liquidated or ceased to work in each year —

YEAR	NEW COMPANIES REGISTERED				COMPANIES WHICH WERE LIQUIDATED OR OTHERWISE DISSOLVED				COMPANIES EXISTING AT THE END OF THE YEAR			
	Capital (0,000's omitted)				Capital (0,000's omitted)				Capital (0,000's omitted)			
	No	Nominal	Subscribed	Paid up	No	Nominal	Subscribed	Paid up	No	Nominal	Subscribed	Paid up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1921 22.	23	1,426			10	293	164	154	112	1,083	451	357
1922 23	23	1,097			5	1,040	672	660	130	1,022	352	210
1923 24	33	3,742			17	270	42	33	149	1,204	355	278
1924 25	26	1,038			16	225	244	123	159	1,099	391	220
1925 26	23	418			13	900	117	37	168	1,071	420	280
1926 27	29	2,479			21	882	123	38	173	1,269	456	314
1927 28	31	603			17	733	174	129	187	1,236	494	329
1928 29	36	1,046			11	144	21	4	212	1,366	571	367
1929 30	57	1,476			17	508	165	40	252	1,463	575	397
1930 31	56	995			23	1,327	616	471	285	1,435	548	367

NOTE — In the year 1921 22, two companies were transferred from Delhi to the Punjab and in the year 1922 23 one company was transferred to Bengal and one company from Bengal was transferred to the Punjab. In the years 1923-26, one company was transferred to Bengal and three companies were transferred from Delhi to the Punjab and in the year 1926-27, one company was transferred to Delhi and two to United Provinces.



The table shows that the revival which set in in the year 1920-21 was maintained in the succeeding two years, followed by a big increase in the number of new companies registered in the year 1923-24 after which there was a lull for two years. From 1926-27 onwards the number of new companies rose from 29 in 1926-27 to 36 in 1928-29 and then by a rather sudden leap to 57 in 1929-30.

The decade was not marked by any serious financial crisis or bank failures. The abnormal number of failures in the last year of the decade was apparently due to the continued trade depression, which also resulted in an increasing tendency among capitalists to withdraw rather than invest money. During the whole of the decade most of the new flotations were minor trading concerns and joint-stock organizations, with a tendency to group themselves into commercial and banking corporations rather than into industrial organizations. The last two years were remarkable for the increased interest in the flotation of loan companies.

The nature of companies in existence in 1921 and 1931 is shown in the table below.

Nature of Company	X	CAPITAL, 0,000' CURRENCY.		
		Not paid.	Subscribed.	Paid up.
Banking and Loan	1921. 25	473.8	—73.2	2,20.3
	1931. 24	4,92.4	—,02.1	1,01.1
Insurance	1921. 4	30.0	16.7	8.0
	1931. 1	78.1	34.3	6.8
Transport	1921. 4	9.8	—8	2.0
	1931. 4	6.2	1.2	1.2
Trading and Manufacturing	1921. 44	107.2	24.8	23.8
	1931. 194	4,92.3	1,4—2	1,04.4
Mills and Presses	1921. 9	1.3	14.2	18.2
	1931. 17	1,30.8	27.0	20.2
Mining and Quarries	1921. 2	2.2	2.1	2.1
	1931. 3	6.8	1.8	1.2
Estate Land and Building	1921. 4	1.2	2	1
	1931. —	—	—	—
Breweries and Distilleries	1921. 2	2.9	22.9	2.9
	1931. 2	28.0	24.0	24.0
Sugar	1921. 2	4	6.6	4.6
	1931. 6	46.9	73.9	23.2
Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments	1921. 2	26—	42.4	49.4
	1931. —	91.4	41.4	42.4
Others	1921. —	—	—	—
	1931. 1	1.0	—	—

It is evident that there was an increase in the number of companies in all branches of business, excepting breweries and distilleries which decreased from three in 1921 to two in 1931. Estate land and buildings, the two companies existing in 1921 were wound up eight years later. The number of transport companies remained stationary. Among other classes of companies, insurance companies have multiplied 2.5 times and trading and manufacturing companies 4.1 times.

The number of mills and presses companies has doubled, and that of sugar companies trebled. Hotels, theatres and entertainments companies have increased from 3 to 8, and banking and loan companies from 25 to 28.

During the decade 36 new banks were started and 32 were brought under liquidation. The higher percentage of fall in the paid up capital of banking and loan companies was due to the failure of some banks with a higher proportion of paid up capital.

The large increase in insurance companies is not necessarily a sign of satisfactory progress as a fairly large number of such companies has been started by men of small means and with little experience of their working. The majority of trading and manufacturing companies are private limited companies as distinguished from public limited companies. Most of these companies are working satisfactorily. The increase in mills and presses and sugar companies indicates healthy growth. The increase under hotels, theatres and entertainments is due to the flotation of film companies, which have received much patronage from the public during the concluding portion of the decade.

The nominal, subscribed and paid up capital of all companies at the close of the decade was Rs 143,503,380, Rs 54,813,100 and Rs 36,655,924, as compared with Rs 108,301,940, Rs 45,128,850 and Rs 35,769,359 in 1921, respectively.

The increasing interest evinced by the industrial and commercial community of the Province in joint-stock enterprise during the last ten years was due to the comparative prosperity and high level of prices during the first half of the decade. The abnormal increase in the number of companies, which commenced in 1929-30, continues and as many as 80 companies, which is a record number, were registered during the year 1931-32. The flotation of trading and manufacturing and provident insurance companies is becoming more popular. Companies falling under the former category are intended to further industrial objects, such as supply of pure *ghu*, silk and hosiery manufacture, manufacture of chemicals and drugs, export and import business and commission agencies. On the whole the increase in the number of registered companies indicates an increasing realisation of the benefits of joint-stock enterprise. During the decade undesirable and financially weak concerns continued to go into liquidation, but there is still a considerable number of spurious companies. The continued increase in the number of companies indicates a return of confidence in their working, which was so badly shaken at the close of the previous decade. It is anticipated that with the rise in the general level of prices and the end of prevailing trade depression, more capital will be diverted into joint-stock companies.

34 The wages of agricultural labour continued to remain at a high level up to 1927-28. During this period an appreciable improvement was noticed in the position of labourers, which is evident from the fact that many landlords found it difficult to secure tenants. A slight fall in wages was noticed in the year 1928-29, after which there has been a continuous fall in agricultural wages. In his Report for the year ending 30th June 1931 the Director of Land Records, Punjab, remarked, "Wages of agricultural labour have gone down to some extent though not in proportion to the decline in prices." This remark is also true of labour employed in factories registered under the Indian Factories Act. The figures quoted on the next page show the wages of various classes of workmen employed in factories during the last decade, and also compares them with the wages prevalent in 1911 and 1915.

*Statement of monthly wages (in rupees) of factory operatives*

Wages.	1911.	1912.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
<i>Monthly.</i>													
Electric driver	25-0	15-0	40-0	30-0	35-0	40-0	42-0	41-0	44-0	43-0	41-0	41-0	35-0
Boilerman	17-0	15-0	25-0	22-0	22-0	23-0	20-0	23-0	22-0	22-0	23-0	21-0	20-0
Blacksmith	24-0	1-0	40-0	25-0	31-0	33-0	40-0	41-0	41-0	43-0	42-0	42-0	36-0
Fitter	24-0	20-0	60-0	50-0	50-0	50-0	50-0	50-0	50-0	50-0	50-0	50-0	50-0
Carpenter	28-0	20-0	40-0	25-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	40-0	35-0
Gasman		10-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Mech.				30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0
Boilerm.	8-0	15-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Weaver	10-0		40-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Dyer	11-0		20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Reeler (woman)			15-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Press Compositor		20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0	20-0
Press Distributor		8-0	14-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0
<i>Daily.</i>													
Cook (operator)		6-0		0-18	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	0-15	0-11
Cook (man) on gas.	13-0	0-10											
Cook (woman) on gas.	8-0	0-5		0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5
Cook (woman) on gas.	8-0	0-5		0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5	0-5

It will be seen from the above statement that wages reached the maximum limit in 1926 and remained stationary with very slight fluctuations till 1928 after which a gradual fall commenced in sympathy with the general trade depression and fall in prices. The downward tendency still continues as is apparent from the figures for 1931. It is also noteworthy that as compared to 1921 the wages in 1926 had increased by 33 to 50 per cent. for the various classes of workers. Even in 1930 they were about 20 to 23 per cent. in excess of those in 1921 though in the case of unskilled daily labourers they fell about 25 per cent. in 1931 as compared with 1921. The increase in wages since 1911 has been enormous, and in 1926 it was 100 to 400 per cent.

Prices.

35. The average price of wheat in the preceding decade (1911-20) was Rs. 4.398 per maund as compared with Rs. 5.186 for the 10 years ending in 1930 which gives an increase of 20 per cent. The highest price was reached in the year 1921 when it was Rs. 7.647 per maund. There was a fall in 1923 but thereafter till the end of 1929 prices ranged high. The course of prices has been similar in the case of inferior food grains. The price of cotton was very remunerative throughout the decade excepting the last two years when it fell suddenly like all other prices.

The average prices of food-stuffs are given in the table below for all the years of the decade.

*Average annual prices in the Punjab expressed in rupees and decimals of a rupee per maund \**

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bajra.	Jowar.	Gram.	Mahoe.	Bell.
1921	7.647	6.112	5.43	7.254	5.904	6.956	6.219
1922	6.993	6.767	4.974	6.377	4.941	6.040	5.232
1923	4.076	7.113	4.191	5.183	3.218	5.976	5.976
1924	4.414	7.272	5.850	5.34	3.700	5.153	5.766
1925	5.608	7.911	5.923	4.708	4.411	5.679	4.384
1926	5.423	7.911	5.823	5.377	5.212	4.207	5.141
1927	4.84	7.818	5.627	4.93	4.644	4.418	4.323
1928	5.809	7.629	5.707	4.838	3.974	4.879	4.925
1929	5.703	7.447	5.942	5.41	4.744	3.470	4.837
1930	5.141	5.72.	5.43	5.949	3.703	3.441	5.963

Averages are based upon figures given in Punjab Year Book of Food Crops. Prices by Professor B. N. S. as subsequently brought up to date by Punjab Department of Agriculture.

Index numbers of prices are not published by any agency in this Province Cost of living  
It is, therefore, not possible to give an accurate idea of the general level of prices and their relation to wages. As regards the relation between the fall in the prices of food grains and wages of agricultural labour, the opinion of the Director of Land

(July 1914-100)

Year	Food Index No	Non food Index No	General Index No
Twelve monthly average for			
1918	171	275	230
1919	202	234	221
1920	206	219	216
1921	193	201	198
1922	186	187	187
1923	179	182	181
1924	173	188	182
1925	165	167	163
1926	145	152	149
1927	143	148	147
1928	144	146	146
1929	149	143	145
1930	123	127	126
1931	95	116	109

Records, Punjab, has been quoted above. But a large number of non-food articles enter into the family-budget of a worker regarding which no reliable information concerning the Punjab is available. An idea of the fluctuation of prices may be formed from the table in the margin which shows annual movements in food, non-food and general wholesale prices in Bombay. It is evident that the actual index numbers of food and non-food articles for the Punjab would be different from those of Bombay but it may be assumed that the

trend of the curve of index numbers for the Punjab would run on the whole almost side by side if not quite parallel to that of Bombay. The above table shows a fall of 64, 63 and 64 per cent in food, non-food and general index numbers, respectively, in 1930 as compared with 1921. Assuming that the prices of food and non-food articles in the Punjab nearly fell to the same extent, we could safely say that while wages were still high in 1930 as compared with 1921, prices had gone down considerably, indicating that a labourer was better off than in the previous decade.

36 Whereas the increase in the mileage of metalled roads during the previous decade amounted to 318 (from 2,619 to 2,937 miles), the corresponding figure for the last decade is 1,136 miles or nearly four times as much, and the total mileage now is 4,073 miles. These figures, however, do not indicate the actual development, which has taken place in the form of bridges over rivers and *nullahs* and inter-district connections being established in various directions. The effect of such development on the agricultural and industrial life of the Province cannot be over-estimated. Road Communications.

The first step was to reclassify the roads on a systematic basis and by the reclassification scheme sanctioned during the last decade 42 important lines of communication were arterialized. Main roads of secondary importance remained with the local bodies. The District Boards also maintained certain roads which were not included in the above two categories. The total mileage of metalled road increased from 2,937 miles in 1920-21 to 4,073 miles in 1930-31. Important road-bridges were completed over the Chenab and Palkhu at Wazirabad, over the Beas near Dera Baba Nanak, over the Sutlej near Ferozepore, over the Chenab at Chinot, over the Jhelum at Khushab, the weir across the Sutlej at Sulemanki, over the Bakrula Nallah in the Jhelum District, at Haro on the Grand Trunk Road in Attock District, over Binwan Khud in Kangra Valley, over Deg and Dehri streams and over the Bhimber near Gujrat. A large number of smaller bridges was also constructed or rebuilt and boat-bridges were thrown across the river Chenab at Talibwala and a suspension bridge† over the Choi Nallah on the Pindigheb-Campbellpur Road. A span of the Kohala Bridge on the Rawalpindi-Kashmir Road was washed away by the abnormal floods of 1929.

\*Bombay Labour Gazette Vol XI, No 8, April 1932 page 752

†The bridge was washed away in August 1929 soon after completion.

thus impeding communication with Kashmir and is now (1939) under reconstruction. Considerable lengths of metalled roads have been treated with tar thus eliminating the dust nuisance and above all reducing the cost of maintenance. Other improvements carried out consisted in widening the road lands and metalled widths, improving alignments, easing gradients, bridging gaps, and providing culverts on all the arterial roads in so far as it was possible to do so within the funds available.

It is now possible, although in some cases in fair weather only to motor between places such as—

- 1 Lahore and Mianwali (via Sargodha and Khushab).
- 2 Lahore and Bhakkar (via Lyallpur and Jhang)
- 3 Lahore-Multan-Dera Ghazi Khan and Rakhni.
- 4 Delhi Hissar and Malaut.
- 5 Pakpattan-Multan.
- 6 Rawalpindi Khushalgarh and Kohat
- 7 Jhelum-Chakwal Talagang Pindigheb and Campbellpur
- 8 Jullundur Hoshiarpur Dharamsala.
- 9 Lyallpur-Sargodha.
- 10 Sialkot-Gujranwala Pindi Bhatian and Chiniot.
- 11 Toba Tek Singh Kamalia and Burewala.
- 12 Jhang Kahirwala

In addition, communications in the Nili Bar Colony area have been provided at a cost of over a crore. Quarries at Taxila Taraki, Wah, Warcha and Chandigarh were all developed to meet the increasing demand for stone metal.

The last year of the decade saw the inauguration of the Central Road Fund by which the Provincial Government received its share from the increased tax on petrol for development of roads.

The length of unmetalled roads in 1930-31 was 23 100 miles, and at the end of 1939-40 it was 30 719 miles. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that some of the unmetalled roads have been metalled during the last decade.

Unmetalled roads were also considerably improved. The policy has been to maintain larger length as a fair weather motorable road rather than metal smaller lengths and increase the recurring charges on their maintenance.

An idea of the increased mechanical traffic can be formed from the figures

Year	Motor Cars and Cycles, Lorries.	Total.	Year	Motor Cars and Cycles, Lorries.	Total.
1913	119	316	1923	41	828
1914	136	331	1924	246	1,133
1915	121	187	1925	278	1,615
1916	141	220	1926	365	2,104
1917	151	34	1927	397	2,082
1918	119	109	1928	330	1,877
1919	163	218	1929	308	1,110
1920	223	85	1930 (up to 30-6-31)	34	828
1921	201	92			
1922	271	12			
1923	241	848			
			Total	4,146	17,780

of motor vehicles given in the margin, which have been supplied by the Police Department. These of course do not contain figures

of vehicles maintained for military purposes or those registered in other provinces and states while a number of the registered vehicles may not be actually in use.

37 The increase in railway traffic has not been inconsiderable during the last decade although the great increase in motor traffic has been more in the public eye. A keen competition has existed between the two but it seems that

Motor  
Transport

Railway  
Transport

things are now settling down, the railways being the carriers *par excellence* of heavy goods and long distance passengers and motor vehicles dealing with lighter

Year	New Railways	Mileage	Year	New Railways	Mileage
1923-24	Kasur Pakpattan	80.80	1928-29	Batala Qadian	12.04
	Lodhran Mailsi	40.20		Channi Khichi Hundewali	21.85
1925-26	Pakpattan Mailsi	87.00		Sargodha Shahpur	22.22
1926-27	Shahdara Narowal	47.73		Rohtal Panipat	44.01
1927-28	Verka Dera Baba Nanak	27.80		Bahawalnagar Fort Abbas	63.08
	Jassar Narowal	5.71		Pathankot-Jogindarnagar	103.03
	Jassar Chak Amru	26.50	1929-30	Jassar Dera Baba Nanak	5.29
	Chak Jhumra Chinot	16.93	1930-31	Fort Abbas Bagdad	88.20
	Lyallpur Jaranwala	22.10			
	Sirhind Rupar	30.53		Total	751.08

goods and short distance passengers. In the table in the margin is given the detail of new railway lines opened

during the decade and their mileages

The number of passengers who travelled on the North Western Railway during the last ten years is 817,380,800 as against 619,909,000 for the previous ten years, as detailed below

Year	Total number (in hundreds) of passengers ordinary and military carried	Year	Total number (in hundreds) of passengers ordinary and military carried
Calendar year 1911	735,598	1921-22	747,902
Calendar year 1912	740,477	1922-23	747,479
Quarter ending 31st March 1913	140,495	1923-24	773,715
1913-14 (1st April to 31st March)	613,495	1924-25	781,105
1914-15 Do	624,565	1925-26	579,308
1915-16 Do	608,991	1926-27	852,357
1916-17 Do	660,007	1927-28	573,670
1917-18 Do	568,330	1928-29	897,022
1918-19 Do	577,416	1929-30	857,969
1919-20 Do	580,590	1930-31	740,081
1920-21 Do	658,951		
Total	6,199,090	Total	8,173,808

The figures for 1930-31 show a falling off, and in 1931-32 there was a further decline when the number of passengers dropped to 58,608,100 or by about 32 per cent since 1929-30. This is mainly due to the general economic depression and also to the lorry competition.

The table below shows the goods carried from all stations on the North Western Railway to Karachi.

*Statement showing the total arrivals into Karachi from N W R. Stations (figures are given in tons)*

Year	Wheat	Sundries	Other Grains	Cotton	Coal	Wool	Hides and skins	Bones	Oil - Commodity
1924-25	1,105,212								
1925-26	263,437	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
1926-27	118,228								
1927-28	429,717	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
1928-29	242,122			171,873					
1929-30	118,921	330,462	191,618	199,435	7,528				
1930-31	784,358	277,083	207,815	159,891	14,088	1,001	6,000	2,252	117,043
1931-32	358,116	319,468	267,277	155,841	2,600	11,997	6,498	2,210	155,275

Though these figures do not exclusively represent exports from the Punjab as railway stations in the United Provinces, Sind, Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province are also included yet the share of the Punjab must be regarded as by far the largest. With further extension in road communications the possibilities of road transport acting as feeder to railways are almost unlimited.

Post Office,  
Telegraph and  
Telephone  
Service.

38 The postal and telegraphic communications have been considerably influenced by the general advancement of the Province during the last decade. The increase in the number of post offices during the decade amounts to 843. The total number of post offices at the end of the last two decades appears in the margin, as also the number of letters delivered in the Province for the period 1928-29 to 1930-31. Every town in the Province has now suitable postal facilities, and on an average every 18 villages enjoy the advantages of a post office. The number of telegraph offices has increased from 330 in 1931 to 524 in 1931. Every town in the Province has a telegraph office, and one out of every 97 villages is similarly equipped.

The telephone system has been greatly extended during the last decade. At the close of 1921 there were only 18 towns possessing telephonic connections and the number of such towns at the close of 1931 was 37. The names of the towns are given in the margin.

39 Paragraph 5c of the Census Report of 1911 describes the beginnings of the co-operative movement in the Punjab and paragraph 32 of the Census Report of 1921 deals with the progress made up to that year. The movement has made great strides during the last decade as will appear from the account that follows.

In 1931 the total number of co-operative societies in the Province was

20,490 out of which 10,297 were agricultural credit societies with a membership of 499,314. In 1911 these agricultural credit societies numbered 1,071 spread over 23 districts. In 1921 the number had risen to 7,600 with a membership of 190,691 in every district of the Province. The comparison in the margin will illustrate the increase of financial resources.

The village credit society is then still the chief concern of the Registrar and his staff. It is nevertheless true as remarked in the review for 1929 "ten years ago the co-operative movement limited its activities to credit and supply and to a small extent to assistance to village artisans to-day it embraces most of the economic interests of the people." The potentialities of expansion can be gauged from the elements that go to form a co-operative credit association which

Rawalpindi Division.	Dawal Division.	Lahore Division.
1. Murree	1. Bahawal.	1. Lahore.
2. Gujrat.	2. Sialkot.	2. Lahore Cantt.
3. Jhelum.	3. Multan.	3. Amritsar.
4. Burewala.	4. Dera Ghaat.	4. G. Fawcett.
5. Campbellpur.	5. Kasur.	5. Lyallpur.
6. Khewra.	6. Kalke.	6. Dabhoi.
7. Rawal.	7. Ludhiana.	7. Ferozepore.
8. Muzila.	8. Faisal.	8. Gurdaspur.
9. Noon.	9. Bahawal.	9. Hoshiarpur.
	10. Ambala.	10. Jalandhar.
	11. Ambala City.	11. Kasur.
		12. Montgomery.
		13. Haryana.
		14. Okara.
		15. G. Fawcett.
		16. Sahiwal.
		17. Wazirabad.

Co-operative  
Movement.

Particulars	Agriculture Credit.		
	1911 Lakhs.	1921 Lakhs.	1931 Lakhs.
Share Capital	8.84	51.7	10.76
Loans from Members	0.93	11.12	31.9
Non-members	4.0	11.1	34.76
Other Sources	0.94	3.07	2.0
Central Banks	0.94	51.76	4.428
Government	77	3.0	7
Reserve Fund	17	31.73	14.23
Total	20.29	176.13	167.91

may be summed up as a voluntary association of individuals with unrestricted membership and collectively owned resources formed by small producers (or artisans, traders, or wage earners) conducted on a democratic basis under joint management and for mutual service by accumulating the savings of the members and granting them credit on easy terms by using the joint responsibility of its members as a security for loans obtained from outside, surpluses being placed to reserves. In the Punjab an additional element of saving has been incorporated by the subscription of shares payable by instalments over a period of ten years after which they are returnable. In the beginning three-quarters of the profits were divisible among members as non-returnable shares, and the remaining quarter was utilized to form a reserve fund, since 1918 the principle of indivisible profits has been incorporated in the by-laws. Members are encouraged to start paying in another series of shares, or adopt a system of making compulsory deposits at regular intervals on which interest is paid.

The encouragement of thrift and the advancing of loans only for legitimate purposes are the principles which credit societies seek to observe. Every village society has its fixed maximum credit limit beyond which it cannot borrow. This limit covers the central bank loan and deposits of all kinds. Loans are

<i>Agricultural Credit Societies</i>			
Year	Loans to Members Lakhs	Recoveries Lakhs	
1921	82.9	41.8	advanced to its members within their prescribed limits for the purpose of clearing off debt or for the purpose of financing the course of husbandry or meeting domestic expenses. Recoveries are made at harvest on the basis of a fluctuating demand fixed in accordance with an estimated appraisalment of the borrower's capacity to repay. The table in the margin notes the volume of credit
1922	79.3	66.6	
1923	71.9	79.2	
1924	101.9	101.5	
1925	158.9	126.4	
1926	177.3	150.4	
1927	220.2	171.5	
1928	236.6	206.0	
1929	241.0	215.0	
1930	215.9	204.0	
1931	140.3	174.0	

and repayment transactions from 1921 onwards. These recoveries include payments on account of interest which is normally  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The percentages of recoveries (principal) on the amount of loan outstanding at the beginning of the year reflect the economic strain which set in at the end of the decade. These are quoted below.

1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31.
35	34	33	28	23	16

The volume of advances for the three years preceding 1928 began to make its cumulative effect felt, and the economic depression which set in at the end of 1929 caused a big slump in recoveries. Societies were compelled to draw in their horns. At the end of 1931 loans outstanding amounted to 718 lakhs, overdue interest being about one crore. The average debt per member (whether indebted or not) was Rs 144 in 1931, as compared with Rs 78/- ten years ago. The Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee analysed in the beginning of 1930 the loan position in 3,341 societies. It was found that only 13 per cent of the members were free of debt, 46 per cent did not borrow at all throughout the year, and on the average members took only about three loans each in two years. The end of the decade saw business declining, a growing alarm at the burden of indebtedness, and recoveries presenting an increasingly difficult problem. The owned capital of the societies has, however, trebled in the last ten years as shown in Lakhs of Rupees.



in the margin. The element of

	1921	1923	1927	1931
Lakhs. Lakhs. Lakhs. Lakhs.				
Share	51	81	87	100
Reserve	81	78	101	184
Profits	10	11	40	32
Total	142	170	228	317

In 1926 the classification of societies was revised in accordance with a

A. B. C. D Unclassified.

293 1,791 11,683 1,304 906

are efficient financially and more or less fully co-operative, C in varying stages of tutelage and D in various stages of decay

	Approximate percentage in 1931.	Approximate percentage in previous quinquennium.
1 Cattle	18	15
2 Fodder	0.5	2
3 Seed	2	2
4 Revenue	24	2
5 Grain	1	7
6 Debt	25	18
7 Land improvement	3	4
8 Land purchase	5	5
9 Building	5	4
10 Education	0.5	2
11 Trade	5	15
12 Miscellaneous	5	5

achievements of such societies, the results of the enquiry in 1928 may be set

Number of societies	743
Membership	22,554
Members' assets in their societies	80 Lakhs
Open debt reduced by	118
Mortgage debt reduced by	41
Value of land bought or taken in	
mortgage from non-members	137
Land redeemed	24,497 acres
Members free of debt	33,337

22,584 co-operators, who are mostly land owners, 43 per cent were returned as being entirely free of debt. Co-operative credit does not necessarily mean cheap credit and nothing else. Since 1928 consolidation rather than expansion has been the accepted policy and emphasis has been laid on the need of multiplying co-operators rather than societies and avoiding too rapid and precarious expansion. The need for such consolidation has been accentuated by the unparalleled economic storm which commenced at the end of 1929. The Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee in 1930 envisaged the goal of co-operative credit being brought to the gates of every village in the Punjab within 15 years, but 60 per cent of the villagers are as yet untouched, and straitened finances and depleted or dilapidated resources have now made that goal more remote. Adjustments have become necessary and progress will be rather slow.

Other types of primary agricultural societies as existing in 1931 are

Class of Societies	% of total	% of total	Class of Societies	% of total	% of total
	% of total	% of total		% of total	% of total
III. Purchase and Sale Supply	15	1,140	(1) Co-operative shops and sale societies	27	2,013
III. Production—			VI. Other forms of Co-operation—		
(1) Milk insurance	14	96	(1) Grain threshing	7	241
(2) Stock breeding	144	2,974	(2) Land revenue redemption	11	137
(3) Milk marketing	12	40	(3) Land holdings	5	94
IV. Production and Sale			(4) Fodder storage	3	41
(1) Better farming and reclamation of land	12	2,423	(5) Crop failure relief and provision of seed		
(2) Consolidation of holdings	79	47,945	(6) Arbitration	42	1,124
				34	2,996

tabulated in the margin. In 1921 the main types were purchase and sale (11) arbitration (27) consolidation of holdings (60) and cattle insurance (37) out of a total number

of 446 societies (including 45 night schools) The supply societies which in 1920 sold goods to the amount of 5 lakhs rapidly ceased to function with the return of normal conditions after the War To quote the Registrar " the work of purchase and distribution requires precision and punctuality and an understanding and practice of elementary business principles " All the arbitration societies were cancelled in 1923 under instructions from Government, but in 1925 a redraft was made of the by-laws, and the societies decided 371 disputes in 1931 These societies are now classed as non-agricultural, and they attempt to practice one of the most difficult forms of co-operation The cattle insurance societies were all cancelled in 1924 Adult schools have mostly gravitated to the District Boards Better farming societies with the object of popularizing improved seed and introducing improved implements were started in 1925 Cattle breeding societies have expanded in number during the past ten years but they are little more than associations of cultivators, who feel the need for better cattle but find it difficult to breed them Commission shops were first established in 1921 in Lyallpur replacing the cotton sale societies Their object, *i e*, to introduce co-operative marketing, is excellent, their working is surrounded with difficulties, and the number of shops (25) has not been increased in the last three years, during which the value of the produce sold has been Rs 4,74,130, the fall in the value being entirely due to the slump in prices A third of the custom still comes from non-members, and the supervision of these shops demands much time which the staff with its multifarious duties can ill afford The working capital in 1931 was over 7 lakhs

The outstanding achievement during the past decade has been the progress made in the work of consolidation of holdings In 1920 Mr Calvert first drew up a scheme for a co-operative consolidation of holdings' society with voluntary membership involving certain obligations including the settlement of disputes by arbitration The movement has gone from strength to strength in a way that must be very gratifying to its founder In 1931, 142 new societies were founded, work was in progress in 13 districts and in 208 villages and the work done in that year is shown in the margin In

Area consolidated	72 821 Acres	
No of blocks —		
(a) before consolidation	117,982	" 1920, 625 acres had been consolidated, in
(b) after consolidation	21,627	" 1925, 10,411, and all told since 1920 336,283
Increase in average size of a block	61 to 33	" acres have been consolidated at a cost of

Rs 2 5 per acre all of which has been done by persuasion and persuasion only, but at the same time at the expense of Government, which in 1931 entertained 8 Inspectors and 124 Sub-Inspectors at a cost of 1½ lakhs, *i e*, at a cost of Rs 1 12 per acre consolidated The benefits of consolidation are almost innumerable including provision of scope for sinking wells, preserving rainfall, bringing waste land under cultivation, stimulating the desire for better farming, increasing rent, decreasing the causes of litigation and quarrels, etc

Mention has now only to be made of mortgage banks, and the review of the important group of agricultural societies is completed The first bank was registered in Jhang in 1921 In 1931 there were 12 banks, with the figures as in the margin Item (a) includes 5 lakhs of debentures issued by the Provincial Bank, and the balance is lent by Government Mortgage banks charge their borrowers 9 per cent The economic depression has made repayment of

	Lakhs
Working Capital	22 8
(I) Share Capital	1 2
(II) Reserve Funds	7
Loans	
(a) Punjab Provincial Co operative Bank, Ltd.	19 3
(b) Punjab Co operative Union	1 3
(c) Government	3

instalments difficult and very difficult in places. Loans advanced to members declined as follows (lakhs) 6.3 (1929) 3.3 (1930) 1.5 (1931). It has been found necessary to reduce the amount of instalments and prescribe restrictions as to the maximum loan and the basis of calculation of credit.

At the time of the last census, non-agricultural societies numbered 377 the

	Societies. Members Working capital			principal figures being given in the margin. The most important societies (credit limited or urban societies) were the N W R. Employees Society and the Telegraph Department Society which supplied half the membership of this class. In 1931 the credit societies numbered 92 (limited) 1 019
			(Lakhs).	
Weavers	55	1,187	1.2	
Credit unlimited	169	3,461	6	
Credit limited	70	4,200	8.1	
Supply	81	7 182	1.7	
Thrift	24	653	.7	

(unlimited) with a membership of 54 713 and a working capital of over one crore. Half of these societies are urban and half rural but over two-thirds of the membership is urban. Thirty nine societies are societies in Government offices, and since 1926 many traders credit societies have been registered in towns. The V W R. Society and the Telegraph Department Society between them account for 13 300 members and Rs. 36 lakhs working capital. In these societies membership covers a catholic range

Thrift societies now number over a thousand with nearly twenty thousand members contributions and deposits totalling 11.8 lakhs. In this number women societies are included, i.e., 104 with 2 871 members, and a working capital of 1.4 lakhs. Women societies were first started in 1925 with varying fortunes.

In 1920 there were 112 urban supply societies but they have generally failed to hold together and in 1931 the number had declined to 18 the most notable being the Dharawal Woollen Mills Society (membership 3,318 turnover 4 lakhs)

Industrial societies now number 314 (including 192 weavers societies) It was after 1925 that industrial societies other than weavers began to be registered. Membership in 1931 was 5 731 with a working capital of 6.7 lakhs (owned capital 2 lakhs) value of raw material advanced 1.1 lakhs, value of members goods sold 1.1 lakhs. The supervising staff is paid by Government. The economic position of the handloom weaver has sadly declined in the past decade. Marketing is a difficulty which the setting up of a sales depôt in Lahore has done little to solve and even the business of supplying raw material at the cheapest possible rate calls for much improvement. These societies are financed by the Central Industrial Bank, Amritsar which has grown out of the original Weavers Central Co-operative Store Amritsar

Better living societies are a new feature which shows every sign of life. In 1931 the societies numbered 339 with a membership of 13 000. With credit till dominating everything else thrift is beginning to gain ground and credit societies are incorporating rules with the object of reduction of expenditure on social ceremonial and the like

Arbitration societies have been noted elsewhere and it only remains to mention compulsory education societies which are dwindling in number (101 in 1931)



Central Fin-  
ancing Insti-  
tutions

In 1920 there were 27 central banks and 50 banking unions. The number		rose to 112 in 1923 since when it has remained stationary. In 1921 the working capital of 94 institutions was 129.6 lakhs out of which the owned capital amounted to 10.8 lakhs. In 1923 the working capital had nearly trebled. The table in the margin which gives the financial position in 1931 displays the progress made during the decade.	
1931.	CENTRAL BANKS.	UNIONS.	
Number	47	65	
No. of members:—			
(a) individuals	3,338		
(b) societies	13,771	3,040	
Share capital	(Rs. lakh) 79.1	(Rs. lakhs) 2.3	
Loans and deposits from:—			
(i) individuals and other sources	461.8	44.4	
(ii) central banks	48.0	22.2	
(iii) societies	28.7	18.9	
Reserve Funds	22.1	4.8	
Working capital	606.2	94.3	
Profit of the year	8.8	4	

operatively they frequently put the banks to shame. As a rule they operate within a radius of 10 or 15 miles, whereas banks are district (some taluk) institutions. Many of the older unions are homely and staunch affairs which carry on unperturbed by any disturbances in prices or credit. Central banks are the main financial arteries of the movement. They are the focusing points for the finances of a wide range of societies. Their function is to get into touch with the savings of the man in the street and the man in the village and the accumulation of funds should be their first task. Security, redeemability and liquidity of position are three primary objectives. Lahore, Jullundur and Lyallpur had a working capital of Rs. 77.03, 40.10 and 30.88 lakhs, respectively in 1931.

	Lakhs of Rupees.	
Local bodies	60	As regards their function of securing deposits, the analysis of the 1931 position was as shown in the margin.
Other bodies	43	
Officials and pensioners	118	As regards their complementary business of lending to their member societies, the amount on loan at the end of 1923 was 230 lakh, in 1931 (August) 380 lakhs. The economic
Professional men	44	
Traders	63	
Women	32	
Miners	31	

depression however was responsible for a decline in the amount advanced in that year from 373 lakhs in the previous to 307 lakhs. The percentage of overdue i.e., on the basis of a demand as assessed every harvest loans in accordance with societies' estimated capacity to repay has up to 1920 been steady for several years at 14 per cent. The slump in prices, however, has performed for the time being transformed short credit into medium credit. In 1930-31 the demand from primary societies was fixed at £ 11 lakhs or under one-fifth of the amount out on loan. This consideration to clients resulted in most of the demand being paid but the arrears of interest mainly owing to lean years in the south-east Punjab have been swelling uncomfortably.

The margin between borrowing and lending rates in a central bank is usually about 2 per cent. or just above. Working expenses are about half per cent. of the working capital. Savings bank accounts are encouraged and in towns where there is no commercial bank, bill, etc. are collected. Branches have been opened



## Female Education

		1921.	1931.	Proper attention
Government	Primary	3	1	has been paid during the last decade to the education of girls. The marginal statement shows the number of girls schools now and ten years ago.
	Middle	2	6	
	High	2	22	
Board	Primary	878	1,043	
	Middle	28	37	
	High			
Private	Primary	228	264	
	Middle	51	53	
	High	15	15	

## Technical Education.

Technical education has also made a distinct advance during the last decade. The opening of the MacLagan Engineering College at Moghulpura in October 1923 met a long felt want by rendering possible the supply of properly trained electrical and mechanical engineers. A lead was also given in technical training by the opening in 1923-24 of a Government Dyeing and Calico Printing School at Shahdara. An up-to-date tannery for imparting education in modern methods of tanning was also started at Shahdara in February 1925 but had to close down two years later as it was running at a loss. The number of industrial schools where minor crafts such as carpentry smithy weaving and pottery etc., are taught has increased from 19 with 1,731 scholars in 1931 to 28 with 4,336 scholars in 1929-30.

## Panchayat System.

41 With a view to ameliorate the condition of the rural communities and to educate the people in the art of self-government, Government decided to revive the ancient system of *Panchayats* in the Province. The legal sanction to the system was given by the passing of Punjab Village Panchayat Act in 1921 which provided for the establishment of *Panchayats* consisting of members or *Panches* to be elected by the people of a single village or group of villages.

The main object of *Panchayats* is to settle petty civil and criminal disputes that may arise among the villagers, and thus to save them from the evil effects of protracted litigation. Other main duties are to improve the conditions of village life and to look after the sanitation, e.g. the construction and maintenance of wells, tanks, drains, roads, etc. The *Panchayats* are moreover required whenever Government so desires, to arrange *chikri pakra* (patrol duty at night) to regulate *wara-bandi* (fixing the turns and duration for taking canal water) and to act as school committees. In addition to these multifarious duties the *Panchayats* might take upon themselves the duties, which are optional of improving agriculture, agricultural stock cottage industries and maintenance of libraries the prevention of nuisances, and the supervision of the conduct of pat wars and other petty officials. The *Panchayats* thus have a wide and useful range of activities.

The system as contemplated by the Act was slow to take root and it was considered necessary to start propaganda for its encouragement. With this object in view a conference of officials and non-officials was convened in Lahore at the end of 1926. As a result *Panchayat* officers were appointed in selected districts with a view to explaining to the people the advantages of *Panchayat* system. The number of *Panchayats* has been on the increase since 1916 though some of them had to be abolished because of feuds or local jealousies, which made

At the beginning of	Year	Number	it impossible for them to function or where qualified men were not forthcoming for being elected as <i>panches</i> . In the margin is shown the number of <i>Panchayats</i> during each year of the decade
1916	1916	219	
1917	1917	303	
1918	1918	30	
1919	1919	226	
1920	1920	371	
1921	1921	433	
1922	1922	733	

Fees and fines and a few voluntary contributions are almost the only source of revenue, but in the case of a few *Panchayats* village and special rates are also imposed

Most of the *Panchayats* did not become fully conscious of their duties and responsibilities until the end of 1924-25 and consequently the outturn of work was meagre. On the other hand some of the *Panchayats* gave a good account of themselves. The 64 *Panchayats*, which were empowered to try criminal cases, disposed of 854 cases involving 1,333 persons, and 84 *Panchayats* empowered to deal with civil litigation heard 3,210 suits and disposed of 2,020. With the lapse of time the outturn of the *Panchayats* has further increased. By 1929-30 the number of *Panchayats* had risen to 733, the number of civil and criminal cases disposed of being 3,657 and 10,540, respectively.

42 This movement is of recent growth, being initiated by Mr Brayne in Rural Uplift the Gurgaon District in 1921. The uplift work was started in almost all the districts at one time or other. It aimed at—

- (a) *improving the farming,*
- (b) *cleaning the villages,*
- (c) *making the houses neat and airy,*
- (d) *taking precautions against epidemics, and*
- (e) *making the home sweet and beautiful*

The methods adopted by Mr Brayne towards the attainment of these objects were as follows —

The necessity of introducing modern implements of agriculture and using good seeds was explained to the cultivators. The conservative *zamindar* of Gurgaon was not easily to be won round, and it required prodigious labour and propaganda work to persuade him to take to modern appliances. Pits were dug in villages for storing manure. Magic-lantern shows and lectures were arranged to educate the masses in keeping their houses clean and well ventilated. Female education was introduced in villages and parents urged to send their daughters to schools for boys as long as separate schools for girls were not started. By the year 1928, about 1,500 girls had joined their brothers in the village primary schools. Besides the imparting of primary education the girls were taught knitting, sewing, ironing and first-aid work. The schools of Rural and Domestic Economy were opened for the training of men and women, so that they might go out as missionaries into villages and teach the people how to make themselves happy and prosperous. Village Guides were appointed, one in every *zail*, to help the *zamindars* in their troubles and to do uplift work. Adequate arrangements were made, through the Health Department, for inoculating men and cattle against epidemics. Approved stud bulls from the Hissar Cattle Farm were introduced to improve the stock of the district both for draught and milk purposes. The figures below indicate the extent to which these measures were successful in ameliorating the social condition of the agriculturists of the district.

	1921	1927		1921	1927
Approved stud bulls in use	8	557	Working capital	Rs 130,224	Rs 2,288,041
Hissar heifers		123	Hospitals	11	24
Iron ploughs		1,000	Pits 6 feet deep for village		
Iron persian wheels		800	refuse and manures, &c		40,000
Re-afforestation of hills	acres 1,325	acres 6,780	High schools	2	4
Area under 8A wheat	Do	Do 36,750	Boys in schools	10,839	26,744
			Girls in boys' schools		1,334
Co operative Societies	153	822	Night schools		152
Members	3,303	19,126			



Rural Up-  
lift Work by  
Y. M. C. A.

The Provincial Y. M. C. A. organization is also carrying on the village uplift work. It has opened a Rural Re-construction Centre at Vanake (District Amritsar) since September 1930. The main object is to develop a programme of rural re-construction suited to the Punjab conditions. This uplift work is different from Mr. Brayne's in that it is concentrated in a small area and efforts are made to bring to bear on the locality all possible forces of uplift both official and non-official. A considerable progress has been made in improving the sanitary conditions by the introduction of *patra* drains and a simple type of latrine which is new to the Punjab. A District Board Co-education Primary School has been started and a very effective *Panchayat* is set up. Sports, games, lantern lectures, wireless receiving set, reading room, model poultry farm, etc. are included in the programme. An endeavour is being made to draw out the initiative of the villagers and to develop among them the idea of self help. The organizers hope at no distant date to open a training centre at Vanake for rural workers.

Undoubtedly these activities have so far touched the mere fringe of the population but they have at least succeeded in pointing out the extreme necessity and usefulness of the uplift work and the direction in which it can profitably be carried on. An essential condition for the success of the movement is that the effort should come from the people themselves, and it is for the leaders of thought in the Province to take up the work in right earnest and to ameliorate the conditions in which the bulk of the population lives.

The Mandi  
Hydro-Elec-  
tric Scheme

43. Of all the schemes undertaken to supply the Punjab with electric energy the Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme is by far the most important. Work on this scheme was started in 1926 and is now rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that the spring of 1933 will see many towns in the Punjab electrified and cheap power for industries and home consumption available even in out of the way places. The scheme consists of tapping the waters of the Uhl river a tributary of the Beas, passing it through a mountain by means of a tunnel  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and 6½ feet in diameter and dropping it by means of two steel pipes down the hill-side 2 000 feet to Jogindar Nagar (in Mandi State) where the power house is situated. The water will operate four generators which will pass their electrical energy on to a transformer station and by means of over 400 miles of transmission line to various parts of the Punjab.

The total cost incurred up to the 31st March 1932 is Rs. 382.46 lakhs. The figures for the two principal items are quoted below:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| (1) the tunnel                              | Rs. 81.05 lakhs |
| (2) the trunk and branch transmission lines | „ 117.26        |

No other scheme hitherto launched has such far reaching possibilities as the Hydro-electric Scheme. As at present estimated power for industrial purposes will be available at one-third the present rates and for lights and fans at half the present rates. The scheme is thus expected to give a great impetus to a general industrial development in more ways than one.

Broad-  
casting.

44. Broad-casting is one of the wonders of the present age. It enables an audience by means of radio to hear from incredibly long distances speeches, music, commercial news, etc. It is the cheapest and the quickest means of approaching the public. Broad-casting sets can be fixed up in hundreds of towns and villages and enable their possessors to hear from a central transmitting station simultaneously. This method of education is more effective than any other kind of propaganda—press, platform or the screen. Any knowledge imparted by this means

among the illiterate masses of this Province, who cannot be taught by any other means, can surely be regarded as of inestimable value. At the present moment the only transmitting station in the Province, which was opened in Lahore in October 1930, is maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association and functions only from October to May. It can be picked up regularly throughout the central Punjab and occasionally in the whole of the Northern India. The total number of receiving sets in the Province is about 1,500.

Broad-casting is still in its infancy in the Punjab, but in view of its increasing popularity it has, I believe, a great future before it.

## SECTION 6.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

45 Having summarized in the last section the progress made by the Province in several directions we may now examine the intercensal increase in the population. The population of the Punjab has increased during the last decade by 3,389,343 or by 13·5 per cent, which is a rate of growth higher than that recorded at any previous census. The increase in British Territory amounts to 2,895,374 or 13·9 per cent and that in the Punjab States to 493,969 or 11·2 per cent. During the last fifty years the population of the Province has risen from 20,800,995 to 28,490,857 or by 37 per cent. The corresponding figure of increase for British Territory is 6,641,540 or 39·2 per cent and for Punjab States 1,048,322 or 27·1 per cent. The table below shows for the Punjab and some of the principal foreign countries the actual rise in population since 1881 together with the percentages of increase.

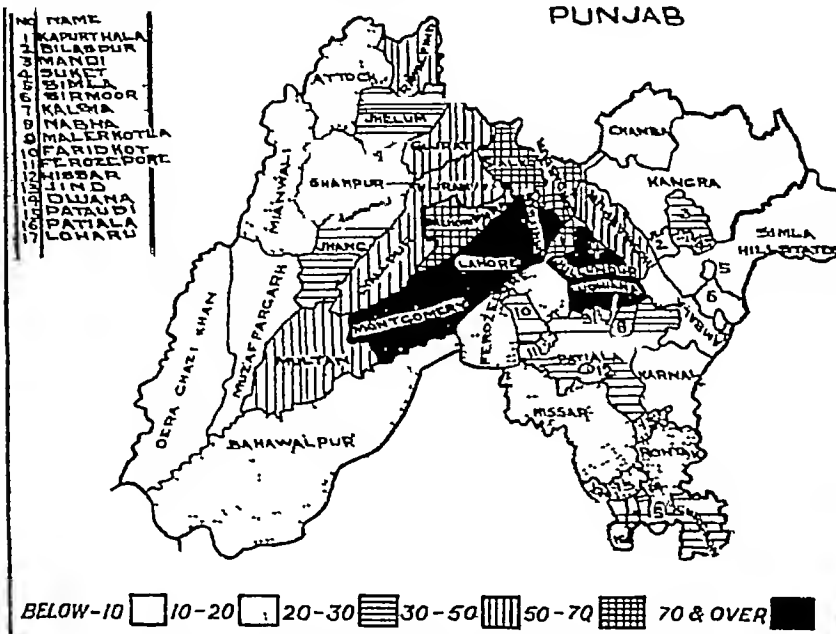
Country	1031	1881	Variation	Percentage
Punjab	28,490,857	20,800,995	7,689,862	37·0
" British Territory	23,580,852	16,939,312	6,641,540	39·2
" Punjab States	4,910,005	3,861,683	1,048,322	27·1
India	352,837,778	263,896,330	88,941,448	30·0
England and Wales	30,988,000	25,974,439	4,013,561	54·0
France	41,860,000	37,672,048	4,187,952	11·1
Sweden	6,162,000	4,566,068	1,595,932	35·0
Japan	64,700,000	35,760,000	28,931,000	80·9
United States of America	124,070,000	50,150,000	73,914,000	147·4

During the last fifty years the population of this Province has risen by a percentage almost equal to that of India. The rate of growth is, however, much smaller than that of England and Wales for the same period, although the latter lose much of their population by emigration. France, which has the smallest rise of all civilized countries, is of course an exception. The rise in Sweden is about the same as in India, and it would have been much greater but for large emigration to America. The rise in Japan, which is due more or less to natural causes, is twice as much as in the Punjab, while the extraordinary rise in the population of the United States of America is nearly four times as much.

The increase during the last decade is phenomenal, and was certainly not expected, particularly when it is realised that the number of deaths caused by the influenza epidemic of 1918 in British Territory alone was about a million, out of which the deaths in the reproducing section (aged 15—40) were 417,699 (205,399 males and 212,300 females). The recuperative power of the Province is, however, well-known and the birth-rate after an epidemic or famine soon recovers its former level, while the death-rate keeps low. This has been ascribed sometimes to the weeding out of the weak elements of society, as evidenced by the fact that in 1919 the death-rate fell to 28·3 *per mille* and in 1922 to 22 *per mille*, which is the lowest on record since 1877. As regards the birth-rate, it had dropped to 39·6 *per mille* during 1918, the year of the influenza, but rose to 40·3 in the following year and to 42·9 in 1920 as against 43·8, the average of the decade.



a case in point and although it is the 23rd district in the order of absolute increase, it has the ninth highest percentage of rise. A more suitable way to estimate the rise in population of a locality is to examine the rise in the number of persons per square mile, for this correlates the rise in the number of persons with the extent of the area on which they are spread. The map in the margin shows the increase in the number of persons per square mile in each district and state



Increase in the number of persons per square mile (1921—31)

during the last decade. It will be seen that Montgomery is among the few districts, which claim an increase of over 70 persons per square mile and it has also the highest percentage increase. On the other hand Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana, while showing a large increase in the number of persons per square mile, do not exhibit such a large percentage of increase for the obvious reason that they were already congested. In Lyallpur, Sialkot and Gurdaspur the population has risen considerably both in respect of the total increase and increase per square mile. In Multan and Bahawalpur the increase per square mile is still very much less than in the districts mentioned above. Before Bahawalpur becomes densely populated like the neighbouring District of Multan, it will absorb nearly 200,000 more persons, and in view of its agricultural development, such a contingency does not appear to be very remote.

46 In the ordinary course of events the population may vary at each census owing (1) to a difference in the standard of accuracy attained at different censuses, (2) to variation in area, (3) to excess of births over deaths or *vice versa* and (4) to migration. For the sake of convenience the last three causes will be dealt with first. To illustrate the variation in population resulting from changes in area, it may be stated that the population of the Punjab in 1901 was smaller than in 1891 because during the intervening period a considerable portion had been taken away from it to constitute the North-West Frontier Province. As a matter of fact in the areas, which continued to form the Province, the population showed an increase as observed in Section 4 above. When we refer to the population of the Province or any of its parts at a past census, we mean the population that resided in the area as constituted at present. In this way alone a comparison is possible, and it is after the necessary adjustments that variations at each census are given in Imperial Table II for the Province as well as for all districts and states.\*

The Causes  
of the Variation  
in the  
Population

\*The revised total population of Lyallpur and Sheikhupura for 1921 comes to 1,009,570 persons (532,320 males, 447,250 females) and 582,895 (326,404 males, 256,491 females), respectively, and not as shown in Imperial Table II.

The external changes of boundaries during the last decade which affect the population of the Province have been described in Section 1 and the increase in population due to them is only 454 for the 1921 Census, which is negligible. All the same the figures of 1921 and of previous censuses in Table II have been adjusted.

Natural  
Increase,  
Births and  
Deaths.

47 We can now take up the subject of natural increase in the population. There have been 8 700 082 births and 8 260 408 deaths during the last decade in British Territory where a uniform system of registration obtains.\* The above figures do not include those for the Biloch Trans-frontier tract of Dera Ghazi Khan District, for which vital statistics are not available.

Ignoring the effect of migration for a moment and adding the births to and subtracting the deaths from, the population enumerated at the Census of 1921 we would obtain the population of the Province, as warranted by natural increase. This simple expedient applied to the figures for British Territory

Census population of 1921	28,558,779	gives result as shown in the
Add excess of births over 1921-30 deaths during the decade 1921-30	2,439,674	margin. This indicates that the
Calculated population 1921	31,098,454	actual population is greater
Census population 1921	28,558,779	than the estimated population.
Excess in census population 1921	454,675	

An attempt may now be made to calculate the population after taking into account the element of migration during the last decade. The vital statistics do not include the particulars of persons, who were born in the Punjab but left it during the decade or those who were born elsewhere and came to reside therein. As no information is available as to the number of such persons the only alternative is to make an estimate from the material at our disposal. That material consists of the number of persons enumerated in the Punjab with a foreign birth place (immigrants) the number of the Punjab-born enumerated in other provinces and some foreign countries (emigrants), and the total number of births and deaths recorded during the last ten years. In making an estimate of migration we will have to assume that the waves of migration are constant from year to year and that those who migrate do not return. The proportion of the population, which migrates to and from the Province is so small, being only between 3 and 5 per cent. respectively of the total population that it should not affect the results to any appreciable extent even if the calculations err slightly on one side or the other.

The number of the present migrants is known to us, and we can obtain from the last Census Report the number of persons born in the Punjab and enumerated outside in 1921 while the same Report will also give us the number of persons born outside and enumerated in the Province in 1921. These we may call the emigrants and immigrants of 1921. The figures of emigrants of 1931 as communicated by the Census Commissioner and immigrants in our own record contain some of the persons, who had migrated prior to 1921 and were still alive. If we could find out their number we would be in a position to ascertain the number of persons who migrated during the last decade. The only means to ascertain the former figure is the application of a suitable death rate to the total number of migrants of 1921. While determining the death rate we have to bear in mind the fact that the persons who leave the Province of their birth are generally in the prime of their lives and as a rule come from the more energetic and healthy section of society. They include a comparatively small

\* 11,294 births and 30,104 deaths, registered in easternmost areas of British Territory have been added to figures supplied by the Public Health Department for the rest of the Punjab.

number of children and aged people, and consequently the death-rate among them is considerably smaller than in the total population. The mean death-rate of the Punjab for the last decade was 28.6 *per mille*, and assuming that the emigrants do not go to localities more unhealthy than their own, and in this assumption we are on firm ground since most of the emigrants were enumerated in the neighbouring provinces or states a death-rate of 20 *per mille* will be quite appropriate to adopt. If this death-rate is applied we find that  $\frac{1}{50}$ th of the persons, who had migrated prior to 1921, died every year so that at the time of the present census  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of them in all would be dead and the number of present survivors will thus be  $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the total strength of the emigrants in 1921.

Having ascertained the number of survivors among persons, who went from or came into the Province prior to 1921, we can work out similar figures for the last decade. It will not, however, suffice merely to subtract the survivors from the total emigrants or the immigrants recorded at this census, because some of the immigrants or emigrants of the decade too must have died during the decade. Applying the same death-rate and still keeping to the assumption of the constant waves we find that of 1,000 emigrants leaving the Province during the first year of the decade ten will have died at the end of the year, and 20 will die in each of the next nine years, leaving 810 of them surviving in 1931. Similarly, of the 1,000, who went out in the second year of the decade 830 will have been left and so on in the ascending scale till we find that of 10,000 emigrants going out of the Province in each of the ten years, 9,000 will be surviving at the time of the census. The same method may be used in respect of the immigrants. Now if we subtract the survivors of the immigrants of the period prior to 1921 from all the emigrants of 1931 we will obtain  $\frac{9}{10}$ th of the emigrants of the last decade. The result can be shown in the form of the following equation --

$$E_{31} - \frac{1}{5}E_{21} = \frac{9}{10}E$$

or

$$9E = 10E_{31} - 8E_{21}$$

Where  $E_{31}$  represents emigrants of 1931,  $E_{21}$  emigrants according to the 1921 Census and  $E$  the emigrants of the decade, 1921—31.

Similarly, if  $I$  (denoting immigrants) is substituted for  $E$  in the above equation, we can obtain the number of immigrants coming into the Province during the last decade.

We know that  $E_{31} = 1,065,897$  and  $E_{21} = 903,348$

$$I_{31} = 895,547 \text{ and } I_{21} = 856,951$$

By substituting these values in the above formula we get  $E = 381,354$ , and  $I = 233,318$ . Therefore  $I - E = 148,036$ , or in other words the excess of emigration over immigration in the Punjab during the last decade amounts to 148,036. Sub-

Calculated population (1931) by vital statistics	23,098,394	tracting this from the figures obtained in the elementary table above we get the result as shown in the margin. The last line in the table indicates
Deduct excess of emigrants over immigrants during the decade	148,036	
Estimated population	22,950,358	
Census population of 1931 excluding Biloch Trans frontier Tract	23,551,210	
Excess of census population over estimated population	600,852	

that there is an excess of about 600,000 in the enumerated over the calculated population of British Territory in 1931. We may now proceed to explain this excess.

The enumerated population of 1921 was in defect of the calculated population of that year. If re-calculated with the help of the vital statistics and the figures of migration since 1911 by the same method as has been used above

Census population of 1911 (excluding Baloch Trans-frontier Tract)  
Add excess of births over deaths (1911—20)

19,330,439

1,409,348

20,739,787

Deficit excess of emigrants over immigrants during (1911—20)

141,483

Calculated population 1921

20,598,304

Census population 1921

20,056,720

Deficit in census population 1921

141,584

this figure we find that there is an excess of 441,928 in the enumerated population of British Territory over the calculated population. Some of the remaining portion of this excess is accounted for by the over statement of the population which can be tested by other internal evidence afforded by the statistics. An attempt will be made at the end of the next section to summarize the causes of inaccuracy in the figures of the total population on this account. Further allowance has to be made about the return home of demobilized soldiers and rehabilitation of certain emigrants. Some portion of this excess perhaps results from a more complete enumeration of backward areas. It will be reasonable to assume that these factors account for half of the excess the remainder works out at 84 per cent. of the total population.

Age Distribution  
then.

48 We may now attempt to study how the increase in population has altered the age distribution of the Province or the proportions of the sexes. We shall also notice in the next paragraph what influence the different religions have on the growth of the population.

The effect of the movement of the population on age distribution can be examined by means of the marginal table.

Province and Natural Divisions	All ages	0—10	10—15	15—40	40—60	60 and over
Punjab Province	+17.5	+14.8	+17.1	+29.8	+2.5	-11.2
1. Indo-Gangetic Plain West	+11.4	+12.6	+17.8	+19.1	+3.1	-17.1
2. Himala an	+4.4	+8.8	+9.1	+9.2	-0.2	-40.8
3. Sub-Himalayas	+11.9	+12.7	+13.4	+17.8	+1.2	-13.7
4. North-West Dry Area	+1.8	+1.3	+2.2	+29.8	+7.6	-12.2

examined by means of the marginal table. Certain quinquennial age-groups have been amalgamated to eluminate as far as possible the effect of different methods of tabulation adopted at this and the last census, and to show the results in a form easily comprehensible. The groups appearing in this table coincide with well known divisions of human life, viz, childhood youth and middle and old ages. The figures are given for the Province as well as for Natural Divisions. The most striking fact is an all round decline in the number of persons aged 60 and over. This is, however, entirely due to the figures of the present census having been compiled by methods different to those of 1921. This subject is further discussed in Chapter IV where the cause of this deficiency is fully explained. The next age period which attracts attention is that of ages 15 to 40 and in this there is generally a large increase over the figures of 1921. This is due to the corresponding age period at last census having been adversely affected by the influenza epidemic. The effect of that epidemic is also noticeable in the age period 40 to 60 which shows a comparatively small increase the persons now between these ages being the survivors of the affected population.

The effect of immigration into the North West Dry Area is reflected in the larger percentage of increase in the population aged between 15 and 40 which is usually the most active period of life. The same reason accounts for the proportionately higher increase in ages 40—60 in this area. The growth in the population under 10 and from 10 to 15 is comparatively high in all Natural Divisions and indicates the "renewal" of the population.

49 The movement of the population has but slightly altered the sex proportion of the Province or its Natural Divisions as indicated by the table below, which also gives the figures for certain other provinces

Sex Proportion.

*Number of females per 1,000 males (Actual Population)*

Locality	1931	1921	Locality	1931
Punjab Province	831	828	North West Frontier Province	843
British Territory	831	830	Delhi	722
Punjab States	832	820	United Provinces	900
Indo Gangetic Plain West	813	805	Bihar and Orissa	1,008
Himalayan	906	907	Bengal	924
Sub-Himalayan	847	852	Burma	958
North West Dry Area	831	827	Central Provinces	9,990
Urban	705	710	Madras	1,025
Rural	950	841		

The proportion of females has on the whole increased slightly, but is still one of the lowest in India. The conditions in each Natural Division remain much the same as in 1921. A slight decrease is noticeable in the case of the Sub-Himalayan and Himalayan Divisions. In the case of the former the decrease is to a considerable extent due to the return of disbanded soldiers to the Districts of Jhelum, Attock, Sialkot and Gujrat. The insignificant decrease in the Himalayan Division is due to the decrease in Kangra for the same reason.

There has been an increase in the number of females in rural areas and corresponding decrease in urban areas, which shows that more males than females have moved to the towns from rural areas.

50 In order to ascertain the influence of religion on the movement of the population we will examine the distribution of the population according to religion at different periods. An examination on these lines indicates that every 10,000

Influence of Religion on the Movement of the Population

Year	Hindu	Sikh	Muslim	Christian	of the population at each census was distributed
1881	4,381	824	4,758	14	as in the margin. These figures indicate that
1891	4,358	822	4,778	21	the proportion of Sikhs, Christians and
1901	4,127	863	4,901	27	Muslims to the total population has been on
1911	3,570	1,211	5,107	82	the increase during the last fifty years. In
1921	3,506	1,238	5,105	133	other words these communities have increased at a higher rate than
1931	3,018	1,420	5,240	148	Hindus. Such an examination of the figures, however, does not indicate

the actual pace at which the population of each religion has varied or the extent to which it has affected the total population. The percentage

RELIGION	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1881 to 1931	of actual variation is shown in the
Hindus	9.8	7	-15.3	3.4	2.3	-5.8	marginal table for different reli-
Sikhs	10.2	11.6	37.0	7.8	31.0	138.1	gions for the past six censuses.
Muslims	10.9	10.4	0.5	5.5	16.5	51.2	It is evident that Hindus have
Christians	70.5	35.5	201.3	70.5	26.0	1394.8	decreased while the other commu-
Total	+10.2	+6.3	-2.4	+5.5	+13.5	+37.0	nities have increased. The increase

among Christians and Sikhs, as we shall see later on, is not due to natural causes alone, but is also due to a considerable extent to conversion. The rise among Muslims, which would seem entirely to be due to natural increase, is considerably higher than the rise in the total population which would not be so great if the Muslims did not form the pro-



portion of the total population that they do. The very high percentage of rise among Sikhs and Christians does not affect the total population to any appreciable extent.

1921—31.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Indian Christians.
Births (thousands)	3988	4874	123
Average birth-rate	40.81	47.88	44.10
Average death-rate	36.23	30.43	27.83
Survival rate	10.63	17.45	16.27

The above remarks are borne out by the table in the margin which show the number of births in each community and the average birth death and survival rates for the last decade.

The term *Hindus* includes Sikhs Jains and Buddhists for whom separate figures are not available. In the case of Christians the figures for Indian Christians alone are shown for the purpose of comparison. It is evident from this table that the survival rate is highest among Indian Christians and fairly high among Muslims, who have higher birth and death rates than the Hindus.

## SECTION 7—MOVEMENT IN SMALLER UNITS

Movement in  
Natural  
Divisions.

51 In the last section certain maps were inserted to show the distribution and movement of population. From a closer study of these an idea of the density by districts and the rate of increase in different areas can be formed. In this section we shall endeavour to examine the increase in the smaller units and find out its cause and effect and thus come to some conclusion as to the possible trend of future growth.

We shall begin by examining the growth in each Natural Division and

Natural Division.	Absolute increase	INCREASE PER CENT. IN POPULATION.	
		1921—31.	1911—21.
Projet	3,379,343	13.3	5.8
Indo-Gangetic Plain West.	1,311,001	11.4	9.9
Himalayan	83,44.	8.4	5
Sub-Himalayan	655,340	11.8	7
North-West Dry Area	1,393,495	13	9.4

then work down to individual districts and States. The table in the margin shows the absolute and percentage increase during the last decade as well as the percentage increase during the previous decade in each Natural Division. The percentage increase for the last decade is largest in the

North West Dry Area, being 21.5 per cent. It is close upon 12 per cent. in the Sub-Himalayan slightly less in the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and only 5.4 per cent. in the Himalayan. The absolute increase, however is greatest in the Indo-Gangetic Plain though the North West Dry Area is not far behind in this respect. The Sub-Himalayan comes next and the Himalayan last of all. The large increase in the population of North West Dry Area is responsible to a large extent for the remarkable rise in the total population of the Province. This area which is still far from being fully developed claimed the highest percentage of increase even during the previous decade when the population of the Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan Divisions was almost stationary.

Serial No	District	Variation in population in thousands 1921-30	Increase or decrease in cultivated area in thousands of acres 1921-22 to 1930-31*	Excess of births over deaths in thousands 1921-30
1	Montgomery	314	291	138
2	Multan	286	270	148
3	Lahore	249	21	115
4	Amritsar	168	14	130
5	Lyallpur	142	112	220
6	Jullundur	121	9	148
7	Gurdaspur	119	20	124
8	Sheikhupura	114	65	80
9	Gujranwala	113		72
10	Ludhiana	105	15	88
11	Hoshiarpur	103	20	127
12	Sialkot	102	-1	91
13	Shahpur	102	157	87
14	Gujrat	98	23	58
15	Jhang	94	67	98
16	Hissar	87	9	94
17	Attock	72	-6	40
18	Rawalpindi	65	-5	51
19	Jhelum	61	1	77
20	Ambala	61	12	56
21	Ferozepore	58	65	131
22	Gurgaon	58	12	70
23	Mianwali	53	213	51
24	Kangra	35	4	27
25	Rohtak	33	-8	49
26	Dera Ghazi Khan	25	-174	32
27	Karnal	24	-40	7
28	Muzaffargarh	23	-8	31
29	Simla	-0		1

52 The table in the margin compares the actual variation in population for each district with the fluctuation in cultivated area and the excess of births over deaths. The districts are shown in the order of increase in total population. In the Districts of Montgomery, Multan and Mianwali cultivated area has increased by more than two lakhs of acres in each case, accompanied by a big natural increase. The former feature indicates undoubtedly the large influx of cultivators into the two first-named districts. In Mianwali the indigenous population has multiplied at a rate unknown since 1881, obviously owing to the large increase† in cultivated area. The percentage of matured area in this district is now much larger than it was during the previous decade.

Movement in Each British District

\*For the purpose of this column the figures of 1921-22 and 1930-31 have been taken

In districts such as Shahpur, Lyallpur, Sheikhupura, Jhang and Ferozepore, cultivated area has risen substantially though not at all to the same extent as in the three districts, mentioned above, and in these also there has been a large natural increase which in the case of Lyallpur, Jhang and Ferozepore is even higher than the total increase.

In certain other districts there has been a large natural increase, unaccompanied by a corresponding rise in cultivated area. The total rise in population in these districts, however, is smaller than the natural increase, indicating that there has been actually some emigration from them. Such districts are Jullundur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Rohtak, Hissar, Gurgaon, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh, which comprise some of the best and some of the poorest districts of the Province. It can safely be said that in these districts the population has reached a stage where its pressure is being felt on the resources. Of course, the rate of the natural increase in population varies considerably in various districts, and presumably fluctuates with the ability of the inhabitants to improve the means of subsistence. The true extent of migration from these districts is not equivalent to the difference between the actual and the natural increase, but the figures point to the existence of this important movement in no uncertain manner.

As regards the remaining Districts, namely Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Ludhiana, Sialkot, Gujrat, Attock, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Ambala, Kangra and Karnal, the actual rise in population is not fully accounted for, either by natural increase as indicated by vital statistics or by the increase in cultivated area.

† It is problematic as to whether increase in resources results in larger population or rise in population results in increased resources. In this Province the former seems to be the general rule.

Some of these districts have a large urban population which is not solely dependent upon land and it will, therefore,

District.	RURAL POPULATION		INCREASE OR DECREASE PER CENT IN		EMIGRATION TO LAND COLONIES DURING THE DECADE
	Absolute Increase (1921-31)	Natural Increase (1921-31)	Average yearly natural increase.	Average yearly irrigated area.	
1. Lahore	66,621	96,777	+7	+11	21,229
2. Amritsar	76,848	149,104	+10	+20	21,963
*3. Sialkot	-5,818	23,772	-8	+1	79,047
†4. Gujranwala	7,479	63,232	+4	+7	1,901
‡5. Gujrat	87,129	5,964	+7	+22	21,906
6. Ludhiana	66,803	72,782	+10	+21	12,144

be better to examine the growth of the rural population. Some of the relevant figures are quoted in the margin for the districts which possess a large urban population, and for Gujrat which lies close to them. This analysis clearly explains the rise in the rural population of districts like Lahore Amritsar Sialkot and Ludhiana where there is a larger natural increase than the absolute increase recorded at the census. The conditions in these districts thus resemble those obtaining in Jullundur Gurdaspur and other districts in the third group dealt with above, and there is a considerable emigration from them. The conditions in the villages of Sialkot District, in point of emigration, are even more advanced as there is an actual decrease in the rural population, and the whole of the large natural increase has proved inadequate to counteract it. Numerous cultivators of this district, whose lands were damaged by water logging have been allotted colony land in the Montgomery District, and in some cases whole villages have been transplanted to the Nili Bar Colony. There has also been emigration from the district to Bahawalpur State and even to such distant places as Rampur Gwalior Bikaner and Sind.

The rise in the rural population of Gujranwala may be partly due to the increase in irrigated area. The increase in Gujrat is undoubtedly due to a large extent to the extension of canal irrigation, particularly in the uplands of Phalia Tahsil, as indicated by the marginal table.

Tahsil	Population in 1931	Per cent. rise
Gujrat	214,351	7.0
Phalia	273,917	10.3
Phalia	239,119	18.6

The figures for the rural population of the

District.	RURAL POPULATION		Migration to colonies.	PERCENTAGE OF AREA-remaining districts, which lie in the east north and north-west	
	Actual 1921-31	Natural 1921-31		Average natural inc.	Average irrigated area.
Karnal	2,109	4,619	2,113	8	8
Kangra	33,79	48,816	12,7	7	—12
Jhelum	54,983	33,111	10,863	11	—1
Rawalpindi	49,393	11,810	3,777	1	—1
Attock	83,124	14,136	4,020	12	—1

lowest while the figure of natural increase is also insignificant mainly owing to its bad climate. In the other four Districts, Kangra Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock, rural population has risen considerably more than the natural increase would warrant. These four districts are foremost in the Province in providing recruits for the Army and evidently the large number of men demobilised during the last decade is to a great extent responsible for the difference in the natural and the actual increase. It is also probable that the vastness and hilly nature of these districts and the dearth of suitable roads render their vital statistics comparatively less reliable.

The area figure of 541 of 550 villages in 1921-22  
 † 1. This is in relation to the other colonies districts and Bahawalpur State has been quoted as part of the district Rawalpindi in the table.

Reference has been made in the table in the last paragraph to the amount of emigration to colonies in the case of certain districts. A study of the effect of the total inter-district migration is not possible, as figures of birth-place by districts were not sorted on the present occasion except in the case of colony districts. Most of the inter-district migration except to towns is, however, of the casual type and more or less balanced by equal movements in opposite directions.

Lack of  
Migration  
Figures

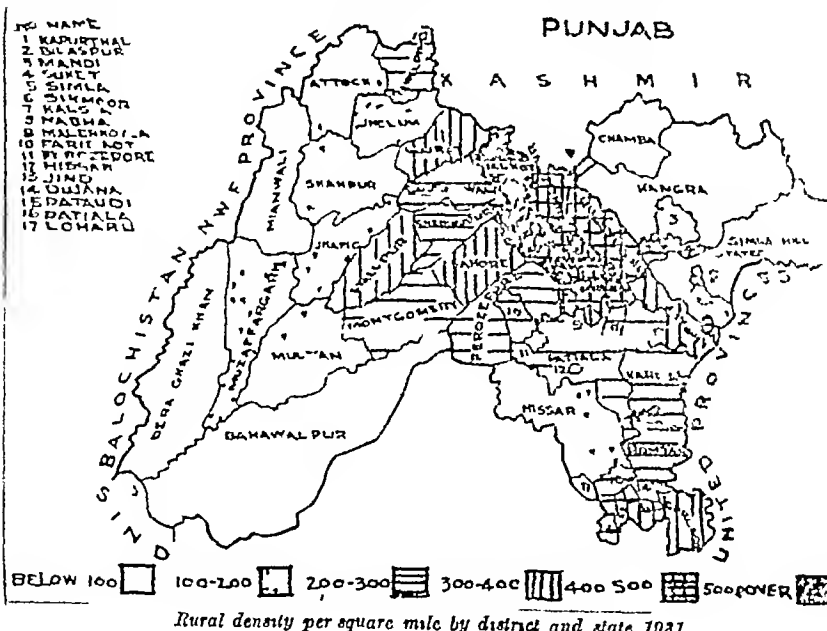
As regards the growth of the population in towns, it is obvious that the causes for the growth are not so apparent in their case as in rural areas. In the case of towns in most cases the natural increase is only a fraction of the rise in actual population, the main factor being immigration from rural areas, other towns or even from places outside the Province. The subject of the increase in urban areas will be examined at length in the next Chapter. Here it will suffice to say that the urban population, which is only about one-seventh of the rural, has increased at a comparatively much faster rate.

53 The subject of pressure on resources is a rather complicated one, and in the census report of a province, which is predominantly agricultural, all that we can do is to study the pressure of population on agricultural resources, with main reference to the density of rural population and its incidence on sown and matured areas. Reference has already been made in the last paragraph to the pressure on the resources of certain districts, from which there is a steady stream of emigration to the canal colonies. This migration tends to equalize the pressure on the resources in different parts of the Province, but there are certain impediments to perfect equalization, for example the great attachment of human beings to the surroundings in which they have been brought up. We can on the whole make general remarks about the conditions in each area as found at the time of the census to indicate where there is room for further expansion.

Pressure on  
Resources

The conditions in each district vary considerably, and the rural population though mainly supported by agriculture is also helped by the presence of other natural advantages, such as extensive pasturage and income from the sale of milk, *ghu* and wool. The Punjab peasant or the village menial has not yet taken, to any appreciable extent, to subsidiary industries such as sericulture, lac-rearing, orchard-growing, bee-farming, etc., for augmenting his income directly or indirectly so that he is almost entirely dependent

on agriculture. First of all we may examine the density of rural population per square mile of the rural area. The map in the margin shows this at a glance. The districts



District.	Density per square mile	District.	Density per square mile
1		1	2
British Territory	290	Rawalpindi	287
Jullunder	427	Persepolis	46
Sialkot	548	Karnal	41
Amritsar	577	Montgomery	218
Gurdaspur	480	Sheikhpura	500
Hoshiarpur	423	Jhelum	182
Ludhiana	403	Mulhan	179
Oyraj	386	Jhang	172
Lyallpur	312	Sheikhpura	152
Lahore	231	Huair	181
Amritsar	220	Attock	130
Gurgaon	301	Muzaffargarh	300
Rohitak	190	Kangra	83
Sheikhpura	287	Mianwali	59
Gujranwala	372	Dera Ghazi Khan	49

are arranged according to rural density in the table appearing in the margin. This table, while showing the districts such as Jullunder Sialkot, Amritsar Gurdaspur Hoshiarpur Ludhiana Gujrat and Lyallpur as having a high density does not really indicate the extent of the pressure on resources of certain other districts such as Kangra, Simla, Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Rawalpindi, which possess extensive areas but very little cultivation. No doubt, the pressure of the rural population on resources can be better studied if we know the total annual value of agricultural produce for each district. This information, however is not readily available and an attempt to obtain it would be an exceedingly laborious task, involving the calculation of (a) the annual matured area under each crop grown in the district, (b) the normal yield per acre of each crop and (c) the commutation price per maund of each crop. Further we will have to make these calculations in respect of several years, and then to strike an average in order to know the value of the total produce of a district during an average or representative year of the last decade. Obviously an attempt at these elaborate and extensive calculations is not worth the trouble for our purpose. We have, therefore, to be content with the examination of the incidence of rural population on a square mile of sown and matured areas. It may be necessary to mention that the extent of sown area varies from year to year being mainly governed by rainfall. In a dry year it contracts, while in a year of copious rainfall it extends considerably. So the suitable method is to take the average of the decade and this is done in the table below which also gives the incidence of population on average matured area. Similar figures of incidence for the previous decade have also been given with a view to show in what districts the incidence has materially altered during the last decade.

INCIDENCE OF THE RURAL POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE ON										
District.	Average area for the decade ending in			Average area for the decade ending in			District.	Average area for the decade ending in		
	1911			1921				1911		
	1911	1921	(Rank)	1921	(Rank)	(Rank)		1911	1921	(Rank)
British Territory	438	476		436	462		12. Sheikhupura	429	445 (12)	433 (11)
1. Hoshiarpur	671	672	(2)	740	(2)	703 (2)	13. Montgomery	433	407 (9)	473 (10)
2. Simla	654	621	(3)	722	(3)	719 (3)	14. Ludhiana	433	404 (10)	444 (17)
3. Kangra	629	623	(4)	604	(4)	674 (4)	15. Gurgaon	432	411 (11)	444 (17)
4. Jullunder	623	677	(5)	671	(5)	636 (5)	16. Dera Ghazi Khan	429	406 (10)	427 (19)
5. Sialkot	616	649	(6)	641	(6)	644 (6)	17. Lahore	427	403 (11)	445 (18)
6. Gurdaspur	565	641	(7)	611	(7)	617 (7)	18. Lyallpur	419	37 (22)	429 (21)
7. Rawalpindi	541	494	(11)	546	(12)	623 (13)	19. Karnal	417	43 (13)	421 (14)
8. Amritsar	540	627	(8)	579 (10)	581 (10)	572 (11)	20. Gurgaon	379	364 (23)	435 (14)
9. Ojraj	515	541	(9)	545 (11)	604 (8)	611 (9)	21. Attock	347	351 (27)	433 (22)
10. Muzaffargarh	423	502	(13)	469 (13)	542 (11)	523 (12)	22. Sheikhpura	333	36 (24)	391 (26)
11. Jhang	409	454	(14)	498 (14)	479 (15)	479 (15)	23. Rohitak	330	363 (25)	429 (23)
12. Multan	459	417 (16)	443 (16)	544 (15)	574 (16)	574 (16)	24. Persepolis	291	299 (28)	364 (27)
13. Amritsar	454	423 (16)	554 (13)	574 (16)	574 (16)	574 (16)	25. Mianwali	285	363 (24)	353 (27)
14. Jhelum	445	414 (16)	560 (15)	567 (17)	579 (17)	579 (17)	26. Huair	279	311 (29)	321 (29)

1. The case of Sheikhupura and Gurgaon the figures of sown and matured areas are not available for the period prior to 1919-20, and an average has been taken on the figures of the two years 1919-20 and 1920-21.

The districts have been arranged in the table according to the incidence on the average sown area of the last decade. It is evident that Hoshiarpur, Simla, Kangra, Jullundur, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Rawalpindi, Amritsar and Gujrat are the most densely populated districts inasmuch as they have the largest number of persons per square mile of the sown area. The position of most of these is practically the same as at last census. According to the incidence on matured area the most congested districts are Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Simla, followed by Sialkot, Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Gujrat. There are two other districts not in this group, which are 6th and 9th from the standpoint of incidence on the matured area and these are Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. In both these districts the percentage of matured area during the last decade has fallen considerably, being 80 and 69 as against 92 and 80 for the previous decade respectively. This drop in the matured area can offer some explanation for the small rise in the population of the two districts.

It is important to realise that the mere fact that certain districts are at the head of the list does not necessarily mean that there is a severe pressure on their resources. As a matter of fact their fertility of soil or other characteristics enable them to support a large population without being subjected to any undue strain on the resources. With this note of caution I would resume discussion of the nine districts at the top of the list. Hoshiarpur, Simla and Kangra head the list in the order of incidence both on sown and matured areas but they all possess several additional advantages. In Hoshiarpur rainfall is copious and unlike other districts valuable crops, such as maize, cotton and even sugarcane can be grown on lands which are solely dependent on rain. Many of its inhabitants serve in the Army, earn their livelihood in other districts as skilled labourers and domestic servants, and also go to the colonies across the sea and make much money. The men of Kangra are to be found in the Army in considerable numbers, and also go out to other districts for odd jobs. In the small rural area of Simla the people have the advantage of selling milk and vegetables during the summer in Simla town, where they have also a field for employment of a varied nature. Sialkot has a productive soil, good rainfall and a very diligent peasantry. Its marketing facilities have considerably improved as a result of the extension in road and railway communications. But as already remarked there has been a large exodus from the district during the last decade, indicating much pressure on the resources. Gurdaspur and Amritsar lie in the same fertile tract, and the ample rainfall in the former is made up by a larger irrigation in the latter. Jullundur has a very fertile soil, good rainfall, numerous wells, excellent marketing facilities and agriculturists reputed for exceptional diligence. Many of its inhabitants serve in the Army and also migrate to Australia and other colonies and at regular intervals send considerable sums of money to their families. This district, as also Hoshiarpur, is, however, faced with an acute problem which has an important bearing on its future agricultural prospects. The spring level in the greater part of the two districts has been falling steadily during the last decade, and in numerous cases a considerable expense has to be incurred by the owners to keep the wells working by means of boring and further digging, while many wells have dried up altogether. The fall in the sub-soil water level appears to be due to the decrease in rainfall and the increase in the number of wells. Unless the conditions improve perceptibly, the two districts will have to face an excessive strain on their resources. Rawalpindi which was 11th on the list according to the incidence on sown area at last

census is now 7th. Numerous men of this district take up military service and thus relieve the pressure on its agricultural resources. The town of Rawalpindi as also Murree during summer months, offers considerable employment to the men of the neighbouring villages. Gujrat was 5th on the list at last census and is now 9th, having benefited considerably by the extension of canal irrigation during the last decade. The western part of the district is canal irrigated, while the eastern, which is outside the limits of canal-irrigation, receives ample rainfall and possesses good soil and industrious cultivators. It was remarked by my predecessor that there was a considerable strain on the resources of this district. As a matter of fact the population of the district has risen by 12 per cent during the last decade, and it seems capable of supporting an even larger population.

We shall now turn to the next group of districts, viz., Muzaffargarh, Jhang Multan, Ambala, Jhelum, Sheikhupura and Montgomery. As already remarked Muzaffargarh shows unusual pressure on its resources owing to the low percentage of its matured area during the last decade. Its position according to the incidence on matured area was 11th at last census, and is 6th now. Jhang Multan, Ambala and Jhelum are practically where they were at last census. Multan despite the enormous rise in population does not indicate any greater pressure on its resources than at last census, evidently due to the large agricultural development, which has recently taken place. In the case of Jhelum the low hills contain much unfertile land, but it has additional resources to support its population. Numerous men of this district are serving in the Army and many retired soldiers have been allotted colony land in the Gujrat District and the Nili Bar. Sheikhupura and Montgomery have fewer men to support on a square mile of the sown and matured areas than at last census, although population in both of them has risen very largely particularly in Montgomery which has registered the largest increase in the whole of the Panjab. The reason for this is not far to seek both the districts, particularly Montgomery have greatly developed their resources during the last ten years as a result of the canal irrigation. The obvious conclusion is that though these districts have claimed an unusual rise in population they are still capable of supporting a larger number of people at the standard of living that the people of congested districts are accustomed to.

The next group of districts comprises Ludhiana, Gujranwala, Dera Ghazi Khan, Lahore, Lyallpur and Karnal. As already remarked the pressure on the resources of Dera Ghazi Khan seems to be very great. Ludhiana and Gujranwala despite a large rise in population have practically maintained their position on the list. In the latter district many thousand acres of cultivated land have been damaged by water-logging but irrigated area has increased during the last decade, as also the percentage of maturity. Thus the pressure on resources is in no way greater than it was at last census. Lahore and Lyallpur are exactly where they were on the list at last census, and in the case of the latter the indication in spite of the considerable rise in population is that it is still capable of supporting a larger number of people. Karnal was 15th on the list at last census and is now seven places lower down, evidently because its population has risen by a number than 2 per cent., which by itself is an indication of the great pressure on its resources.

The remaining seven districts are Gurgaon, Rohtak, Attock, Shahpur, Ferozepore, Mianwali and Hissar. Their position at the bottom of the list does

not really indicate prosperity or any abundance of resources. The first-named district according to the incidence on matured area should be eleven places higher up, and it is significant that the percentage of maturity has considerably fallen during the last decade, and is only 67. Thus the pressure on its resources is undoubtedly very great. The rise in population in the Rohtak District is less than 5 per cent, which is symbolic of the large pressure on its resources. But for the small rise in its population its position on the list should be considerably higher than it is. Attock remains on the list practically where it was ten years ago. It has a considerable area near the Indus, which is one of the best *chah* (well-irrigated) tracts in the Province, but for the most part the district has to depend for its cultivation on rainfall. Like Jhelum it has numerous men in the Army and many retired soldiers have been allotted colony land. Moreover, its inhabitants are well-known for their enterprise, and many go out to trade in distant places and even across the sea and become prosperous. On the high seas men of this district are to be found serving as *lashais* on steamers. But for these additional advantages the district would have a great strain on its resources. The position of Shahpur is unchanged. It has the benefit of canal irrigation in three tahsils, while the fourth (Khushab) is purely dependent on rainfall for its crops, but has numerous men serving in the Army. This district is, therefore, not faced with any great pressure on its resources. Ferozepore has benefitted by canal-irrigation from the Sutlej Valley Project during the last decade, and is easily capable of supporting its population, though the emigration to canal colonies is an indication of the increasing pressure. The bulk of the cultivated area in Mianwali is *barani* (dependent on rainfall), but the construction of Nanmal Dam during the previous decade has provided irrigation to thousands of acres of arid land. The cultivated area has enormously increased during the last decade, and the district is now regarded as one of the greatest producers of gram. This increase in cultivated area seems to have been mainly responsible for the rise in population. Hissar is at the bottom of the list as at last census. The greater part of the district is sandy and unirrigated. Its agricultural resources are therefore, much restricted, but they do not seem to be subject to any undue pressure of population.

From what has been said above it can be safely inferred that Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan in the south-west and Rohtak, Karnal and Gurgaon in the south-east are subject to a great pressure on their resources, and any considerable rise in their population on future occasions is not to be anticipated. The same applies to Sialkot. The Hoshiarpur and Jullundur Districts, which have an unusually large density of population and which have in the past been able to support it by means of their agricultural and other resources, are faced with a grave situation owing to the receding spring level and diminished rainfall. These districts have sent a very large number of cultivators to the various canal colonies during the past few decades, and while emigration is likely to be resorted to as a means of relieving the increasing pressure, the growth of the population on future occasions will be comparatively restricted. The colony districts, particularly Montgomery, Multan, Sheikhupura and Lyallpur, are likely to maintain their large increase at the next census.

54. The rate of growth of the population in Punjab States during the last decade may now be examined. Vital statistics and the figures of cultivated, sown and matured areas are not available for all the Punjab States, and in their

Movement in  
Punjab States.



Natural Division.	Percentage Increase 1911-21.	1921	97 1/2.	case a discussion like the one for British Territory is not possible. The figures in the margin give the increase per cent. in the population of the states according to the Natural Divisions in which they are situated and also compare their percentage rise to the total rise in the Divisions. It will be seen that the rise in both cases is greatest in the North West Dry Area, which comprises only one state, viz. Bahawalpur. This state has recently become extensively colonized and the increase is mainly due to immigration. The next highest percentage of increase is to be found in the case of the states situated in the Indo-Gangetic Plain West. In this Division are situated the majority of the Punjab States, namely Patiala, Dujana, Loharu, Jind, Patiala, Nabha, Maler Kotla, Kapur thala and Faridkot. The rise in all of these when grouped together is lower than in the whole of this Natural Division, and the cause is apparent enough. These states on the eastern side adjoin the Districts of Rohtak and Karnal where the rise in population has been very low and on the north the State of Patiala runs actually into the Himalayan Natural Division with its slow rate of increase and one of its three districts at the extreme south-east of the Province borders on the Bikaner State. On the west these states touch the desert Districts of Ferozepore and Hissar and on their north are the prosperous Districts of Ambala, Ludhiana and Jullundur. The conditions obtaining in these districts are more or less reflected in the states situated in the same neighbourhood. On the whole therefore, the rise in all the states is quite in accord with their location.
Indo-Gangetic Plain	11.4	221,225	8.3	
Himalayan	5.4	65,746	7.2	
Sub-Himalayan	11.6	—,477	4.3	
North-West Dry Area	2.5	702,421	20.0	

The rise in the population of the states in the Himalayan Division is 7.2 per cent. or higher than in that Division taken as a whole. The main increase has taken place during the last decade in the Mandi State, being partly due to the migration of persons employed on the construction of the Hydro-Electric project at Jogindarnagar and its neighbourhood.

In the Sub-Himalayan Division lies the bulk of the solitary State of Kalua. The soil is generally poor and irrigation negligible, and the small rise is therefore not surprising.

State	Increase in population (actual figures).	Percentage (actual increase).	Natural increase (absolute figures).	The table in the margin shows the absolute increase as well as the increase per cent. in the population of all the states separately together with the figures of the natural increase wherever available. It will be seen that the vital record is far from being complete except in very few cases.
Indo-Gangetic Plain West	221,225	8.3		
1. Loharu	—,717	17.2		
2. Dujana	2,251	9.3		
3. Patiala	776	4.9		
4. Kapurthala	32,482	19.4		
5. Mal. Kotla	—,150	3.4		
6. Faridkot	12,793	9.1		
7. Patiala	12,781	4	11,477	
8. Jind	16,493	8.4	91,962	
9. Nabha	21,400	9	43,764	
			2,492	
Himalayan	65,746	7.2		
10. Simla	4,129	3.4	1,720	
11. Nainital & Co.	4,111	7.9		
12. Bilaspur	2,974	3.1		
13. Mandi	22,417	12.1	11,237	
14. Suket	4,800	7.5	1,731	
15. Chamba	5,913	3.8	112 (of Chamba Town only).	
Sub-Himalayan	2,477	4.3		
16. Kalua	2,477	4.3		
North-West Dry Area	702,421	20.0		
17. Bahawalpur	702,421	20.0		

The material to compare the movement of population in the various states

with that in the neighbouring British Territory is readily available in the maps on pages 64 and 65. From these it would appear that the increase is in keeping with what might have been expected.

55 After having examined the movement in the population of each and every unit of the Province we may take up the question of accuracy of the figures. In a country, where baseless rumours can cause a mutiny, or a small incident be so distorted as to lead to most serious riots, it is only natural that an operation like the census should come in for its share of criticism and suspicion. While in the past all sorts of motives were imputed to Government for taking a census, the populace is no longer in doubt as to its objects and appreciates its far-reaching consequences. All the same misapprehensions were not entirely absent. For example, a harmless instruction about the choice of certain distinctive colour for slips, on which entries of certain sects were to be copied to save a little labour in abstraction, was construed into an attempt to perpetuate a sectarian division among the members of the most intellectual communities in the Province.

Accuracy  
of Census  
Figures

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that while some people complained of omissions in enumeration, some asserted a swelling of the figures of communities other than their own by means of bogus entries. It has to be remembered that in the course of an operation of such magnitude as the census, some omissions are bound to occur. But, as remarked by most of the District officers in their reports, there was a general tendency on the part of the various communities to have each and every member of theirs enumerated. This is corroborated by the fact that the census population during the last decade has shown an increase unequalled in the past. There cannot, therefore, have been many omissions.

Coming to the question of artificial swelling of the figures, we find as already explained in paragraphs 51 and 52 that the rural population has increased in all areas as was to be expected from the development of the resources in each district. In this Province as perhaps elsewhere too, the pace of increase depends on the development of material resources. For example, with the improvement in agricultural conditions in an area its population goes up. No attempt is made by the people to keep down their number or to raise their standard of living to a level obtaining in the western countries. It is however, undeniable that of late the standard of living has been rising though it has recently been overshadowed by the prevailing economic depression. For instance, an average person, whether in towns or rural areas, now enjoys many more luxuries and amenities of life than his forefathers did. In most of the districts, particularly in colony areas, he is better fed, better clothed and better housed. Earthen utensils have made room for utensils of brass and other metals, and even glass and china are no longer a rarity. A motor vehicle, which was an object of wonder not many years ago, is now the commonest means of conveyance in all parts of the country. All the same the fact remains that the standard of living is still susceptible of much improvement and great leeway must be made before the standard of western countries is reached. In these circumstances the phenomenal rise in population cannot be regarded as an unmixed blessing. Be that as it may, the rise in the population of rural areas is due to natural increase and migration, and not to any errors in enumeration worth the name.

The rise of population in urban areas, which will be discussed fully in the next Chapter, is to a large extent the inevitable result of the increased pros-

penity commented upon in Section 5 of this Chapter. While in rural areas the work of preliminary enumeration was done by the *patwaris* who under the supervision of their superior officers almost invariably discharged their duties faithfully in most of the towns this work was entrusted to the enumerators, who belonged to numerous categories, such as clerks, teachers, students, municipal employees, businessmen, etc. It is, therefore not surprising that the enumeration work in towns was not characterised by the same amount of carefulness and accuracy as in villages. Another factor came into play on the present occasion and deprived the census operations of the calm atmosphere, which is essential to the obtaining of correct returns. The people had realised that their political rights depended upon the census figures. The new constitution for India was to be framed at no distant date, and the value attached to the communal figures brought out by the census was greater than ever. Consequently the atmosphere was surcharged with propaganda carried on through various agencies, and attempts were made in some places by the enumerators to swell the figures of their community by means of bogus entries, or to curtail the strength of a rival community by scoring out persons who were actually present in their houses on the final census night. There were also some cases, in which the residents of houses returned bogus names with the same motive. This mostly took place in certain urban areas, the worst offender in this respect being the city of Amritsar. In the Montgomery town the various communities actually summoned their friends from the neighbouring villages on the final census night in order to have them enumerated as residents of the town and thus to secure more seats on the municipality. This effort proved valueless, as it made a uniform addition to the numerical strength of the communities and left the previous proportions unchanged. In this particular case the total census figures remained unaffected as the villagers recorded as residents of the town on the final census night were scored out from the enumeration books of the villages. It may also be remarked that while bogus entries were made to swell the figures, in some of the large towns the apathy on the part of the enumerators was responsible for certain cases of omission. For example in Lahore several cases came to notice, in which whole families were left unenumerated. The effect of bogus entries made to swell the census figures, was to some extent counter-acted by cases of omission and also by the scoring out of entries, referred to above. Having given the matter my careful consideration I estimate that the process of the artificial swelling of figures has resulted in an error representing not more than 1 per cent. of the total population.

## SECTION 8—HOUSES AND FAMILIES

General

56 During the last decade there has been no change worth the name in the type of houses built except that *peaces* houses are springing up in villages particularly in the canal irrigated tracts, which ben fited a good deal during the period of high prices following the Great War. In cities and towns, particularly in Lahore buildings of the Europeanungalow type are coming into prominence and are generally built outside the congested areas.

Definition of  
Census House

57 The definition of a census house has varied considerably. In 1881 a house was defined so as to comprise all buildings possessing a common court yard, and in 1891 no rigid definition was laid down, a house being defined as comprising buildings located within a common enclosure or having a common courtyard excepting lanes and semi-public spaces in towns as well as outlying

huts and shelters. In 1901 the definition was widened and a house came to be defined as any place which happened to be occupied on the final census night, the selection being left to the discretion of the local census officers. In 1911 the definition was made rigid, and has remained unchanged since then. In villages a house now means a separate *chulha* or hearth, while in towns it means a building intended for the exclusive residence of one or more commensal families apart from other residents of the street or lane. The definition is reproduced below from the Census Code.

*In rural areas, House means a structure occupied by one commensal family with its resident dependants, such as widows and servants. Such detached structures, as have no hearth but are likely to have one or more persons sleeping therein on the night of the final enumeration should be treated as separate houses, so that no person may escape enumeration.*

In towns and cities, "House" means a structure intended for the exclusive residence of one or more commensal families apart from other residents of the street or lane. In hotels or *serais* each separate room or suite of rooms should be treated as a separate house. Shops, schools and other institutions, having no hearth, but which may possibly have someone sleeping therein on the night of the final enumeration should be numbered as separate houses. In Civil Stations each tenement in a row of servants' quarters will be treated as a separate house.

It is evident that while in villages a house represents one commensal family, in towns it may mean in many cases several commensal families.

58 The figures in the margin show the average number of persons per

Year	Number of houses per square mile	Number of persons per 100 houses	100 houses and houses per square mile recorded at all the censuses since 1881,	Number of Persons per House
1	2	3		
1881	25	151	but in view of the change in the definition	
1891	27	169	since 1911 no real comparison is	
1901	70	620	possible except in the case of the last	
1911	40	450	three censuses. The number of houses	
1921	40	460	per square mile varies in each Natural Division, being the smallest in the Himalayan and the largest in the Sub-Himalayan. The North-West Dry Area has only a few more houses per square mile than the Himalayan, while the Indo-Gangetic Plain has a few less than the Sub-Himalayan. The following table compares the number of houses per square mile at the present census with those in 1921 by Natural Divisions.	
1931	44	470		

per square mile varies in each Natural Division, being the smallest in the Himalayan and the largest in the Sub-Himalayan. The North-West Dry Area has only a few more houses per square mile than the Himalayan, while the Indo-Gangetic Plain has a few less than the Sub-Himalayan. The following table compares the number of houses per square mile at the present census with those in 1921 by Natural Divisions.

Natural Division		Average number of houses per square mile	
		(1931)	(1921)
1	Indo Gangetic Plain West	68	64
2	Himalayan	21	18
3	Sub-Himalayan	76	70
4	North-West Dry Area	25	23

Special instructions were issued on the present occasion requiring that houses which were most unlikely to be inhabited on the final census night should not be numbered, and yet we find that the number of occupied houses was only 73 per cent of the total number of houses as indicated below —

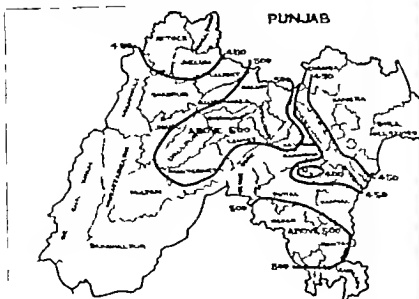
Number of houses recorded during the preliminary enumeration	8,167,739
Number of houses found occupied on final census night	5,943,652

As compared with the last census the number of occupied houses has increased by 411,347 or by 7 per cent. As against this the population has increased by 14 per cent. which indicates that the provision of new accommodation has not kept pace with the increase in the population.

The size of families in 1931 is compared with the corresponding figure for 1921 in Subsidiary Table XI to Chapter II for each tahsil and city in the Province. An extract from this table is reproduced below. It will be seen that the size of the family has not altered much, and tracts with large families in 1921 are even now characterised by the same feature.

Districts and States with large families.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 100 HOUSES.		Districts and States with small families.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 100 HOUSES.	
	1921.	1931.		1921.	1931.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Lyafter	572	537	Simla	326	435
Lahore	557	570	Maler Kotla	291	270
Montgomery	533	499	Jhelum	463	378
Amritsar	525	482	Attock	419	406
Malhot	523	449	Sheikhpura	411	406
Sheikhpura	514	554	Dera Ghazi Khan	422	393
Jullunder	511	437	Ambala	434	407
Hunee	508	482	Rawalpindi	437	418
Rohatak	506	483	Hoshiarpur	417	419
Feroz	506	480	Kaithi	411	430
Gurdaspur	501	456			
Dehra	477	500			
Ferozpur	495	470			

The same remark applies to the tract having exceptionally small families. Thus Maler Kotla, which had the smallest number of persons per 100 houses at last census, is even now lowest in this respect among the districts and states except Simla District, where the bulk of houses is within the limits of Simla Municipality which were practically deserted at the time of the census, most of them having only a *chakrider* each.



The map in the margin shows the number of persons per 100 occupied houses; the greatest depression has Maler Kotla as its centre. The central districts have the largest families

Number of persons per 100 occupied houses.

while the eastern part of the Province has the smallest except in the Haryana tract in the south east where the families are comparatively bigger. The sub-montane districts of Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock have small families (less than 4.0 persons per 100 houses) and in the Himalayan tract an average family is slightly larger.

The size of the family in this Province is compared below with the corresponding figures of certain other provinces

Province	Number of persons per 100 houses.		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Punjab	479	477	493
United Provinces	477	482	440
Bengal	514	518	467
Bihar and Orissa	518	519	482
Bombay	501	490	545

The variation in the number of persons in rural and urban families from

Number of persons per 100 houses

	1931	1921	1911
Rural	479	475	446
Urban	505	444	473

census to census is of considerable interest

The figures for the last three censuses are given in the margin for the British Territory

The number of persons per family has increased The figures of urban family showed a considerable decline in 1921 when they dropped even below those of a rural family The only comment that can be offered on this variation is that the definition of 'house' in town or city is in a way arbitrary and rather difficult of uniform interpretation

Soon after the final census a special family census was held in typical tracts of the various districts and states The results obtained are discussed in Chapter VI, Civil Condition

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

## Density, Water-supply and Crops.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	Mean density per square mile in 1901.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AREA.		PERCENTAGE TO CULTIVABLE AREA OF		Percentage of area in cultivated area.	Average rainfall in inches.	PERCENTAGE OF CROPS CULTIVATED AREA UNDER			
		Cultivable.	Net Cult. total.	Net Cult. total.	Double cropped.			Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Other crops.
I											
PUNJAB	210	77	82	86	11	87	27-55	29	4	43	23
L—Indo Gangetic Plain West	230	81	70	78	11	28	20-42	28	2	46	28
1. Rawal	172	68	73	77	3	12	17-05	4		73	21
2. Lahore State	102	73	73	79	1	12	19-70	6		83	4
3. Rohilk	128	82	73	70	10	20	21-04	11		81	28
4. Dehra State	210	88	88	88		7	21-81	2		79	19
5. Gurgaon	129	68	81	81	6	18	22-19	6		63	24
6. Patiala State	124	81	81	81	13	16	21-81	6		68	24
7. Karnal	172	68	68	82	10	26	27-44	21	6	46	28
8. Jalandhar	112	82	27	67	23	49	4-08	36		37	33
9. Kapurthala State	82	80	80	70	17	19	22-70	28		37	37
10. Ludhiana	481	81	81	88	18	41	22-32	21		42	37
11. Maler Kotla State	602	61	68	73	12	22	22-32	12	1	81	28
12. Ferozepore	182	84	77	82	6	82	18-40	37	1	46	28
13. Faridkot State	154	84	77	82	6	82	18-40	37	1	46	28
14. Patiala State	174	61	68	73	12	21	1-29	13	1	81	28
15. Jalandhar	204	84	73	79	6	31	19-10	6	1	81	28
16. Lahore State	637	68	73	73	12	46	18-89	36		68	21
17. Amritsar	711	87	80	70	12	88	20-36	36	3	21	47
18. Gurgaon	218	87	72	82	28	77	19-82	32	6	22	40
19. Gurgaon	218	87	80	81	11	74	22-82	41	34	18	28
20. Bhokhara	272	87	82	82	9	84	14-78	23	14	13	33
II.—Rohilk	83	43	29	80	21	13	82-08	30	11	45	14
21. Sonner State	142	78	12	87	28	18	45-22	29	6	28	28
22. Bala	400	42	14	87	14	8	62-78	21	6	28	3
23. Bala B.H. State	67	75	23	44	20	12	81-41	18	21	31	13
24. Bala State	222	61	20	26	14	12	44-20	22	6	41	41
25. Kangra	89	16	9	40	29	4	27-99	21	13	46	9
26. Mandi State	182	69	61	86	84	11	82-38	24	22	40	6
27. Suket State	116	16	22	34	4		87-78	41		67	6
28. Chamba State	47	16	82	34	4		37-98	41		67	2
III.—Sah-Rohilk	341	62	84	78	11	19	30-88	40	2	36	21
29. Ambala	295	72	80	82	12	6	29-37	28	6	28	28
30. Kala State	216	72	62	77	15	18	37-48	29	6	28	28
31. Meerut	475	78	80	72	82	11	29-88	23	2	29	24
32. Gurgaon	828	61	78	86	18	79	24-41	27	7	28	28
33. Bhat	622	89	72	61	11	48	21-23	46	6	23	28
34. Gurgaon	419	82	82	37	6	48	29-24	40	2	31	24
35. Jalandhar	183	49	36	74	4	3	28-20	46		41	36
36. Haveli	214	82	41	73	7	3	37-17	40		42	6
37. Alwar	187	46	32	71	4	7	24-19	58		26	6
IV.—North-West Dry Area	130	84	34	40	4	71	8-21	28	2	39	21
38. Montgomery	278	96	45	84	7	85	6-57	22	2	17	48
39. Shahpur	172	78	39	61	4	87	14-82	24		79	27
40. Mianwali	78	81	23	29	1	8	12-79	29		66	13
41. Lyallpur	284	82	82	67	10	95	11-99	27		17	66
42. Jhang	185	81	24	37	4	82	10-66	44		82	33
43. M. Nara	472	55	39	44	6	81	6-72	26	2	21	60
44. Bahawalpur State	67	79	39	37	2	74	8-98	21	4	26	29
45. Multan	295	87	17	39	2	72	7-22	47	4	24	33
46. Dera Ghazi Khan	84	71	15	21	2	52	6-57	39	12	49	6

NOTE. Figures in Column 2 have been calculated from latest survey area. Figures in Columns 3-7 and 9-12 for British Districts have been calculated from tables of Agricultural Statistics published by Division of Land Revenue, Punjab for the year 1908-21 and those for Punjab States from figures supplied for the same year by the Government of those States. Rainfall figures recorded in Column 8 are those recorded by the Government of districts and states and are averages for the years 1851-22 to 1920-21. The Revenue record of the States are much more complete than heretofore but columns noted below have been completed from statistics for neighbouring British Districts.

columns 3-7 and 9-12 for Chamba, Mair Kotla and Faridkot and Columns 8-12 for Katwa, Sonner, Lahore, Patiala and Kapurthala and columns 8 to the case of Dehra, Mair Kotla and Feroz B. B. State.





**SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV**  
**Variation in Natural Population.**

Particulars.		Punjab.	British Territory	Punjab States.
1			2	4
Population in 1921	Actual Population	24,491,637	23,540,652	4,910,098
	Immigrants	474,111	803,547	911,642
	Emigrants	703,403	1,061,997	322,845
	Natural Population	24,262,345	23,781,202	4,597,895
Population in 1921	Actual Population	23,101,816	20,843,479	4,416,758
	Immigrants	627,137	854,961	911,642
	Emigrants	810,346	902,549	37,631
	Natural Population	23,018,607	20,795,891	4,379,747
Variation per cent. 1921-31. in Natural Population increase (+), decrease, (-).		+14.0	+14.5	+9.2
Total excess of immigrants over emigrants during the decade assuming death-rate of 20 per mille amongst them		-104,059	-114,036	+137,861

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE V**  
**Comparison with Vital Statistics (For British Territory only).**  
*(Increase in Natural Population of the Punjab Provinces 3,112,553).*

DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION.	IN 1911-30 TO ALL SUMMER OF		NUMBER PER CENT. OF POPULATION OF 1921.		Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of Birth over Deaths.		Increase (+) or decrease (-) of popula- tion of 1921 compared with 1921
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>PUNJAB</b>	8,700,882	6,350,408	42.1	30.3	+2,430,474	+2,430,474	
<b>I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West</b>	8,627,489	6,272,830	42.0	31.7	+2,404,659	+2,404,659	
1. Nisear	319,874	236,084	42.8	31.3	+83,790	+83,790	
2. Dabak	377,190	238,846	42.7	31.4	+138,344	+138,344	
3. Gurgaon	321,001	211,133	47.0	33.8	+109,868	+109,868	
4. Karnal	324,848	217,111	39.9	34.3	+57,737	+57,737	
5. Jalandhar	371,136	229,011	46.8	29.5	+142,125	+142,125	
6. Ludhiana	377,300	218,944	43.3	29.8	+158,356	+158,356	
7. Ferozepore	470,031	294,324	37.0	27.1	+175,707	+175,707	
8. Lahore	443,261	240,111	44.8	30.1	+143,150	+143,150	
9. Amritsar	444,962	214,980	47.9	37.9	+129,982	+129,982	
10. Multan	281,101	209,087	43.1	37.9	+72,014	+72,014	
11. Rawalpindi	212,373	167,111	30.3	23.3	+45,262	+45,262	
<b>II.—Himalayas</b>	231,443	250,441	36.5	32.1	+21,002	+21,002	
12. Simla	10,561	8,879	21.4	1.2	+11,682	+11,682	
13. Kangra	271,633	241,562	30.1	2.7	+30,071	+30,071	
<b>III.—Sub-Himalayas</b>	2,286,373	1,794,110	41.7	31.4	+492,263	+492,263	
14. Ambala	478,813	323,511	41.0	2.5	+155,302	+155,302	
15. Hoshiarpur	404,119	316,840	42.1	29.8	+87,279	+87,279	
16. Gurdaspur	461,241	378,941	47.1	3.9	+82,300	+82,300	
17. Fazlka	374,011	216,943	45.2	35.1	+157,068	+157,068	
18. Jalandhar	321,333	200,819	39.4	29.2	+120,514	+120,514	
19. Gurgaon	180,633	177,111	37.9	29.0	+3,522	+3,522	
20. Jalandhar	214,233	162,111	37.6	27.1	+52,122	+52,122	
21. Rawalpindi	194,277	134,237	36.4	24.7	+60,040	+60,040	
<b>IV.—North-West Dry Area</b>	2,185,905	1,282,937	42.1	26.8	+892,968	+892,968	
22. Montgomery	317,041	178,277	36.2	27.1	+138,764	+138,764	
23. Multan	270,191	179,011	39.1	26.8	+91,180	+91,180	
24. Muzaffargarh	127,111	104,811	41.1	29.1	+22,300	+22,300	
25. L. Muzaffargarh	48,111	23,194	4.9	3.0	+24,917	+24,917	
26. Jalandhar	143,749	100,277	43.4	26.4	+43,472	+43,472	
27. Jalandhar	279,241	231,111	42.1	2.9	+48,130	+48,130	
28. Multan	1,779	134,111	33.1	27.9	+43,808	+43,808	
29. Muzaffargarh	133,679	121,011	33.1	26.8	+12,668	+12,668	
30. District Muzaffargarh							
31. District Muzaffargarh							
32. District Muzaffargarh							
33. District Muzaffargarh							
34. District Muzaffargarh							
35. District Muzaffargarh							
36. District Muzaffargarh							
37. District Muzaffargarh							
38. District Muzaffargarh							
39. District Muzaffargarh							
40. District Muzaffargarh							
41. District Muzaffargarh							
42. District Muzaffargarh							
43. District Muzaffargarh							
44. District Muzaffargarh							
45. District Muzaffargarh							
46. District Muzaffargarh							
47. District Muzaffargarh							
48. District Muzaffargarh							
49. District Muzaffargarh							
50. District Muzaffargarh							
51. District Muzaffargarh							
52. District Muzaffargarh							
53. District Muzaffargarh							
54. District Muzaffargarh							
55. District Muzaffargarh							
56. District Muzaffargarh							
57. District Muzaffargarh							
58. District Muzaffargarh							
59. District Muzaffargarh							
60. District Muzaffargarh							
61. District Muzaffargarh							
62. District Muzaffargarh							
63. District Muzaffargarh							
64. District Muzaffargarh							
65. District Muzaffargarh							
66. District Muzaffargarh							
67. District Muzaffargarh							
68. District Muzaffargarh							
69. District Muzaffargarh							
70. District Muzaffargarh							
71. District Muzaffargarh							
72. District Muzaffargarh							
73. District Muzaffargarh							
74. District Muzaffargarh							
75. District Muzaffargarh							
76. District Muzaffargarh							
77. District Muzaffargarh							
78. District Muzaffargarh							
79. District Muzaffargarh							
80. District Muzaffargarh							
81. District Muzaffargarh							
82. District Muzaffargarh							
83. District Muzaffargarh							
84. District Muzaffargarh							
85. District Muzaffargarh							
86. District Muzaffargarh							
87. District Muzaffargarh							
88. District Muzaffargarh							
89. District Muzaffargarh							
90. District Muzaffargarh							
91. District Muzaffargarh							
92. District Muzaffargarh							
93. District Muzaffargarh							
94. District Muzaffargarh							
95. District Muzaffargarh							
96. District Muzaffargarh							
97. District Muzaffargarh							
98. District Muzaffargarh							
99. District Muzaffargarh							
100. District Muzaffargarh							

- NOTE.**—1. Figures for the actual population 1921 (reference 4, 9 and 17) are those given in Imperial Table II, 1921.
2. No vital statistics being available for the Table Trans-frontier District of Dera Ghazi Khan District, its population has been omitted in calculating column 7.
3. While calculating the increase in Natural Population of the Punjab Provinces given in the last line the figures of emigrants include 9,000 persons who have total their birthplace as Punjab Unspecified.
4. Results for Natural Population by Natural Division, District or State can not be given because details of emigrants are not available in this Census.
5. Details of births and deaths by sex will be found in Subsidiary Table V of Chapter V; birth and death registered in Cantonnments are not included in that Table as they are not recorded by sex.
6. This Table includes 61,396 Birth and 30,104 Death registered in Cantonnments.



# CHAPTER II

## CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

60. General. 61. Division of population as rural. 62. Urban population. 63. Population of towns by class. 64. Individual cities and towns. 65. Urban population by religion. 66. Urban sex-ratio. 67. Rural population. 68. Average size. 69. Distance between villages. 70. Sex-ratio of rural population. 71. Rural population by religion.

Reference to Statistics.

**Imperial Tables.**—The figures of urban and rural population (with details) for each district and state and the number of towns and villages as well as grouped houses in each are given in Imperial Table I. Towns and villages classified by population are shown in Imperial Table III, and towns similarly classified with population for the last fifty years in Table IV. Certain details are given in Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter.

**Subsidiary Table I** shows average population of towns and villages as well as number per mile of total urban and rural population residing in each and degree of each class by districts and natural divisions.

**Subsidiary Table II** shows the number per mile of the total population of each state religion by sex in the towns of each natural division.

**Subsidiary Table III** shows the number of towns in each class according to actual population together with percentage of total urban population in each class and the number of females per 1,000 males in towns of each class. The increase per cent. in towns of each of these is also given for all past censuses as well as the total increase for the past fifty years.

**Subsidiary Table IV** shows the total population of selected cities and towns (in thousands) in 1931, the number of persons per square mile, and the number of females per 1,000 males and of foreign-born persons per mile of the total population of each as well as percentage of variation in population of each of the past censuses (since 1911) together with total increase per cent. since 1931.

**Subsidiary Table V** shows the number and population of towns by class for the last four censuses.

**Subsidiary Table VI** shows urban population by classes for 1931 and 1921 as well as variation in each class.

**Subsidiary Table VII** shows by district the population of the towns which have remained urban for each of the last six censuses.

**Subsidiary Table VIII** gives the change in population of towns and cities, shown in Subsidiary Table VII, whether plus or minus, in each of the five inter-censal decades.

**Subsidiary Table IX** gives the total area of each taluk within the revenue area of towns which have remained urban throughout for each of the last six censuses, urban and rural population separately and rural density of each taluk for the two censuses, 1921 and 1931.

**Subsidiary Table X** shows the average population and area per village in each taluk.

**Subsidiary Table XI** shows the number of occupied houses, the population and the average number of persons per house in each taluk or state.

General.

59. This Chapter deals with some aspects of the urban and rural population of the Province. By urban population is meant the *de facto* population of the cities and towns and by rural population all the persons enumerated in villages. The persons, enumerated on highways or in encampments, boats or trains, etc. are included in the figures of the towns or villages in whose limits they were enumerated though separate figures for these for each of the small units are available by sex and religion in Village Tables. As all the figures of the census are of the *de facto* population (as pointed out in the last Chapter) this procedure is the simplest and least of objectionable in view of the small number of travellers, etc. involved. Moreover the accidental distribution of these persons between town and country can in the absence of any reason to the contrary be accepted as the result of a normal lot of affairs.

Towns.

According to the Census Code as then in force (1) every Municipality (2) all Civil Lines not included within Municipal limits (3) every Cantonment (4) every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Provincial Superintendent may decide to treat as a town for census purposes and (5) the capital of every Indian State except the minor Simla Hill States.

A 'city' means—

City.

(1) Every town containing not less than 100 000 inhabitants, (2) any other town which the Provincial Superintendent, with the sanction of the Local Government may decide to treat as a city for census purposes

The essential difference between a rural and an urban population is that the former is mainly engaged in agriculture and the latter in commerce, manufactures and other occupations. Thus a place having a population of over 5 000 would be considered a village if it did not possess urban characteristics. Of the places that the Provincial Superintendent classified as towns—and all of them except 23 had been treated as towns in 1921—51 were eventually found to have less than 5 000 inhabitants, while there were 103 'villages' which had a population of more than 5 000.

A 'village' (*dch*) means any area—

Village,

- (a) for which a separate record of rights exists or
- (b) which has been separately assessed to land revenue or would have been so assessed if the land revenue had not been released compounded for or redeemed, or
- (c) which the Local Government may, by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate

This definition is the same as that adopted at previous censuses. A village is a unit of area rather than a place of habitation. For the same reason the number of villages in some of the hill states varies from census to census. Indeed in the Himalayan Natural Division a village is a purely arbitrary division and though habitations are scattered in small groups of a few houses, the population of a village may sometimes amount to several thousands. Some sort of arrangement for grouping the houses is however, necessary, and the one adopted at the census has the advantage of being familiar to the agency that is employed on the work. Most of the Sub-Himalayan, the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the North-West Dry Area villages on the other hand, may be taken as being more or less units of habitation. Here most of the revenue estates possess only one village site and the census record takes into account the number of inhabited villages only.

The total population residing in the inhabited villages together with some moving population thus comprises the rural population.

60 The major portion of the population of this Province is still rural.

*Urban and rural percentage of the total population*

Division of  
Population as  
Rural and  
Urban

Year	URBAN			RURAL		
	1-Punjab	2-British Territory	3-Punjab States	4-Punjab	5-British Territory	6-Punjab States
1931	12.4	13.0	9.2	87.6	86.1	90.8
1921	10.3	10.7	8.7	89.7	89.3	91.3
1911	9.8	10.1	8.4	90.2	89.9	91.6
1901	10.6	10.6	10.6	89.4	89.4	89.5
1891	10.7	10.7	10.7	89.3	89.3	89.3
1881	11.9	12.0	11.2	88.1	87.9	88.8

The statement in the margin shows the percentage of the total population of the Province and its main political divisions classed as urban or rural at this and each of the past censuses. Though the total population at this census has greatly varied as we saw in Section 4 of the last Chapter, the proportion of

urban and rural population has fluctuated only within a comparatively small margin.

Locality	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.	
	Urban.	Rural.
Punjab (1831)	15.4	7.8
England and Wales (1831)	40.0	40.0
Netherlands (1830)	43.6	31.4
Canada (1821)	49.3	50.5
France (1826)	48.8	47.0

ment by its smallness.

The marginal table compares the proportion of urban and rural population of this Province with the corresponding figures of some of the foreign countries the urban proportion for the Punjab is pro-

Urban  
Population.

Census.	URBAN POPULATION.	
	Proportion Total Figures.	Absolute Figures.
1	2	3
1851	107.0	4,58,818
1861	80.3	4,34,901
1871	101.3	4,00,795
1881	84.4	3,34,415
1891	103.0	3,94,873
1901	112.4	3,51,448

Or The first four lines of the Imperial Table IV give the total urban population of the Punjab classified as such at each of the last six censuses the large actual increase noticeable is indicated by the table in the margin as well as the diagram below which shows the percentage it formed of the total population.

Census	CTU URBAN	
	1	2
1851	11.9	2,476,000
1861	10.7	55,000
1871	10.6	2,48,000
1881	9.8	2,334,000
1891	10.3	2,97,000
1901	11.4	3,521,000

FIGURE 5  
URBAN POPULATION OF 6 CENSUS 5

The increase in the last decade has been very marked but these variations have to be taken subject to the remarks that follow

A study of the increase in urban population is not altogether a simple matter because there are certain places which were treated as towns at past censuses but ceased to be so treated at the succeeding censuses as a result of decline in their population or a change in their characteristics, while some places heretofore treated as villages were declared as towns owing to an increase in their population or a change in their characteristics. The statement on the fly leaf to Imperial Table IV gives the number of the places together with the number of persons enumerated therein, which were added to or subtracted from the urban population at each census as a result of the changes in the number of towns. This statement also shows the variation in the population of those places that were towns at each of the sets of two consecutive censuses. In this connection it may further be remarked that the number of towns added or removed at each census as shown in this statement, is influenced by the fact that towns forming part of some other towns at one census and treated as separate at the next mean an increase in the number of towns. The total population however remains unaffected. To take an instance Jutogh was treated as part of the Simla town at last census but as it has no essential connection with it it has been shown separately at this census and has thus added to the number of towns.

Though the net increase in urban population shown on the fly-leaf to Imperial Table IV (after omitting variation due to inclusion and exclusion of towns) gives an idea of the increase in the urban population which remained urban at two consecutive censuses yet it is a fact that some of the towns newly added contain residents of places that were towns in the past but are no longer so. For instance the decaying towns of Kamalia, Dipalpur, Gogera and Shahpur ceased to be important because of many of their inhabitants having moved to the colony towns such as Lyallpur, Sargodha, Montgomery, Okara, Gojra, etc. Thus we have a set of people in the Punjab who are chiefly town-dwellers, and who on migrating from a decaying town settle in another urban area. Some of them would undoubtedly be included in the population of the towns that are newly added at any census and will thus contribute to the increase in urban population caused by the inclusion of new towns. The total increase on this score cannot therefore be rightly excluded from the real increase in urban population. We could thus safely say that the real increase in urban population at a census comprises the whole of the increase in the population of the places classed as towns at that and the preceding censuses and some of the persons enumerated in the newly-added towns. The gross increase in urban population during the last decade is 924,771 or 35.6 per cent over the population of 1921, while their net increase is 746,213 or 28.9 per cent in respect of the places treated as towns at both censuses.

For the convenience of those who may be interested in the total population and its growth

*Places treated as towns in 1931 as well as at previous censuses*

Particulars 1	1881 2	1891 3	1901 4	1911 5	1921 6
Number	168	163	166	167	185
Population	2,043,602	2,105,017	2,330,279	2,305,574	2,585,455
Absolute increase till 1931	1,107,407	910,104	840,222	905,059	746,213
Annual increase per cent till 1931	1.03	1.04	1.20	1.97	2.89

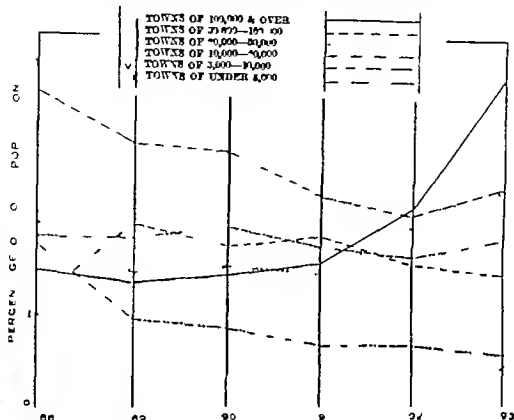
concerning places that are urban now and were also urban at each of the past censuses the table in the margin has been prepared. In addition to absolute figures it gives the percentage of annual increase, distributed over the period intervening

between the present and each of the past censuses.

62 At the present census the towns with a population of 5,000 to 10,000 comprise the largest number, *i.e.*, 96. Their population forms 2.4 per cent of the total population and 19.1 of the urban population. Towns having a population of between 20,000 and 50,000 each are 24 in number, and their aggregate population bears the same proportion to the total population as the class mentioned above. The class comprising towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants has 51 towns, but their total population forms only .6 per cent of the total population. There are only five towns (inclusive of cantonments) with a population of more than 100,000, and six with a population of between 50,000 and 100,000 each. The former class of towns claims 3.6 per cent of the total population, the highest proportion for any class, while the population of the latter is 1.5 per cent of the total.

Population of  
Towns by  
Class

Curves in the diagram below show the percentages of total population which resided in towns of each class at the time of the last six censuses.



It appears that until 1911 the tendency of the bulk of the urban population was to reside in smaller towns, as indicated by the fact that the curve of the class relating to places with a population of 100,000 or more was one of the lowest. Towns with a population of 5,000 to 10,000 were the most popular and these were evidently the typical urban areas, mainly serving as market towns for rural localities. The tendency of real urbanization, or the crowding of population into large towns started two decades ago as indicated by the abrupt rise of the unbroken line for cities, the main reason being the development of industries. The smaller variation in other classes at various periods is due to some growing towns passing from one class to another with considerable rapidity and thus temporarily swelling the figures.

There are 10 towns or cities which have made uninterrupted progress during the last fifty years.

Town	Increase per cent. 1881-1931	Town	Increase per cent. 1881-1931
1	2	1	2
Lahore	147.7	Faisalabad	134.2
Multan	129.8	Kotliwala	121.6
Jalundhar	70.4	Muktsar	37.1
Okhna	14.5	Chandigarh	67.1
Kanpur	170.0	Patna	101.7
Jhansi	88.8	Delhi	67.4
Bombay	121.4	Jaipur	10.8
Montgomery	72.3	Bikaner	23.8
Chandigarh	317.9	Meerut	14.8

These are noted in the margin together with the increase per cent of population since 1881.

On the other hand there are three towns, which have been continuously losing in population at each census and these are Pind Dadan Khan (Jhelum District), Buria (Ambala District) and Dagla (Una

District). The last named is a cantonment.

63 We shall now proceed to study the growth of some of the individual cities and towns. The figures of the population of towns at past censuses are given in Imperial Table IV and the population shown therein represents the number of persons found living within their limits at the time of each census. In cases in which at a subsequent census the limits of the towns have been extended, the population of the new area is given, no attempt being made to quote the rise in population due to the increase in area. This is contrary to the procedure adopted in the case of districts whose figures in Table II are given after necessary adjustment. This procedure apart from being simple is meant to save confusion, as the administrators as well as the public are anxious to have the figures for municipal or other well-defined areas. The population of the outskirts of towns, however, is given by religion and sex in Village Tables for the use of administrative officers, and in the case of Municipalities, it is shown as "*Berun Hadud*" (outside municipal limits) against the revenue estate or village, in whose limits it is situated.

Individual  
Cities and  
Towns.

At the last census there were three cities with a population of more than 100,000, namely, Lahore, Amritsar and Multan. To these might be added Rawalpindi and Sialkot which now (inclusive of cantonments) have a population exceeding one lakh. The towns of Jullundur and Ludhiana are growing at a good pace, and the former is now not much behind the one lakh figure. The towns of Ambala and Ferozepore with their cantonments are also fairly large, and all these towns and cities are designated as "selected towns" for census purposes. The figures of birth-place have been shown for all of them in Table VI, Part C, and of literacy in Table XIII, Part C, while in Table VII, Part C, figures of these places as well as of Ludhiana, Lyallpur and Sargodha have been

#### SELECTED TOWNS (1868—1931)

Annual percentage of variation

Serial No 1	Town. 2	1868 to 1881 3	1881 to 1891 4	1891 to 1901 5	1901 to 1911 6	1911 to 1921 7	1921 to 1931 8
1	Lahore	+5.1	+1.2	+1.5	+1.3	+2.3	+5.3
2	Amritsar	+1.2	-1.0	+1.9	-0.6	+0.5	+6.5
3	Multan	+2.1	+0.9	+1.7	+1.4	-1.5	+4.1
4	Rawalpindi	+17.6	+3.9	+1.9	-0.1	+1.7	+1.8
5	Ambala	+13.3	+1.8	-0.1	+0.2	-0.5	+1.4
6	Jullundur	+5.5	+2.7	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+2.5
7	Sialkot	+8.1	+2.0	+0.5	+1.2	+0.9	+4.3
8	Ferozepore	+9.2	+2.8	-0.2	+0.3	+0.7	+1.9

given by age and civil condition. The statement in the margin shows the annual increase in the population of the cities and selected towns at each census since 1868.

With a view to ascertain what contributes to the increase in the population of cities and selected towns, it

will be useful to examine the natural increase in each of these urban areas during the last decade and the increase due to migration. In the table below is given the population in 1921 and 1931 according to the place of birth as well as the number of births and deaths recorded during the last decade together with the excess of the former over the latter.

City or selected town 1	Total Population 1931. 2	Increase in population during the decade 3	Births. 4	Deaths. 5	Excess of Births over Deaths 6	CITY BORN INDIVIDUALS		BORN OUTSIDE THE CITY BUT WITHIN THE DISTRICT.		BORN OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT	
						1931 7	1921 8	1931 9	1921 10	1931 11	1921 12
Lahore City	429,747	147,966	96,035	84,631	11,404	209,273	127,929	15,328	29,857	205,146	123,995
Amritsar "	284,840	104,622	79,432	62,584	16,848	211,162	124,810	8,375	6,386	45,303	29,022
Multan "	119,457	34,651	40,455	30,273	10,182	78,097	62,332	20,968	3,506	22,392	18,968
Ambala Town	86,592	10,266	10,307	7,550	2,757	55,407	42,056	55,407*	48,421	31,185	27,905
Jullundur "	89,030	18,022	29,035	17,881	11,154	57,073	46,368	13,631	9,196	18,326	15,444
Ferozepore "	64,634	10,283	10,472	6,958	3,514	32,368*	25,980	32,368*	31,055	32,266	23,296
Sialkot "	100,973	30,354	30,283	19,767	10,516	83,207*	45,649	83,207*	58,245	17,766	12,374
Rawalpindi "	119,284	18,142	23,161	19,370	3,791	45,638	36,716	17,368	10,626	56,281	53,802

\*These figures relate to total district-born including city born.



It will be seen that the natural increase forms only a small fraction of the actual rise in urban population. The figures of the city-born are obviously unreliable, as for instance, there is an increase of 81,354 in the city born enumerated in Lahore as compared to the excess of births over deaths, amounting to 11,404. It is absurd to suppose that all persons born in the city have survived and all persons with foreign births have died during the last ten years, or that at the time of the census a large number of the city born returned to the city of their birth. The figures in other columns seem reliable enough. Thus Lahore City as well as Rawalpindi gains comparatively more by immigration of persons born outside the districts of Lahore and Rawalpindi respectively. Amritsar, Jullundur and Sialkot are, however, not indebted to any such immigration for their growth.

Subsidiary Table IV gives figures of population, density, sex proportion and immigration for these units. Certain other particulars regarding these urban areas are set forth below.

**Lahore**—The city (including the municipality and the cantonment) has an area of 30.38 square miles, and a population of 439,747 both being the largest in the Province, and its gain in population during the last decade is 52.8 per cent. The population has developed steadily ever since 1881 the rise in the first decade (1881—91) being 12.4 and in the next 14.8 per cent. The present population shows an increase of 187.7 per cent. as compared to 1881. The municipal town, which includes the Civil Station, has an area of 30.06 square miles and a population of 400,075 which give a density of 13,352 persons to the square mile. The portion of the town within the old walls has a population of 175,702 persons living on 570 acres, i.e. a density of 310 persons per acre or in other words each person has at his disposal a space of 13 square yards. There is little or no scope for expansion within the walled town except in the form of more storeys being added to the existing buildings.

The tendency to live in detached houses of the European bungalow type is on the increase as shown by the large portion of the population residing in the area, called the Civil Station. It is in this area that the rise in population has been enormous during the last decade. The municipal town now extends from Baghbanpura in the east to Rajgarh and Chauburi Gardens Estate in the west and from the river Ravi in the north to the Jail and Mental Hospital in the south. The Civil Station has become linked up with the Cantonment by an almost continuous chain of houses. Its expansion is not confined to the municipal limits, and bungalows have already been built on the Ferozepore Road for

Locality	Area in acres.	POPULATION.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Lahore Town within the Circular Road	570	174,782	104,831	72,951
2. Lahore Bazar and East Gate, etc.	137	11,321	8,730	3,591
3. Anarthal	178	11,798	14,079	4,879
4. Mianbagh	80	20,887	17,743	12,022
5. Qila Qasr Bagh	14	8,894	4,619	3,779
6. Gurdwara	25	17,179	11,394	8,743
7. Gurdwara	194	6,243	3,802	2,442
8. Civil Station	3,444	64,769	44,719	19,850
9. Khadi Khana	649	4,480	2,944	1,879
10. Other Towns	8,434	47,045	23,644	13,802
11. Railway Colony	81	13,994	8,779	6,779
12. Railway Station, etc.	..	1,511	1,379	212

a considerable distance outside those limits. The Civil Station continues to expand and we may reasonably expect that at no distant date it will extend up to the Model Town. The present population of the different parts of the municipal town together with the figures of area is given in the margin.

**Amritsar**—This was the largest city of the Province

Census	AMRITSAR CITY		LAHORE CITY	
	Population (000's omitted)	Increase or decrease per cent	Population (000's omitted)	Increase or decrease per cent
1	2	3	4	5
1868	136		99	
1891	162	+12	149	+51
1891	137	-10	177	+12
1901	162	+19	203	+15
1911	163	-6	229	+13
1921	160	+5	282	+23
1931	265	+65	430	+53

place of honour to Lahore The table in the margin compares population of the two cities and their percentages of increase since 1868 The figures indicate that the population of Amritsar showed a decrease at two censuses, namely, 1891 and 1911, while the population of Lahore has been on the increase

throughout At this census the population of Amritsar, which is nearly two-thirds of that of Lahore, has shown a record increase of 65 per cent, a considerable portion of which is due to artificial causes as remarked in paragraph 55 The area of the city excluding the cantonment is 10 square miles, giving a density of 24,844 persons per square mile as against 15,352 in Lahore The increase in the number of persons per square mile is 11,141 as against 5,479, which is the corresponding figure for Lahore The increase in the density of Amritsar is thus double that of the capital town and denotes more congestion Amritsar continues to be an important commercial centre, having as its chief feature the wholesale trade in piece-goods and the manufacture of carpets, woollen fabrics and chemicals

*Multan*—The population of Multan in 1921 was 84,806 Owing to the prevalence of plague at the time of the census, a considerable number of persons had left their homes temporarily, and it was therefore decided to hold a supplementary enumeration in August 1921 when normal conditions were restored The supplementary census revealed a population of nearly a lakh As against this the present population is about 119,000, which means an increase of 19 per cent during the last decade

*Rawalpindi*—The development of Rawalpindi took place mainly during the period 1881—1901 as a result of its importance as a military station In recent years the rise in its population is due to the large motor and lorry traffic, particularly on the Murree-Kashmir Road During the last fifty years its population has more than doubled, and is now almost equal to that of Multan, though its area is two square miles less Nearly three-fifths of the inhabitants of Rawalpindi are foreign-born, and there is nothing surprising about this high proportion as a very large portion of the inhabitants are there on account of the existence of the cantonment

*Sialkot*—The population of Sialkot has doubled during the last thirty years The increase during the last decade amounts to 43 per cent, and the population of the municipal town and the cantonment now exceeds one lakh Referring to the large increase, the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot says—“It is due to the fact that the Sialkot town is in flourishing condition, largely carrying on the sports trade for which most of the craftsmen and artisans of the neighbouring villages have taken up their abode in the city, and many of them who used to return to their villages after the day's labour, might have been detained on the night of the final census for swelling the figures of the population as the elections of the local bodies are carried out on communal lines” This, however, does not fully explain the enormous rise which has taken place, and it is probable that part of the increase is attributable, as in the case

of Amritsar to bogus entries. The area of Sialkot Municipality is 6 square miles and that of the Cantonment 9.5 square miles.

Among other towns the growth of Lyallpur and Gujranwala is remarkable. The former owes its prosperity to its position as the headquarters of the premier colony district, and the latter to its great industrial development brass copper and bronze utensils, and iron safes and almirahs being its main manufactures.

Urban Popu-  
lation by  
Religion.

Year	Hindu.	Muslim.	Sikh.	Christian	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1881	2,763	8,194	776	180	129
1891	4,631	8,090	678	206	94
1901	3,823	8,121	951	201	91
1911	4,223	4,899	487	120	94
1921	4,441	4,631	449	113	94
1931	4,528	4,898	451	84	83

64 The marginal table shows the distribution of 10 000 of total urban population by religion for each census. The figures indicate that on the whole proportionately more Hindus are urban than Sikhs and Muslims, their proportion in towns

being considerably higher than in the total population. This table does not, however express the peculiarities of different parts of the Province. Proportionately more Muslims are urban than Hindus in the eastern Punjab while

Percentage of total population of each religion.

District or State	Hindu			Muslim		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambala	15	82	23	18	4	54
Karnal	7	83	22	78	6	92
Maharaj	7	83	31	66	62	22
Gurgaon	6	83	15	84	24	74
Hissar	13	86	16	54	7	82
Patiala	13	86	20	50	4	56
Ahmed	28	41	6	41	29	71
Rohtas	64	22	11	86	35	82
Faridkot	34	44	6	94	23	79
Muzaffar	34	61	7	93	15	92
Muzaffargarh	21	78	3	97	9	91
Lyallpur	41	26	9	81	23	77

in proportionately larger numbers, while in the western parts which are predominantly Muslim, the urban population has a large proportion of Hindus.

Urban Sex  
Ratio.

65. A brief mention may be made here of the figures of sex ratio, which will be discussed at length in Chapter V. These figures are given for cities and towns classified by population in Subsidiary Table III and

are reproduced in the margin for convenience of reference. It is noticeable that the bigger the towns the smaller is the number of females per 1 000 males. The towns with a population of less than 10 000 inhabitants have a comparatively higher proportion of females. Such towns in many cases are really overgrown villages and in them the proportion of the

sexes remains practically unaffected by immigration.

Rural Popu-  
lation.

66. In the last Chapter was discussed at length the density of the rural population in each district and of the total population in each state and a repetition is unnecessary here. The districts in which there has been a considerable increase in the number of inhabited villages during the last decade are shown in the marginal table. The increase may almost entirely be ascribed to the extension in canal irrigation. It is noteworthy that none of the 44 districts such as Jullundur Hoshiarpur and

Cardaspur figures in the list.

67 Subsidiary Table I gives the average population per village for each district, and it can be remarked that in the districts with an extensive well irrigation, such as Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur and Sialkot, an average village is comparatively small, though in certain districts of the same type such as Amritsar, Jullundur, Lahore and Gujrat, the village is slightly larger. In hilly tracts there is no uniformity and this is entirely due to the arbitrary grouping of habitations into villages. Thus an average village in Chamba has 2,654 inhabitants, in Kangra 1,113 in Sirmoor 146, and in Mandi State only 54. In the districts and states with large areas solely dependent on rainfall and with no facilities for the supply of drinking water the villages are comparatively larger, such as Hissar (963) and Rohtak (722). In rich tracts like Lyallpur, the village is developing in size owing to the larger number of persons finding it possible to be sustained on the produce of the neighbouring lands. In other districts such as Mianwali and Attock the necessity of protection against raids, arbitrary grouping of villages owing to the broken nature of the country and the desert conditions account for the comparatively bigger villages.

Average Size and Distance Between Villages

The number of residential villages and census villages is almost identical in the Punjab plains, and it may be of some interest to calculate the mean distance between villages for the various districts and states\*. The necessary figures are given in the statement below.

District or State and Natural Division	Average distance between Inhabited villages	District or State and Natural Division	Average distance between Inhabited villages	District or State and Natural Division	Average distance between Inhabited villages
1	2	1	2	1	2
<b>PUNJAB</b>	18	Lahore	16	Gujrat	13
Indo-Gangetic Plain		Amritsar	13	Jhelum	19
West	16	Gujranwala	15	Rawalpindi	14
Hissar	25	Sheikhpura	16	Attock	28
Lahore State	19	Himalayan	16	North-West Dry	
Rohtak	20	Sirmoor State	11	Area	24
Dugana State	18	Simla	0.67	Montgomery	10
Gurgaon	14	Simla Hill States	10	Shahpur	23
Parudhi State	12	Halspur State	0.75	Mianwali	41
Karnal	16	Kangra	40	Lyallpur	17
Jullundur	11	Mandi State	0.6	Jhang	20
Kapurthala State	11	Suket State	2.3	Multan	19
Ludhiana	11	Chamba State	7.6	Bikaner State	20
Muler Kolla State	17	Sub-Himalayan	13	Muzaffargarh	28
Ferozepore	18	Ambala	11	Dera Ghazi Khan	38
Ludhiana State	21	Kalua State	11		
Patiala State	14	Hoshiarpur	11	British Territory	18
Jind State	16	Gurdaspur	10	Punjab States	16
Nabha State	10	Sialkot	0.9		

68 As the rural population for Natural Divisions is not readily obtainable

Some Statistics of Rural Population

Locality	Persons	Males	Females	Number of females per 1,000 males
Punjab	24,969,408	13,497,945	11,471,463	850
British Territory	20,517,388	11,074,038	9,443,350	852
Punjab States	4,452,020	2,421,307	2,031,713	810
Indo Gangetic Plain, West	10,712,466	5,842,342	4,870,124	837
Himalayan	1,771,060	920,035	850,425	924
Sub Himalayan	5,781,109	3,099,070	2,681,430	805
North West Dry Area	6,684,773	3,631,280	3,053,493	840

also given for facility of reference. The number of females is highest in the

\*  $d^2 = \frac{200}{\sqrt{3}}$  or  $\log d = 1.03125$  (a constant)  $-\frac{\log n}{2}$ , where  $d$  = distance between each village, and  $n$  is the number of villages in 100 square miles. If  $N$  be the number of hexagons in 100 square miles,  $n = 3N$ .

$$\text{The area of one hexagon} = \frac{3d^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{and that of } N \text{ hexagons} = \frac{3N d^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{nd^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

=(by hypothesis) 100 square miles

$$\text{Hence } d^2 = \frac{200}{n\sqrt{3}}, \text{ or } \log d = 1.03125 \text{ (a constant)} - \frac{1}{2} \log n$$

Himalayan and lowest in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. The proportion of females in rural population is everywhere higher than in the total population.

Rural Popu-  
lation by  
Religion.

C9 The statement below shows the total rural population by religion, enumerated in British Territory Punjab States and each Natural Division. These figures too like those given above are not readily available from any of the tables.

Locality 1	Musls. 2	Hind. 3	Members 4	Christians 5	Others 6
Punjab	1,774,573	2,814,034	11,101,941	322,808	434,730
British Territory	6,507,241	2,839,443	11,702,800	349,152	400,822
Punjab States	2,971,734	837,871	1,389,861	2,436	24,086
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	2,987,624	2,447,806	4,021,718	184,889	200,802
Himalayan	1,602,739	7,346	30,730	258	23,267
Sub-Himalayan	1,224,036	702,822	2,828,433	106,874	119,122
North-West Dry Area	698,676	436,308	5,332,040	73,473	73,379

The results derivable from the above figures are given in the marginal

Locality 1	MEMBERS PER 1000 OF THE RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE					table which shows the distribution of 1 000 of the total population of each unit by religion. The figures will be useful for purposes of reference. A similar detail for each district or state can be obtained
	Musls. 2	Hind. 3	Musls. 4	Christians 5	Others 6	
Punjab	151	183	813	14	17	
British Territory	254	129	570	17	26	
Punjab States	668	218	214	1	8	
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	344	47	373	15	19	
Himalayan	879	4	60	1	17	
Sub-Himalayan	212	121	677	19	21	
North-West Dry Area	103	66	676	12	11	

by the subtraction of the figures of Table V from those of Table XVI. No comment is called for

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

## Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION	AVERAGE POPULATION PER		NUMBER <i>per</i> <i>mille</i> RESID ING IN		NUMBER <i>per mille</i> OF THE URBAN POPULATION RE SIDING IN TOWNS WITH THE POPULATION OF				NUMBER <i>per mille</i> OF THE RURAL POPULATION RE- SIDING IN VILLAGES WITH THE POPULATION OF			
	Town	Village	Town.	Village	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>PUNJAB</b>	15,862	493	124	876	607	157	191	45	29	161	548	262
<b>I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West</b>	20,182	600	166	834	653	173	153	21	23	181	570	226
1 Hissar	19,033	815	127	873	535	326	139		30	209	626	135
2 Loharu State	2,956	291	127	873				1,000			322	678
3 Rohtak	13,089	989	114	886	385	298	317		32	318	543	107
4 Dujana State	1,561	833	55	945				1,000		246	639	115
5 Gurgaon	8,987	492	97	903	365	150	427	58	8	199	457	336
6 Patnauli State	3,667	380	194	806				1,000		167	450	383
7 Karnal	17,000	544	120	880	584	311	105		34	220	476	270
8 Jullundur	17,553	664	149	851	634		366		14	156	623	207
9 Kapurthala State	13,622	447	129	871	494	295	211		4	115	514	367
10 Ludhiana	28,515	656	170	830	839	104	57		5	170	632	193
11 Maler Kotla State	10,488	465	379	621	802			198		51	549	400
12 Ferozepore	15,446	665	134	866	419	420	128	33	58	160	602	180
13 Faridkot State	16,631	767	202	798		1,000				164	683	153
14 Pakhal State	15,394	413	104	896	589	202	185	24	11	146	557	286
15 Jind State	9,757	651	120	880		656	344			105	647	248
16 Nabha State	7,841	489	164	836		368	487	145		84	562	354
17 Lahore	66,435	756	386	914	897	50	53		43	242	550	165
18 Amritsar	59,222	792	265	735	894	34	72		12	208	626	154
19 Gujranwala	16,559	509	157	843	685	124	111	80		130	534	336
20 Sheikhupura	7,621	639	55	945		319	681		53	135	592	220
<b>II—Himalayan</b>	4,630	198	33	967		302	547	151	101	223	305	371
21 Sirmoor State	3,904	146	53	947			878	122			193	807
22 Simla	4,304	76	585	415		843		157			35	965
23 Simla Hill States		140		1,000						114	373	518
24 Bilaspur State	2,387	105	24	976				1,000			125	875
25 Kangra	6,359	1,115	8	992			1,000		205	287	418	90
26 Mandi State	6,751	54	65	935			1,000				17	983
27 Suket State	2,401	644	41	959				1,000		456	336	208
28 Chamba State	6,319	2,654	42	958			1,000		115	734	151	
<b>III.—Sub-Himalayan</b>	14,003	466	106	894	607	88	244	61	13	129	500	358
29 Ambala	16,471	355	177	823	657	101	186	56	4	80	415	501
30 Katwa State	4,653	292	155	845			551	449		65	360	575
31 Hoshiarpur	9,549	464	56	944	466		457	77		113	548	339
32 Gurdaspur	8,295	400	77	923	445	162	268	125	25	78	459	438
33 Sialkot	22,475	409	138	862	749		223	28		77	453	470
34 Gujrat	11,454	601	62	938	463	218	248	71	9	172	561	258
35 Jhelum	12,225	557	90	910	481		519			180	552	268
36 Rawalpindi	60,632	439	191	809	984			16	18	136	491	355
37 Attock	7,265	867	87	913		437	432	131	65	260	530	145
<b>IV—North-West Dry Area</b>	11,774	584	87	913	506	167	229	98	40	136	615	209
38 Montgomery	13,144	484	53	947	498	419		83	8	62	603	327
39 Shahpur	8,277	734	131	869	249	315	229	207	55	236	544	165
40 Mianwali	9,534	938	93	907		404	596		208	288	389	115
41 Lyallpur	14,208	859	74	920	504	155	341			50	879	71
42 Jhang	15,393	599	116	884	804		154	42	9	152	630	209
43 Multan	45,760	542	117	883	870	82	48		36	158	553	253
44 Bahawalpur State	10,794	397	44	956	485	238	277		7	96	603	294
45 Muzaffargarh	5,150	650	52	948			508	492	54	168	599	179
46 Dera Ghazi Khan	7,101	611	123	877	367		362	271	143	188	475	194

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mille of the total Population of each main Religion, who live in Towns.

NATURAL DIVISION.	X PER MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.										L. K. IV
	Population	Hindus.	All Pagan.	Muslims.	Jains.	Buddhists.	Christians.	Muslims.	Christians.	J.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
PUNJAB	124	154	47	63	590	8	323	122	150	844	For details of the Natural Divisions, see Subsidiary Table I.
I. Indo-Gangetic Plain West	106	1	3	0	536	320	973	12	149	804	
II. Himalayan	23	24		179	163		687	143	608	1,000	
III. Sub-Himalayan	296	123	10	87	331	319	974	83	180	837	
IV. North West Dry Area	1	264	21	30	813	667	820	60	89		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns Classified by Population.

Serial No.	Town	Number of Towns.	Proportion of total population.	Number of Towns in 1,000 miles.	PERCENT IN THE POPULATION OF PLACES CLASSED AS TOWNS TWO POWERS OF THE TWO CENTIGES IN EACH OF THE COLUMNS.						INCREASE PER CENT IN THE PERCENT RATIO OF EACH CLASS FROM 1891-1901.	
					1891-1901	1901-1901	1901-1901	1901-1901	1901-1901	1901-1901	(1) Towns classed as Towns in 1901	(2) The towns classed as Towns in 1901 as compared with the corresponding total in 1901
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab including Native States.		222	1	705	+32.9	+7.3	-2.9	+4.7	+7.5	+84.3		+42.8
1. More than 10,000		8	29	6.2	+49.6	+19.9	+1.4	+10.3	+4.1	+139.8		+42.8
2. 5,000 to 10,000		6	12	694	+70.6	+1.0	+3.0	+3.9	+19.8	+89.2		+42.8
3. 2,000 to 5,000		21	18	221	+1.3	+8.2	-3.9	-0	+9.2	+17.8		+62.7
4. 1,000 to 2,000		40	20	733	+4.6	+17.8	-7.8	+3.4	+6.3	+31.0		+39.8
5. 500 to 1,000		106	19	707	+10.1	+3.3	-8.1	+7.1	+4.1	+29.8		-2.3
6. Under 500		61	65	771	+10.8	-4.2	-2.9	+1.8	+0.3	+97.3		-24.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Cities and Selected Towns.

Serial No.	CITY - SELECTED TOWN	Population 1901	Number of persons per sq. mile.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Population of females to 1,000 males.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION					Total 1901-1901.
						1901-1901.	1901-1901.	1901-1901.	1901-1901.	1901-1901.	
						1	2	3	4	5	
1. Lahore City		179,317	14,913	863	813	+22.8	+22.8	+17.7	+11	+1.4	+1.77
2. Amritsar City		256,319	1,411	646	203	+63.3	+1.9	-9.0	+18.9	-10.0	+7.6
3. Multan City		179,137	9,864	734	30.3	+49.9	-11.3	+12.6	+17.2	+6	+7.9
4. Ferozepore Town		119,214	9,327	670	917	+17.9	+14.9	-7.4	+1	+39.3	+123
5. Ambala Town		21,537	4,994	1		+13.3	-4.7	+1.9	-3	+11.3	+7.4
6. Jalandhar Town		31,830	4,42	1	35.9	+23.9	+7.4	+2.3	+2.3	+27.0	+79.8
7. Ludhiana Town		29,513	6,316	606		+62	+9	+11.0	+3.3	+7.6	+1.0
8. Ferozepore Town		61,627	2,733	96.2		+10.9	+9	+3.0	-2.7	+21.3	+42.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Distribution of Urban Population according to Size and in Rural Territory 1881—1931

Years	PARTICULARS	Total popula tion of the Punjab	CLASS OF PLACE							Rural Territory
			Urban Territory							
			Urban Terri tory	I Towns of 100,000 and over	II Towns of 50,000 to 100,000	III Towns of 20,000 to 50,000	IV Towns of 10,000 to 20,000	V Towns of 5,000 to 10,000	VI Towns of under 5,000	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1931	No of Places	50,913	222	5	6	24	40	96	51	20,691
	Population	28,490,857	3,521,449	1 034 301	422,687	678 908	553,899	674 422	157 232	24 969,408
1921	No of Places	45,403	186	3	6	19	30	77	51	45,222
	Population	25,101,514	2,596,678	543,141	403,990	510,687	415,653	539 279	179 028	22 504,836
1911	No of Places		173	2	6	13	30	77	45	
	Population	23,791,841	2,334,445	381,443	450 880	367,517	432,155	539 892	162 538	21 457,396
1901	No of Places		224	2	6	13	34	99	70	
	Population	24,367,113	2,580,798	365,393	432 956	379,844	490,124	679,439	233 042	21,786 315
1891	No of Places		220	2	7	13	32	97	69	
	Population	22,915,894	2,444,184	313,020	455,233	349,204	440,827	658,757	226,543	20,471,710
1881	No of Places		278	2	5	15	30	105	121	
	Population	20,600,995	2,473,433	301,265	294,660	409,630	399,909	690,294	377,475	18,327,562
1931	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	12.4	3.6	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.4	0.6	87.6
1921		100.0	10.3	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	.7	89.7
1911		100.0	9.8	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.3	.7	90.2
1901		100.0	10.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.8	.9	89.4
1891		100.0	10.7	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.9	1.0	89.3
1881		100.0	11.9	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.9	3.4	1.8	88.1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Classification of Urban Population and Population of Rural Territory as constituted in 1931 with increase since 1921.

CLASS OF PLACES	Number of Places in 1931	POPULATION		INCREASE 1921—1931		REMARKS
		1931	1921	Number	Per cent	
		3	4	5	6	
Punjab including Punjab States	a	50,876	28,301,076	25,101,514	3,389,843	13.5
	b	37	189,781			
Territory Urban, in 1931	a	185	*3,331,668	*2,590,678	924,771	35.6
	b	37	189,781			
Towns having in 1931 —						
I 100 000 and over	a	5	1,034,301	698,560	335,735	48.1
II 50 000 to 100 000	a	6	422,687	338,983	83,704	24.7
III 20 000 to 50 000	a	24	678,908	530,789	142,119	26.5
IV 10,000 to 20,000	a	39	543,187	432,940	120,959	27.9
	b	1	10,712			
V 5 000 to 10 000	a	78	555,867	481,229	193,193	140.1
	b	18	118,655			
VI Under 5,000	a	33	96,718	90,948	60,284	62.2
	b	18	60,514			
Territory Rural, in 1931	a	50,691	†24,969,408	†22,501,536	2,461,572	11.0
	b	37	189,781			

NOTE.—The towns entered against 'b' were not treated as towns in 1921, and their population in that year cannot be obtained.

\*These figures denote the proportion living in places classed as towns in both censuses and are, therefore, comparable.

†These figures denote the population living outside the places classed as towns in both censuses.



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Places classed as towns in each of the last six censuses classified according to the present Population.

Serial Number	Towns	POPULATION.					
		1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1961.
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I—40,000 and over							
1	Lahore	2,28,47	791,781	225,887	702,964	176,531	118,259
	Amritsar	76,816	160,251	15,726	16,420	156,766	141,896
	Delhi	119,457	81,895	90,43	87,294	71,86	85,4
1	Jaipur	118,254	101,11	96,462	6,684	12,785	8,978
	Calcutta	10,971	78,619	81,895	57,836	62,4	42,282
TOTAL		1,03,4301	696,566	632,036	666,631	517,644	462,678
Class II—20,000 to 40,000							
	Jaipur	43,02	71,094	68,21	67,735	66,207	61,119
	Amritsar	66,497	76,126	9,121	74,626	73,294	67,446
	Delhi	69,896	81,895	41,149	49,619	46,221	41,183
	Jaipur	91,654	81,231	80,491	4,211	36,437	39,070
1	Calcutta	24,71	27,557	28,172	28,224	24,713	24,713
11	Delhi	33,129	47,731	4,676	33,141	33,141	33,141
TOTAL		422,667	228,962	220,901	227,132	224,808	228,962
Class III—10,000 to 20,000							
12	Amritsar	16,913	21,1	21,43	1,262	26,29	17,236
	Jaipur	26,923	26,139	25,914	21,74	25,29	1,079
11	Delhi	23,966	27,276	21,100	26,917	26,47	23,76
	Amritsar	23,723	2,1	20,23	19,762	18,699	18,699
1	Delhi	23,761	26,11	26,436	27,245	27,245	27,245
17	Jaipur	22,913	27,243	26,811	27,241	27,241	27,241
1	Amritsar	7,109	17,731	18,079	18,760	18,11	18,732
1	Delhi	26,79	1,262	17,419	17,419	21,26	21,262
	Amritsar	26,81	2,435	1,861	25,238	1,861	25,238
1	Jaipur	26,211	21,971	19,696	19,416	1,476	1,476
	Amritsar	26,269	27,249	799	27,245	27,245	27,245
1	Amritsar	26,184	14,61	8,129	8,002	8,129	8,129
1	Amritsar	2,441	17,813	17,663	15,663	15,663	15,663
1	Amritsar	2,449	2,464	2,464	2,464	2,464	2,464
1	Amritsar	23,179	21,413	17,16	17,647	1,434	1,434
27	Delhi	2,499	18,669	19,674	18,661	1,476	1,476
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246
1	Amritsar	2,499	27,241	18,666	27,241	7,46	27,246

From 1911 to 1921  
From 1921 to 1931

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—continued

Places classed as towns in each of the last six censuses classified according to the present Census

Serial No	Town	POPULATION					
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS V—5 000 to 10,000							
†66	Kartarpur	9,878	8 512	8 631	10,840	10 441	9,260
*†67	Pind Dadan Khan	9,832	9 019	10,590	13 770	15,955	16,724
68	Pathankot	9 763	7 353	7 907	6,091	4,749	4,344
69	Nakodar	9,584	9 434	8 859	9 968	9 740	8,486
70	Leiah	9 578	8 476	8 173	7,546	7,437	5,899
71	Chakwal	9,542	7 425	6,400	6,529	6,070	5,717
*†72	Urmur Tanda	9,510	8 362	7,916	10,247	11,632	10 295
73	Jampur	9,430	7,317	6,517	5,928	5 815	4,697
*†74	Mahindargarh	9 194	8 589	9,761	9 984	10,847	10,398
75	Harro	9,155	8,498	9 950	9,799	7 580	6 533
76	Barnala	8,915	7 714	5,341	6,005	6,612	5 449
77	Jandiala	8,888	7 464	6,959	7 759	7,732	6,535
*78	Rupar	8 764	7,606	6,935	8,888	8 693	10,326
79	Har-do Daska	8 636	6,283	6,046	6,655	3 970	5,625
†80	Sultanpur	8 606	8,141	6,492	9,004	8,956	8,217
81	Kalabagh	8,353	8,455	6,654	5,824	6,702	6,056
†82	Chumtari	8,269	7,042	7,151	8,959	10,330	8,122
*†83	Pasrur	7,905	6 909	7,564	8,335	9,200	8,378
*†84	Beri	7,877	7 454	7,708	9,723	9 825	9,695
*†85	Sadhaura	7,769	7,630	7,774	9,812	10 445	10 794
*†86	Sahiwal	7,702	6,582	7,658	9 163	9 210	8 880
87	Mandi Nagar	7,538	6,879	7,896	8 144	6,880	5 030
88	Dhanaula	7,521	6 886	6 994	7,443	7 005	7,264
†89	Isa Khel	7,516	6,172	6,868	7,639	7,609	6 602
90	Lmnabad	7,329	5,816	5,526	6 494	5 841	7 886
*†91	Dadri	7 260	6,582	5 713	7,000	7,604	7,837
†92	Hodai	7 258	5,854	5 468	8,142	9 601	6 453
93	Hidayatpur Chhauni	7,208	5,197	5 461	4 765	4 083	3 990
94	Nawaansahr	7 153	5 310	4 475	5 641	5 601	4 960
95	Kunjah	7,152	7,249	7,099	6,431	5 474	5 799
*†96	Nur Mahal	7 079	6 845	7 178	8,700	8,520	8,161
97	Dinga	7,068	6,014	5 351	5,412	5 424	5 015
98	Bahadurgarh	6 963	5,955	4 990	5 974	6 103	6 674
99	Khem Karan	6 898	6,152	5,732	6,083	5,935	5 516
100	Nahan	6,850	5,766	6 341	6,256	6,121	5 253
101	Bhakkar	6,857	6 193	5,388	5,312	5 210	4 492
*†102	Sanaur	6 846	6 532	6,307	8,580	8,878	9 128
103	Dharmkot	6,779	5,960	5 850	6 731	6,726	6 007
104	Majitha	6 709	5,864	5,223	6,403	6,417	6 053
*†105	Rahon	6 692	5,947	6,292	8 651	10,667	11 736
106	Shujabad	6 618	6,730	6 334	5 880	6 329	6,458
*†107	Miani	6 472	5 965	5,819	7,220	7,149	8 069
108	Dharamsala	6 359	4 904	6 923	6 971	6 184	5 322
*†109	Bahadur	6 282	5,577	5 405	7 710	7 177	6 912
110	Chamba	6 219	5 068	5,523	6,000	5,905	5 218
111	Dajal	6,186	5,775	6 893	6 213	6,085	5 952
112	Muzaffargarh	6,119	5,386	4 387	4,018	3,642	2,720
*†113	Hariana	5 971	5 205	5 195	6 005	7 066	6 472
114	Banga	5,840	5 059	4 602	4,607	5 010	4 765
*115	Sohna	5,667	4 758	5,138	6 024	5 990	7 374
*†116	Ferozpur Jhirka	5 390	4,542	5 719	7,278	6,848	6 878
117	Jira	5,318	4,622	4 375	4 001	4,356	3 492
*†118	Khanpur	5,231	4,213	9 192	8 611	7 494	7 189
*†119	Dera Baba Nanak	5 176	4 333	4 556	5 118	5 750	5 956
*†120	Phulaur	5 168	4 696	5 224	6 980	6 937	7 107
*†121	Faridabad	5 134	4 337	4 487	5 310	5 929	7 427
*†122	Chachrauli	5 124	4 202	4 246	5 520	5,674	5 389
*†123	Dinanagar	5 114	4 047	4 154	5 191	5 454	5 589
124	Sharnapur	5 056	4,127	4 482	4 474	4 924	4 545
*†125	Gohana	5 045	5 107	5 438	6 567	7 690	7 444
*†126	Thanesar	5 032	4 226	4 719	5 066	6 111	6 695
TOTAL		440,406	386,036	385,602	436,368	437,492	418 319

\* Present population less than 1881

† Present population less than 1891

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—continued.

Places classed as towns in each of the last six censuses classified according to the present population.

Serial No.	Town	Population					
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
		1	2	3	4	5	6
CLASS VI.—Towns over 5,000.							
*127	Ba. al	3,944	3,157	3,232	3,729	3,781	3,787
*128	Hanauyap	4,264	4,822	3,236	7,111	9,587	6,830
*129	Rajaapap	4,81	2,864	2,784	3,917	4,973	4,822
*130	Dura Dura	4,182	2,490	4,228	4,641	4,864	4,807
*131	Ballaapap	4,162	2,421	4,032	4,266	4,471	5,022
*132	Yakand	4,062	4,064	2,842	3,415	3,234	3,661
133	Alpav	2,831	2,431	2,212	2,738	2,851	2,833
*134	Bura	2,194	2,871	4,274	3,863	6,899	7,411
135	Karav	2,181	2,829	2,875	3,242	2,823	2,723
136	Balla	2,229	2,426	2,466	2,842	2,873	1,479
137	Lohav	2,326	2,09	2,342	2,173	2,421	2,838
*138	Klaapap	2,803	2,144	2,249	2,621	2,803	2,417
139	Kamali	2,332	2,211	2,184	2,182	1,977	2,807
*140	Makandot	2,880	2,204	2,296	2,487	2,814	2,323
141	Morav	1,900	2,282	1,710	1,844	1,768	2,439
142	Apav K. Cant.	1,238	1,70	820	497	419	170
*143	Dapal	1,468	1,745	2,023	2,136	2,066	2,642
*144	Balla	1,217	1,241	1,847	2,177	2,171	2,219
145	Indavav	1,020	1,437	824	808	867	870
146	Bavav	831	84	844	806	423	710
*147	Jalav	479	1,064	471	373	657	823
TOTAL		61,129	61,861	60,819	66,129	66,360	66,566
GRAND TOTAL		2,912,260	2,348,816	2,172,344	2,227,423	2,113,201	1,946,176

CLASS	POPULATION	POPULATION					
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Population (excl. Urban Population (as per schedule annexed.)		22,480,887	22,191,814	22,781,840	24,387,113	21,913,894	20,800,996
Urban Population (as per schedule annexed.)		2,112,370	2,344,616	2,172,341	2,227,423	2,113,201	1,946,176
Rural Population		20,368,517	19,847,198	20,609,499	22,159,690	19,800,693	18,854,820
Percentage of Urban Population to total Population.		9.37	9.56	9.52	9.14	9.22	9.26

† Present population less than 1871

† Present population less than 1891

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII

Increase (+) or decrease (—) in the Population of Towns in the inter-censal periods

Serial No. 1	TOWN 2	1911 1921 1931 1941 1951					Serial No. 3	TOWN 4	1911 1921 1931 1941 1951				
		3	4	5	6	7			3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS I—100,000 AND OVER							CLASS V—5 (000) TO 10 (000)				
1	Lahore	+	+	+	+	+	66	Kartarpur	—	—	—	+	+
2	Amritsar	+	+	—	+	—	67	Pind Dadan Khan	+	+	—	+	+
3	Multan	+	—	+	+	+	68	Pathankot	+	+	—	+	+
4	Rawalpindi	+	+	—	+	+	69	Nakodar	+	—	—	+	+
5	Sialkot	+	+	+	+	+	70	Leiah	—	+	+	+	+
							71	Chakwal	—	—	—	+	+
							72	Urmur Tanda	+	—	—	—	+
							73	Jampur	+	+	—	—	+
							74	Mohindargarh	+	—	—	+	+
							75	Hazro	+	—	—	+	+
							76	Barnala	+	+	—	+	+
							77	Jandhala	+	+	—	+	+
							78	Rupar	+	+	—	+	—
							79	Hardo Daska	+	+	—	+	—
6	Jullundur	+	+	+	+	+	80	Sultanpur	+	+	—	+	+
7	Ambala	+	—	—	—	+	81	Kala Bagh	—	—	—	—	+
8	Ludhiana	+	+	—	—	+	82	Chunnam	+	—	—	—	+
9	Ferozepore	+	+	+	—	+	83	Pasrur	+	—	—	—	+
10	Gujranwala	+	+	+	+	+	84	Beri	+	—	—	—	—
11	Patiala	+	+	—	—	+	85	Sadhaura	+	—	—	—	+
							86	Sahiwal	+	—	—	—	+
							87	Mandi Nagar	+	—	—	—	+
							88	Dhanaula	+	+	—	—	+
							89	Ira Khel	+	+	—	—	+
							90	Fminabad	+	+	—	—	—
12	Kasur	+	+	+	+	+	91	Dadri	+	+	—	—	—
13	Jhang Maghiana	+	+	—	—	+	92	Hodal	+	—	—	—	+
14	Bhiwani	+	+	—	—	+	93	Hidayatpur Chhauni	+	—	—	—	+
15	Rohatak	+	+	—	—	+	94	Nawanshahr	+	+	—	—	+
16	Batala	+	—	—	—	+	95	Kunjah	—	—	—	—	+
17	Panipat	+	+	—	—	+	96	Nur Mahal	+	—	—	—	+
18	Jagraon	+	+	—	—	+	97	Dinga	+	+	—	—	+
19	Hoshiarpur	+	+	—	—	+	98	Bahadurgarh	+	+	—	—	—
20	Karnal	+	+	—	—	+	99	Khem Karan	+	+	—	—	—
21	Gujrat	+	+	—	—	+	100	Nahan	+	+	—	—	+
22	Rewari	+	+	—	—	+	101	Bhakkar	+	+	—	—	+
23	Montgomery	+	+	—	—	+	102	Sanaur	+	+	—	—	+
24	Chiniot	+	+	—	—	+	103	Dharmkot	+	+	—	—	+
25	Maler Kotla	+	+	—	—	+	104	Vajitha	+	+	—	—	—
26	Hissar	+	—	—	—	+	105	Rahon	—	—	—	—	—
27	Jhelum	+	+	—	—	+	106	Shujabad	+	+	—	—	—
28	Dera Ghazi Khan	+	+	—	—	+	107	Miani	+	+	—	—	—
29	Bhatinda	+	—	—	—	+	108	Dharmasala	+	+	—	—	+
30	Varnaul	+	+	—	—	+	109	Bahadur	+	+	—	—	+
31	Bahawalpur	+	+	—	—	+	110	Chamba	+	+	—	—	+
32	Wazirabad	+	+	—	—	+	111	Dajal	+	+	—	—	+
33	Kapurthala	+	—	—	—	+	112	Mazaffargarh	+	+	—	—	+
							113	Haryana	+	+	—	—	+
							114	Banga	+	—	—	—	—
							115	Sohna	+	—	—	—	—
							116	Ferozepur Jhirka	+	+	—	—	+
							117	Zira	+	—	—	—	+
34	Bhira	+	+	—	—	+	118	Khanpur	+	—	—	—	—
35	Kaithal	+	+	—	—	+	119	Dera Baba Nanak	+	—	—	—	—
36	Sirsa	+	+	—	—	+	120	Phullaur	+	—	—	—	—
37	Fazilka	+	+	—	—	+	121	Fardabad	+	—	—	—	—
38	Hansi	+	+	—	—	+	122	Chasrauli	+	—	—	—	—
39	Sunla	+	+	—	—	+	123	Dinaganar	+	—	—	—	—
40	Nabha	+	+	—	—	+	124	Shaharpur	+	—	—	—	—
41	Faridkot	+	+	—	—	+	125	Gohana	+	—	—	—	—
42	Kot Kapura	+	+	—	—	+	126	Thaneer	+	—	—	—	—
43	Sonepat	+	+	—	—	+			CLASS VI—1 (000) TO 5 (000)				
44	Muktsar	+	+	—	—	+	127	Bawal	—	—	—	—	—
45	Khushab	+	+	—	—	+	128	Ramnagar	—	—	—	—	—
46	Sangrur	+	+	—	—	+	129	Rajampur	—	—	—	—	—
47	Jagadhri	+	+	—	—	+	130	Dera Bala	—	—	—	—	—
48	Kamalia	+	+	—	—	+	131	Ballabhgarh	—	—	—	—	—
49	Basi	+	+	—	—	+	132	Sirhind	—	—	—	—	—
50	Patti	+	+	—	—	+	133	Alipur	—	—	—	—	—
51	Fahulpur Jattan	+	+	—	—	+	134	Batia	—	—	—	—	—
52	Shahabad	+	+	—	—	+	135	Karor	—	—	—	—	—
53	Thajgar	+	+	—	—	+	136	Biklohi	—	—	—	—	—
54	Candrapur	+	+	—	—	+	137	Boharu	—	—	—	—	—
55	Phagwara	+	+	—	—	+	138	Khangarh	—	—	—	—	—
56	Raikot	+	+	—	—	+	139	Kassali	—	—	—	—	—
57	Ind	+	+	—	—	+	140	Mithankot	—	—	—	—	—
58	Campbellpur	+	+	—	—	+	141	Murree	—	—	—	—	—
59	Lal Pattan	+	+	—	—	+	142	Attok (Cantonment)	—	—	—	—	—
60	Palwal	+	+	—	—	+	143	Dagbani	—	—	—	—	—
61	Sarna	—	—	—	—	—	144	Saithan	—	—	—	—	—
62	Simana	—	—	—	—	—	145	Dalhan	—	—	—	—	—
63	Pindi Chab	—	—	—	—	—	146	Ratan	—	—	—	—	—
64	Ahmadpur Sharqi	—	—	—	—	—	147	Intok	—	—	—	—	—
65	Tarn Taran	—	—	—	—	—							

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

PLACE NAME IN OF THE LAST YEAR	TOWN OF THE YEAR	Total area square miles of land in column 3 (square miles)	POPULATION OF TOWN		URBAN POPULATION		RURAL POPULATION		Ratio of Rural Popu- lation per square mile of rural area	
			1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PUNJAB BRITISH TERRITORY										
Amritsar	Town	1,067	12,463	19,043	3,179	3,115	19,464	165,827	177	184
Bara	Town	801	18,494	177,043	1,179	1,115	1,454	161,81	218	202
Chandigarh	Town	731	174,111	126,016	23,806	22,779	102,313	82,45	136	127
Delhi	Town	816	18,484	111,071	18,975	18,211	15,3	111,071	166	158
Ferozepur	Town	1,038	20,554	1,1678	18,969	18,211	193,847	165,439	112	108
Haridwar	Town	314	220,803	700,078	33,223	33,40	183,866	173,686	263	242
Jaipur	Town	727	224,035	212,600	27,073	27,073	700,943	188,637	275	268
Kanpur	Town	553	172,011	172,291	3,613	3,613	171,668	170,184	311	308
Lahore	Town	47	172,46	18,176	13,615	12,941	161,609	165,185	3	27
Muzaffargarh	Town	401	118,237	111,947	1,79	1,79	106,878	102,11	707	734
Rawalpindi	Town	314	204,071	96,243	2,01	1,81	70,279	87,718	251	268
Sialkot	Town	1,038	111,796	121,780	1,645	1,645	120,661	119,534	234	238
Tarn Taran	Town	41	156,940	117,236	2,731	2,731	112,611	114,127	215	208
Thane	Town	277	87,841	96,961	1,294	1,294	71,243	74,907	74	75
Udhampur	Town	654	217,677	27,200	7,1	7,1	2,166	708,848	784	216
Wazirpur	Town	459	172,86	177,786	3,1	3,1	111,853	116,413	26	216
Yamuna	Town	1,27	274,800	274,7	3,213	3,213	33,163	260,15	76	76
Chandigarh	Town	355	15,106	116,061	17,21	15,213	131,781	131,696	78	78
Thane	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,233	1,194	8,3	7,276	113,833	111,4	319	312
Amritsar	Town	372	1,533	1,49	63	3,21	11,67	129	41	275
Amritsar	Town	897	137,145	126,764	1,76	1,811	121,072	111,5	267	27
Amritsar	Town	36	113,166	167,766	3,213	3,213	16,1	16,166	217	226
Amritsar	Town	24	17,4	118,14	7,7	7,7	1,1,878	166,7	19	206
Amritsar	Town	35	76,							

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—continued

## Rural Density (Census 1931)

District	Number	Name	Total area less revenue area of towns named in column 3 (square miles)	POPULATION OF TAHSIL		URBAN POPULATION		RURAL POPULATION		Number of rural Population per square mile of rural area	
				1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HOSHIAHPUR		HOSHIAHPUR TAHSIL	502	78 529	247 196	32 701	26 400	246 128	220 706	490	440
	35	Hosharpur				26 730	21 245				
	36	Hariana	496	238 408	215 600	5 971	5 205	228 958	207 298	462	416
	37	DASUYA TAHSIL				9 510	8 362				
	37	Umrutanda	511	259 403	232 772	9 510	8 362	259 403	232 772	508	456
JULLUNDUR		CAPHSKANAHP TAHSIL	600	255 487	231 851			255 487	231 851	370	336
		ISNA TAHSIL									
	38	Jullundur	373	347 121	289 396	98 908	79 520	248 215	209 876	665	563
	39	Kartarpur				89 030	71 008				
	40	Nawanshahr	284	200 111	177 602	19 085	16 362	180 648	161 340	630	508
JULLUNDUR	40	Nawanshahr				7 153	5 316				
	41	Banga				5 840	5 089				
	42	Pahon				6 692	5 947				
		PHILLAUR TAHSIL	286	190 116	164 806	12 247	11 641	178 069	153 265	623	536
	43	Phillaur				5 168	4 696				
JULLUNDUR	44	Nur Mahal				7 079	6 345				
		NAKODAR TAHSIL	357	205 949	190 650	9 684	9 434	196 365	181 216	550	508
	45	Nakodar				9 551	9 434				
		LUDHIANA TAHSIL	676	335 302	285 953	68 586	51 880	266 716	234 073	395	346
	46	Ludhiana				68 586	51 880				
JULLUNDUR	47	Jagraon	418	204 314	164 551	36 918	26 110	165 426	138 443	396	331
	48	Raikot				27 108	17 731				
		SAMRALA TAHSIL	291	132 848	117 116	11 510	8 379	132 848	117 116	457	402
		FEROZPUR TAHSIL	669	240 126	222 355	64 034	54 351	175 092	168 004	263	261
	49	Ferozpur				64 034	54 351				
FFEROZPUR	50	Zira	495	170 219	166 373	12 097	10 582	164 122	155 791	332	315
	51	Dharmkot				5 318	4 622				
		MOGA TAHSIL	625	223 975	209 658	6 779	6 960	223 975	209 658	358	336
		MUKTSAR TAHSIL	932	224 075	209 645	14 839	10 530	209 236	199 106	225	214
	52	Muktsar				14 839	10 530				
FFEROZPUR	53	Fazilka	1 330	292 137	200 935	18 463	13 829	273 674	277 106	205	207
		FAZILKA TAHSIL				18 463	13 829				
		LAHORE TAHSIL	625	693 621	616 809	429 747	281 781	263 774	234 028	422	374
	54	Lahore				429 747	281 781				
	55	Chunian	1 126	329 483	294 474	8 260	7 642	321 214	286 792	285	255
LAHORE	56	Kasur	795	355 666	310 696	8 269	7 642				
		KASUR TAHSIL				8 269	7 642				
	57	Khem Karan				46 816	31 018	288 971	271 987	363	342
	58	Patti				6 898	6 152				
		AMRITSAR TAHSIL	534	594 410	450 700	12 882	10 439				
AMRITSAR	59	Amritsar				280 437	173 340	313 973	277 414	588	520
	60	Majitha				264 840	160 218				
	61	Jandiala				6 709	5 664				
		TARN TARAN TAHSIL	696	322 256	294 465	8 885	7 464	312 153	288 477	524	484
	62	Tarn Taran				10 103	5 988				
GURDASPUR		AINALA TAHSIL	417	200 454	184 149	10 103	5 988	200 454	184 149	481	442
		GURDASPUR TAHSIL	490	263 727	234 146	17 208	12 953	246 519	221 193	503	461
	63	Gurdaspur				12 094	8 906				
	64	Dina Nagar				5 114	4 077				
		BATALA TAHSIL	470	320 349	275 095	38 380	30 455	281 969	245 240	592	515
GURDASPUR	65	Batala				37 204	26 122				
	66	Dera Baba Nanak				5 176	4 333				
		PATHANKOT TAHSIL	359	139 459	129 502	14 884	13 188	124 575	116 314	347	324
	67	Pathankot				9 763	7 353				
	68	Balun				852	918				
SIALKOT	69	Dalhousie				1 030	1 457				
	70	Bakloh				3 239	3 430				
		SHAKARGARH TAHSIL	487	247 303	212 849			247 363	212 849	508	437
		SIALKOT TAHSIL	373	308 401	266 362	100 973	70 619	207 488	195 743	556	525
	71	Sialkot				100 973	70 619				
SIALKOT	72	Pasrur	378	217 055	195 111	7 905	6 909	209 150	188 202	553	498
		NAROWAL TAHSIL	408	230 980	212 627	7 905	6 909				
		DASKA TAHSIL	387	223 121	230 767	8 630	6 283	230 980	212 627	566	521
	73	Hardo Daska				8 630	6 283	214 485	197 484	554	510

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—contd. and

Rural Density (Census 1931)

DISTRICT	NAME	PLACES CLASSED AS RURAL IN THE LAST SIX CENSUSES	TOTAL AREA OF TOWNS AS CLASSED IN CENSUS 3 (square miles)	POPULATION OF T. WIL.		URBAN POPULATION		RURAL POPULATION		Number of Rural Popu- lation per square mile of rural area	
				1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SHRIKUL GUJRANWALA	74	GUJRANWALA TOWN	9.78	381,540	194,547	68,845	43,702	294,855	150,845	318	270
	75	Gujranwala				44,770	37,337				
	76	Emmabad				7,229	5,190				
	77	Wazirabad	417	162,604	148,218	3,473	22,577	158,131	125,641	380	278
	78	Wazirabad				29,797	15,815				
	79	Ramgarh				4,787	4,622				
	80	H. F. F. T. WIL.	9.94	211,470	151,704			211,470	151,704	213	161
SHRIKUL GUJRANWALA	81	SHRIKUL TOWN	8.90	212,878	167,671			212,878	167,671	237	204
	82	SHRIKUL TOWN	8.90	191,225	154,231			191,225	154,231	237	204
	83	SHRIKUL TOWN	7.15	198,275	216,589	8,005	4,177	190,270	212,412	27	278
	84	Shrikul				4,434	4,177				
	85	GOGRA TOWN	5.68	316,270	161,331	64,170	40,006	252,100	121,325	478	481
	86	Gojra				28,317	17,974				
	87	Jahulpur Jullian				22,867	20,792				
SHRIKUL GUJRANWALA	88	Kumbhar				7,235	7,235				
	89	Kh. B. H. T. WIL.	6.70	278,817	189,201	7,088	8,014	271,729	181,187	401	384
	90	Phalia TOWN	1,017	339,110	172,291	7,963	8,014	331,147	164,277	319	268
	91	Shikup T. WIL.	8.99	183,948	137,899	7,782	8,382	176,166	129,517	242	216
	92	Kumbhar	2,331	191,371	164,718	14,184	10,088	177,187	154,630	71	80
	93	Shikup T. WIL.	8.17	194,111	229,831	26,219	22,992	167,892	206,839	269	312
	94	Shikup				17,917	17,917				
SHRIKUL GUJRANWALA	95	Shikup T. WIL.	8.34	212,847	182,339	6,412	8,382	206,435	174,057	271	231
	96	Shikup T. WIL.	8.93	190,581	132,111	22,489	18,760	168,092	113,351	189	178
	97	Shikup T. WIL.	4.11	141,111	112,221	9,322	9,919	131,789	102,302	179	167
	98	Shikup T. WIL.	9.77	194,284	189,944	9,322	9,919	184,962	180,025	179	184
	99	Shikup T. WIL.				9,322	9,919				
	100	Shikup T. WIL.				9,322	9,919				
	101	Shikup T. WIL.				9,322	9,919				
SHRIKUL GUJRANWALA	102	Shikup T. WIL.	7.57	198,873	161,458	119,284	141,111	79,589	191,347	221	213
	103	Shikup T. WIL.				119,284	141,111				
	104	Shikup T. WIL.	3.89	174,127	114,937	1,949	2,292	172,178	112,645	309	282
	105	Shikup T. WIL.	2.1	43,839	69,809	2,292	2,292	41,547	67,517	276	324
	106	Shikup T. WIL.	4.13	184,334	166,767	2,292	2,292	182,042	164,475	221	214
	107	Shikup T. WIL.	6.19	192,043	172,111	2,292	2,292	189,751	170,819	202	199
	108	Shikup T. WIL.				2,292	2,292				
SHRIKUL GUJRANWALA	109	Shikup T. WIL.	1,179	167,141	129,897	19,206	9,179	147,935	120,718	9	73
	110	Shikup T. WIL.				19,206	9,179				
	111	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	112	Shikup T. WIL.	8.54	159,472	11,379	1,197	1,197	158,275	11,182	141	123
	113	Shikup T. WIL.	1,179	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	114	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	115	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
SHRIKUL GUJRANWALA	116	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	117	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	118	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	119	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	120	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	121	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	122	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
SHRIKUL GUJRANWALA	123	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	124	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	125	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	126	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	127	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	128	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	129	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
SHRIKUL GUJRANWALA	130	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	131	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	132	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	133	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	134	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	135	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	136	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
SHRIKUL GUJRANWALA	137	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	138	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	139	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	140	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	141	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	142	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	143	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
SHRIKUL GUJRANWALA	144	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	145	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	146	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	147	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	148	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	149	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91
	150	Shikup T. WIL.	1,197	127,237	100,491	1,197	1,197	126,040	98,294	106	91

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—concluded**  
**Rural Density (Census 1931)**

District	PLACES CLASSIFIED AS TOWNS IN EACH OF THE LAST SIX CENSUSES			Total area less revenue area of Towns named in column 4 (square miles)	POPULATION OF TAHSIL		URBAN POPULATION		RURAL POPULATION		Number of Rural Population per square mile of rural area		
	Number	NAME	1931		1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921		
												1	2
MULTAN	104	Multan	MULTAN TAHSIL	735	303,701	243,385	110,457	84,600	181,304	158,570	244	210	
	105	Shujabad	SHUJABAD TAHSIL	62	147,570	132,091	119,457	84,806	141,258	125,361	206	183	
			Lodhran	LODHIAN TAHSIL	1,054	163,100	125,353	6,618	6,730	163,100	125,353	155	110
			Mailsi	MAILSI TAHSIL	1,434	180,162	113,027	6,618	6,730	180,162	113,027	132	79
			Khanewal	KHANEWAL TAHSIL	978	197,774	127,131	6,618	6,730	197,774	127,131	202	130
			Karniwalla	KARNI WALA TAHSIL	833	173,137	147,441			173,137	147,141	208	177
MUZAFFARGARH	106	Muzaffargarh	MUZAFFARGARH TAHSIL	916	150,105	178,579	8,973	8,570	171,132	170,009	188	187	
	107	Khangarh					6,110	5,356					
	108	Alipur	ALIPUR TAHSIL	918	162,704	140,711	3,863	3,153	168,773	143,277	173	156	
			Kot Adl	KOT ADL TAHSIL	1,318	117,544	109,970	3,931	3,434	117,514	109,970	135	83
			Leiah	LEIAH TAHSIL	2,410	131,022	131,218	13,060	12,016	117,953	122,203	40	51
	110	Karor					9,578	8,476					
DERA GHAZI KHAN	111	Dera Ghazi Khan	DERA GHAZI KHAN TAHSIL	1,448	103,713	103,789	23,468	20,731	170,245	173,058	118	120	
	112	Rajapur	SANGHAT TAHSIL	1,065	88,571	84,750	23,468	20,731	88,571	84,750	83	80	
			Rajapur	RAJAPUR TAHSIL	2,017	110,856	105,008	7,100	7,168	103,666	97,840	51	49
		113	Mithankot					4,510	3,964				
	114	Jampur	JAMRER TAHSIL	892	97,901	85,406	2,690	3,204					
	115	Dajal					15,016	13,092	82,288	72,404	92	81	
						9,430	7,377						
						6,186	5,775						

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.**

Statement showing average Population and area per village in Tahsil (Census 1931)

DISTRICT AND TAHSIL.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES	RURAL.		AVERAGE.	
		Population	Area in (square miles)	Number of persons per village	Area per village (in square miles)
1	2	3	4	5	6
PUNJAB (British Territory)	34,630	20,969,241	88,708	606	2.6
HISSAR					
Hissar	221	188,464	1,067	853	4.8
Hansi	120	174,451	601	1,352	0.2
Bhiwani	131	102,345	751	781	5.7
Fatehabad	173	162,250	910	880	5.3
Sirsa	309	183,647	1,636	594	5.3
ROHTAK					
Rohtak	125	185,568	514	1,485	4.1
Jhajjar	255	200,983	727	788	2.9
Gohana	115	171,060	553	1,406	4.8
Sonepat	227	164,000	447	726	2.0
GURGAON					
Gurgaon	210	106,876	401	509	1.9
Ferozepur Jhirka	231	103,297	312	447	1.4
Nuh	268	124,578	402	483	1.6
Palwal	180	126,061	379	681	2.0
Rewari	280	132,011	421	460	1.5
Ballabgarh	184	74,246	277	404	1.5
KARNAL					
Karnal	385	221,027	854	574	2.2
Panipat	168	141,053	450	840	2.7
Kaithal	414	259,485	1,272	627	3.1
Thanesar	413	134,781	556	320	1.3



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—continued

Statement showing average Population and area per village in Tahsil. (Census 1931)

DISTRICT AND TAHSIL.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	TOTAL		AVERAGE	
		Population.	Area in (square miles).	Number of persons per village.	Area per village (in square miles).
1		2	4	3	5
<b>AMBALA</b>					
Ambala	292	118,822	382	397	1.2
Kharar	273	182,879	372	467	1.9
Jindal	278	121,023	401	329	1.1
Naraina	319	167,491	436	338	1.4
B. p.	309	122,833	296	341	0.8
<b>SONA</b>					
Sona	8	4,426	42	48	0.5
Kot Khali	13	16,910	22	99	0.3
<b>KANGRA</b>					
Kangra	122	116,183	415	680	2.1
Dehra	143	127,251	486	678	2.4
Narain	182	96,384	319	912	2.7
Narain	41	172,189	680	2,790	8.2
H. Narain	112	114,519	321	1,279	4.6
Palampur	87	121,448	1,222	1,902	19.9
<b>HOSHANGPUR</b>					
Hoshangpur	439	46,128	502	603	1.0
Dawara	442	229,838	486	368	0.8
Chakhanpur	444	239,400	511	466	1.1
Chakhanpur	8,4	1,23,487	990	489	1.3
<b>JALANDHAR</b>					
Jalandhar	602	182,515	372	617	0.9
N. Jalandhar	272	191,843	784	661	1.0
Phullpur	223	173,069	298	792	1.2
Kalethar	312	196,243	327	627	1.1
<b>LUDHIANA</b>					
L. Ludhiana	429	294,71	678	622	1.6
L. Ludhiana	165	163,476	419	1,000	2.6
J. Ludhiana	227	122,1	291	617	1.1
<b>FERROZPORE</b>					
Ferozpur	261	112,892	449	487	1.0
L. Ludhiana	311	144,121	482	477	1.4
L. Ludhiana	197	222,973	625	1,211	2.7
N. Ludhiana	919	268,809	822	646	2.9
Jalandhar	317	221,971	1,226	662	4.3
<b>LAHORE</b>					
Lahore	319	262,774	628	627	2.0
Chakhanpur	465	1,121,1	1,126	691	2.4
N. Lahore	227	911	763	657	2.4
<b>AMRITSAR</b>					
Amritsar	279	212,973	524	631	1.4
L. Ludhiana	249	211,123	496	915	1.9
Tara Tara	227	200,434	417	913	1.2
<b>GURDASPUR</b>					
Gurdaspur	624	44,719	496	376	0.7
Dehra	490	71,139	478	547	1.0
Dehra	402	121,333	229	310	0.9
Dehra	263	11,293	437	331	0.7
<b>TALENT</b>					
Talent	604	207,1	372	324	0.8
L. Ludhiana	439	209,139	378	371	0.7
N. Ludhiana	227	209,999	406	418	0.7
Jalandhar	264	211,133	372	912	1.1
<b>GUJRANWALA</b>					
Gujranwala	44	294,803	904	623	1.7
Dehra	34	11,1	417	644	1.9
Dehra	603	211,1	904	623	1.2
<b>WATKANA</b>					
Watkana	12	212,97	604	1,244	3.3
L. Ludhiana	34	11,1	7	624	2.0
Dehra	471	112,472	703	424	1.7

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI

Statement showing average number of persons per house (in tahsil or state) 1931

District	Serial No	Tahsil	Number of occupied houses	Population	Average number of persons per house	District	Serial No	Tahsil	Number of occupied houses	Population	Average number of persons per house
PUNJAB BRITISH TERRITORY			5,943,652	28,490,857	4.79	GUJRAT	69	Gujrat	67,010	110,170	4.66
			4,644,035	23,580,852	4.82		70	Kharian	64,316	275,917	4.29
	1	Hissar	42,181	217,613	5.06		71	Mitha	71,426	330,110	4.62
	2	Hansi	18,872	192,810	4.96		72	Shahpur	35,247	155,008	4.42
	3	Bhiwani	26,504	178,211	5.21		73	Khushab	41,250	193,707	4.77
	4	Fat habad	20,782	152,250	5.11		74	Bhalwal	52,285	246,222	4.71
	5	Sirsa	39,737	202,556	5.10		75	Sargodha	40,131	225,067	5.63
	6	Rohtak	40,900	220,807	5.39		76	Mulsum	46,210	190,504	4.12
	7	Thajjar	47,697	228,055	5.22		77	Ind Dadan Khan	30,742	162,214	4.77
	8	Gohana	36,126	177,014	4.90		78	Chakwal	48,201	188,268	3.90
GUJRAT	9	Sonapat	37,731	179,711	4.74	RAJPUTANA	79	Rawalpindi	61,810	280,073	4.40
	10	Gurgaon	24,411	119,731	4.91		80	Gujjar Khan	40,987	170,727	4.17
	11	Ferozepore Jhirka	24,270	108,487	4.48		81	Mirpur	14,057	60,959	4.08
	12	Nah	26,381	124,578	4.72		82	Kahuta	21,330	104,598	4.30
	13	Pahial	31,535	144,726	4.59		83	Atto L	47,149	102,545	4.46
	14	Pewari	12,438	158,580	1.00		84	Pindigheb	35,697	147,481	4.02
	15	Ballshgarh	18,701	83,511	4.47		85	Talagang	31,211	127,577	4.08
	16	Karnal	34,078	247,637	4.58		86	Lat bhaj	29,505	120,677	4.08
	17	Panipat	38,662	173,968	4.50		87	Mianwali	41,430	177,753	4.20
	18	Kaithal	29,157	158,003	4.71		88	Bhalhar	31,169	164,331	4.81
KARNAL	19	Thanesar	19,003	102,106	4.52		89	Isa Khol	14,863	69,455	4.67
	20	Ambala	47,752	202,725	4.24	MONTGOMERY	90	Montgomery	51,654	122,095	6.27
	21	Kharar	35,613	155,530	4.36		91	Olara	42,571	220,208	5.17
	22	Jagadhri	37,081	137,785	4.17		92	Dipalpur	15,950	70,456	4.89
	23	Naraincarh	42,207	115,460	4.41		93	Patpattan	47,370	237,017	5.00
	24	Papari	19,082	131,602	4.53		94	Malpur	58,750	331,860	5.68
	25	Simla	9,310	23,810	2.58		95	Samundri	44,260	253,157	5.72
	26	Kot Khar	1,961	10,010	5.08		96	Tola Tek Singh	53,732	304,708	5.67
	27	Kanpur	26,273	122,527	4.66		97	Jaranwala	44,570	250,560	5.82
	28	Dehra	29,199	127,251	4.36		98	Bhang	55,226	260,307	4.71
	29	Narpur	21,440	98,701	4.59		99	Chiniot	52,268	261,140	4.90
KANGRA	30	Harnagar	9,739	177,199	1.46		100	Shorlot	28,021	145,386	5.12
	31	Palampur	12,758	144,516	4.41	MULTAN	101	Multan	61,172	303,761	4.97
	32	Kulu	27,740	131,125	4.74		102	Shujabad	70,548	147,870	4.84
	33	Hoshiarpur	60,575	278,529	4.58		103	Lodhran	33,609	161,190	4.80
	34	Darya	51,126	238,468	4.57		104	Maliki	30,200	180,162	4.81
	35	Garh Shialar	60,074	259,407	4.32		105	Khanewal	30,142	197,774	5.05
	36	Una	60,539	255,187	4.22		106	Kabirwala	31,643	173,137	5.00
	37	Jullundur	58,317	347,123	5.95		107	Muzaffargarh	38,045	180,105	4.02
	38	Navanshahr	47,002	200,311	4.66		108	Alipur	34,240	102,704	4.75
	39	Phalsaur	38,688	190,316	4.93		109	Kot Adu	20,416	117,544	4.75
	40	Nalodari	41,791	205,019	4.60		110	Lodhi	20,392	131,622	4.10
LUDHIANA	41	Ludhiana	75,508	375,302	4.97	DERA GHUZI KHAN	111	Dera Ghazi Khan	42,245	193,713	4.50
	42	Jagraon	39,708	201,444	5.13		112	Sanghar	29,136	88,571	4.40
	43	Samrala	29,992	179,848	4.67		113	Rajapur	22,410	110,866	4.95
	44	Ferozepore	51,784	240,326	4.64		114	Jampur	10,521	97,004	5.02
	45	Zira	37,530	176,210	4.70			Bloch Trans frontier Tract	6,862	20,642	4.32
	46	Moga	48,343	225,975	4.63	PUNJAB STATES			1,049,017	4,910,005	4.68
	47	Muktesar	11,636	224,075	5.02		A	HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT	95,112	437,787	4.60
	48	Fazillahi	53,867	202,117	5.42		1	Dujana	5,070	28,216	4.97
	49	Lahore	147,600	693,521	4.70		2	Pataudi	4,049	18,873	4.07
	50	Chunian	60,541	320,483	4.74		3	Kalsia	13,400	50,848	4.44
	51	Kasur	71,593	355,566	4.83		4	Simla Hill States	71,027	330,850	4.60
	52	Amritsar	104,484	594,410	5.66		B	HAVING POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA	954,505	4,472,218	4.69
	53	Tarn Taran	68,001	325,250	4.71		5	Loharu	4,193	23,738	5.67
	54	Ajnala	40,286	200,454	4.98		6	Sirmoor	32,204	148,568	4.61
	55	Gurdaspur	59,152	263,727	4.90		7	Bilaspur	23,825	100,004	4.24
GURDASPUR	56	Batala	61,804	320,340	5.18		8	Mandi	46,388	207,405	4.67
	57	Pathankot	30,134	179,450	4.03		9	Suket	12,034	58,408	4.90
	58	Shalargarh	48,538	217,363	5.10		10	Kapurthala	60,044	316,757	4.55
	59	Sialkot	56,247	308,401	5.48		11	Valer Kotla	21,223	83,072	3.91
	60	Pasrur	44,131	217,055	4.92		12	Faridkot	33,108	164,304	4.90
	61	Narowal	45,495	230,980	5.08		13	Chamba	39,005	146,870	4.70
	62	Daska	40,885	223,121	5.40		14	Patiala	343,008	1,025,520	4.73
	63	Gujranwala	72,308	361,000	4.90		15	Jind	64,327	324,076	5.05
	64	Wazirabad	34,545	167,008	4.74		16	Nahha	61,774	287,574	4.60
	65	Hafizabad	42,004	211,470	5.03		17	Bahawalpur	211,402	984,012	4.60
SHEIKHUPURA	66	Sheikhupura	58,001	313,078	5.32						
	67	Naukara Sahib	37,882	194,225	5.13						
	68	Shahdara	38,077	188,620	4.88						

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—continued

Statement showing average Population and area per village in Tahsil. (Census 1931)

DISTRICT AND TAHSIL.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.	RURAL.		AVERAGE.	
		Population.	Area in (square miles).	Number of persons per village.	Area per village (in square miles).
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>GUJRAT</b>					
Gajrat	613	370,500	565	328	1.1
Kharwa	306	253,579	670	329	1.3
Phala	450	230,146	1,037	798	2.9
<b>SHAMPUR</b>					
Shahpur	346	148,546	606	682	2.9
Kharwa	161	179,199	2,334	1,113	18.7
Shahpur	278	226,008	317	797	3.0
Sargodha	290	223,997	334	779	2.9
<b>JHELUM</b>					
Jhelum	433	187,083	635	334	2.0
Prad Dadan Khan	596	132,332	331	736	4.1
Chakwal	43	173,726	397	735	4.1
<b>RAWALPINDI</b>					
Rawalpindi	447	163,739	537	336	2.7
Qajar Khan	379	170,737	349	450	1.6
Murree	166	67,979	248	641	2.3
Kabala	223	104,396	453	459	1.9
<b>ATTOCK</b>					
Attock	329	186,376	649	336	2.4
Pradi Ghak	339	132,973	1,470	377	10.6
Talagang	89	137,237	1,797	1,486	13.9
Fatehjang	291	270,377	658	900	4.3
<b>MIANWALI</b>					
Mianwali	323	171,233	1,329	1,413	12.4
Shahpur	213	167,474	3,133	139	11.7
Isa Khel	67	33,337	723	644	11.7
<b>MOHTOUMERY</b>					
Mohtomery	309	261,351	1,445	343	2.8
Ghara	373	250,209	719	337	2.9
Dawalpur	456	236,156	363	432	2.9
Pakistan	367	243,703	1,394	333	2.3
<b>LYALPUR</b>					
Lyallpur	263	321,364	733	1,371	2.9
Samundri	290	333,137	780	373	2.9
Toba Tek Singh	422	291,349	1,042	691	2.6
Jarwalah	267	236,366	705	372	2.7
<b>SHAH</b>					
Shah	433	274,373	1,237	319	2.1
Chakwal	331	233,739	1,919	376	2.6
Shahpur	195	113,354	1,649	724	3.3
<b>MULTAN</b>					
Multan	379	151,394	733	361	2.7
Shahpur	163	111,234	643	344	4.3
Lehra	276	142,119	1,034	304	3.3
Mandi	332	178,362	1,331	334	2.7
Kharwa	373	197,774	373	327	2.6
Kabirala	293	172,137	333	636	2.7
<b>MUZAFFARGARH</b>					
Muzaffargarh	376	171,133	310	453	2.4
Akbar	161	134,733	618	377	3.1
Adi Ad	160	117,344	1,218	723	3.2
Lehra	163	117,333	2,419	623	14.9
<b>DERA GHAZI KHAN</b>					
Dera Ghazi Khan	331	170,345	1,449	737	3.3
Shahpur	166	84,371	1,064	334	3.4
Kapoor	197	103,366	2,017	334	10.3
Jamper	163	82,344	392	331	6.6

# CHAPTER III.

## BIRTH-PLACE AND MIGRATION

70 General 71 Casual migration 72 Other kinds of migration 73 Temporary migration  
74 Periodic migration 75 Semi permanent migration 76 Permanent migration. 77 Reasons for  
small amount of migration

The main statistics are given in Imperial Table VI which contains statistics of birth place for the Province as a whole as well as for British Territory and Punjab States and for each district and state. It also gives figures by birth place within the Province for colonies districts and Bahawalpur State as well as for cities and certain selected towns. Reference to Statistics.

Subsidiary Table I gives details of immigration (actual figures in thousands) into the Province, its two main political divisions as well as for each district or state

Subsidiary Table II gives details of emigration (actual figures) from the Province as well as from British Territory and Punjab States. Figures of intermigration between British Territory and Punjab States are also given

Subsidiary Table III gives details of migration between the Punjab Province and other parts of India. The figures are also compared with those of 1921 and the variation is given

Subsidiary Table IV shows details of emigrants by sex outside the Punjab

70 The enquiry into birth-place of the persons enumerated is one of the most important made at a census. The statistics obtained from it, as noticed in the first Chapter, helped to explain the great increase in the population of certain places such as the Montgomery and Multan Districts and Bahawalpur State. These statistics are also useful for the calculation of the Natural Population of the Province and to facilitate the determination of sex proportion in it. The study of migration, which is rendered possible by these figures alone, throws light on industrial and other economic conditions. General-

In Chapter I an attempt was made to examine the pressure of the population on resources, and it was indicated how from the districts where such pressure was considerable, a steady emigration to colony areas in the Province had been in progress. In Chapter IV we will trace the effect of migration on age distribution of the population and in Chapter V its effect on the sex constitution. Here we will attempt to gauge as far as possible the direction and extent of various kinds of migration.

It is appropriate in the beginning to define the five well-known types of migration

(1) *Casual Migration*—Or the minor movements between adjacent villages. These affect the returns only when the villages in question happen to lie on opposite sides of the line which divides one district from another.

In this type of migration females generally preponderate. It arises largely from the very common practice amongst certain communities, chiefly Hindus, of taking a wife from another village, and from the fact that young married women often go to their parents' home for their first confinement.

(2) *Temporary*—Due to journeys on business, visits to places of pilgrimage and the like, and the temporary demand for labour when new roads and railways are under construction.

(3) *Periodic*—Such as the annual migration which takes place in different tracts at harvest time, and the seasonal movements of pastoral nomads.

The amount of temporary and periodic migration varies greatly at different seasons of the year.

(4) *Semi-Permanent*—The natives of one place reside and earn their living in another, but retain their connection with their own homes, where they leave their families and to which they return in their old age, and at more or less regular intervals in the meantime.

(5) *Permanent*—Where overcrowding drives people away or the superior attractions of some other locality induce people to settle there.

Another form of migration which is probably increasing in India is what may be called daily migration, the practice of living outside some large urban area and coming and going daily for business of one kind or another.

Before discussing the characteristics and if possible the volume of each kind of migration it will be necessary to explain the extent to which the figures at this census are different to those at the last census. The enumerators were instructed to note down the district of birth in the case of all persons born in an Indian province the name of the state in the case of those born in an Indian state and the name of the country in the case of those born outside India. In the case of a few Indian states, viz. Hyderabad Deccan Baroda, Mysore Gwalior and Kashmir the name of the district was also to be specified. In tabulation however for reasons of economy the details by districts were dispensed with and only the number of persons born in the district or state of enumeration was shown, all the other districts of British Territory or states within the Province being lumped together. In the case of the districts of other provinces figures were lumped by the province the states being treated similarly. Migration figures in the case of colony areas are important and for the colony districts in the Punjab and Bahawalpur State, where colonization has been in progress during the last decade, the figures of birth-place by each district and state of the Province were tabulated separately. The procedure adopted therefore precludes a study of inter-district migration except the emigration to colony areas. For the same reason the Natural Population for individual districts and states or for Natural Divisions cannot be calculated. It has only been calculated for the Province, British Territory and Punjab States and will be found in Submarine Table IV to Chapter I.

Casual Migration.

71 The study of the casual type of migration has suffered most as a result of the curtailed tabulation and it is only possible if birth-place figures by districts and states are available. At the same time it is a fact that such migration though comparatively large in volume balances itself as in most cases movements from and to a district or state are fairly equal. To this class of migration belong the large number of women married to men born in a district or state other than their own. The children born to such women especially at their first confinement are also included in the casual type of migration and there is a widespread custom requiring young wives to go to their parents' home for their first confinement. The characteristic of this type of migration can however be seen from the migration between the British Territory of the Punjab and the villages of Delhi Province. If the figures of persons enumerated in those villages and born in the neighbourhood of Punjab District such as Curgaon, Rohtak and Karnal, were available the effect could have been still better appreciated. The corresponding figures of immigrants from Delhi Province are however available for these district and are given in the marginal table.

Persons enumerated in British Territory	Persons enumerated in Delhi Province	Persons enumerated in Punjab District
205	205	205
Male 6,879	Male 6,879	Male 6,879
Female 21,204	Female 21,204	Female 21,204
per 1,000 male 32.5	per 1,000 male 32.5	per 1,000 male 32.5

Among the immigrant the preponderance of females is at once visible. The number of females per 1,000 males in one case is as high as 2,065 and in the other 2,061. Such a sex proportion is the characteristic of the casual type of migration in villages where Hindus form the bulk of the population.

The extent of the immigration from the Rajputana Agency to Hissar and Curghaon and from the United Provinces to Karnal, Rohtak and Ambala

can be easily determined from Imperial Table VI, and most of it is of the casual type. The results obtainable are practically similar to those ascertained above for Delhi Province, the figures of immigrants being 50,236 males and 86,795 females.

The conditions in another part of the Province are slightly different. The immigration from the North-West Frontier Province to the Districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Mianwali does not seem to be entirely of the casual

IMMIGRANTS FROM N.W.F. PROVINCE TO					District	Immigrants per 1,000 of the population
District	Males	Females	Females to 1,000 males	Proportion per 1,000 of total		
Attock	3,306	2,452	722	10	Karnal	10
Rawalpindi	7,801	4,054	520	10	Rohtak	9
Mianwali	2,618	2,312	893	12	Gurgaon	51

type, and is very small in extent when compared with the migration on the eastern border. The figures given in the margin show the population

involved as well as the proportion it forms of 1,000 of the total population of the districts. The number of females is actually less than males unlike what we find in the eastern districts, where the females are in a large majority among the immigrants. This is accounted for by the fact that the Hindu population of the eastern Punjab is exogamous, while the Muslims of the west are almost entirely endogamous.

72 The remaining kinds of migration affect a very small proportion

Birth place		Per 10,000 of total enumerated population	
		Males	Females
I	India	5,450	4,534
(a)	Punjab	5,341	4,422
	District or state of enumeration	4,802	3,916
(b)	Contiguous provinces with states	104	109
(c)	Others	5	4
II	Asiatic countries	7	2
III	Foreign countries	6	2

of the total population of the Province, as will be seen from the figures in the marginal table, which gives the distribution of ten thousand of the total enumerated population of both sexes according to birth-place.

Other Kinds  
of Migration.

It can be calculated from the figures in the marginal table that 86 per cent of persons (48 males and 38 females) were enumerated in the district or state of their birth, while 97.6 per cent of the "actual population" were born and enumerated within the Province. Thus immigrants of all kinds amount to less than 3 per cent, of which about 2 per cent belong to contiguous provinces. This immigration is almost entirely confined to the districts of this Province lying on the border, and as explained above is mostly of the casual type. The immigration from other Indian Provinces would thus be nearly 1 per cent of the total population, while all the Asiatic countries and other foreign countries together contribute less than 2 per cent.

73 Temporary migration though considerable in extent is difficult to determine from the census data. The date of the census was selected so as to conflict least with fairs or pilgrimages, so that migration on that account was at its lowest. The only temporary movements at the time of the census would therefore be of a certain number of labourers from Rajasthan, Agency and Ajmer-Merwara. All persons born in these areas and enumerated in the Province except the districts or states bordering on Rajasthan, such as Haryana, Gurgaon and Ferozepore Districts and Lahore Province, Nalanda and British States, may be regarded as temporary migrants. Their number was 83,397 males and 116,298 females. Temporary migration from other provinces

Temporary  
Migration

are probably very few. Temporary emigrants from the Punjab are those who leave the south-eastern districts such as Hissar and Gurgaon, and Loharu State, and seek labour in places like Delhi. During the last decade a large number of persons from these areas has emigrated to work on the canals of the Sutley Valley Project. The number of persons, born in Hissar and Gurgaon and enumerated in Bahawalpur and Multan, is given in Imperial Table VI and practically the whole of it is due to temporary migration. The figures of emigration to the colonies during the decade are given in paragraph "G.

74 The periodic movements of the population in this Province are mostly confined to inter-district migration. They generally take the form of the return, to rural areas at harvest time of a large number of persons who seek employment in large towns at other seasons. For example, meekhaw coolies and other labourers in Simla go back at the end of the hot weather to their lands in the Hoshiarpur and Kangra Districts. Very few field labourers are attracted from across the borders of the Punjab. When the wheat crop matures in the spring there is an influx of labourers to the colony areas where the holdings are comparatively large and additional help is needed for the cutting of the crop. During the early months of autumn cotton-pickers flock to the colony areas and the rice crop in the rice-growing tracts also attracts numerous labourers. The spring harvest season, which begins in the Province early in April, is one of considerable activity. It is preceded by rejoicings on a large scale. The *Baisakhi* fair is held in numerous places and synchronises with the commencement of the cutting of wheat crop. The *sawindars* are in real holiday mood and seem to work up an enthusiasm to last throughout the harvesting period, which is very trying the sun becoming hotter day by day and the clearer and warmer the day the more welcome it is to those engaged in harvesting operations.

There is also an increasing periodic migration of well to-do persons to the hills in summer as borne out by the large disparity between the winter and summer populations of hill-stations. The marginal figures, which are at this census available only for the Simla municipal area, show that its summer population taken on the 30th June 1931 was nearly three times that obtained at the general census held in the end of February

Census 1	Percent. 2	Males 3	Females 4
Winter	18,144	12,967	4,477
Summer	51,704	37,167	14,537

While the plain dwellers go to the hills in summer the hillmen of the lofty ranges leave their homes with their sheep and cattle to spend the winter in the valleys and plains of the neighbouring districts. The census returns of birth place are thus affected to a certain extent. The traders and labourers from habul and the surrounding territory are periodic visitors of the Punjab plains, and at the time of the census the number of Afghanistan born persons in the Punjab was 14,834 (males 11,020 and females 3,814). Most of them go back to their homes at the end of the winter to come out again in the beginning of next winter or to be succeeded in this movement by other countrymen of theirs. The number of persons, who returned Kashmir as their birth place is 79,091 (males 46,342 and females 32,749) and a considerable portion of them sojourn in the Punjab only during the winter months. They are found scattered all over the Province except the south-eastern part and are engaged in strenuous kinds of labour such as the carrying of heavy loads and chopping of wood. Some

of these periodic visitors bring merchandise for disposal in the towns of the Punjab

Numerous men belonging to some of the Punjab districts emigrate in winter to the United Provinces to carry on a trade in coarse cloth. The number of the Punjab-born, enumerated in the United Provinces, is nearly 98,000 (males 53,000 and females 45,000), and if from these the casual migrants to adjoining districts were excluded the periodic migrants would form a large portion of the rest

75 The immigrants who belong to this category are those who have come from their home districts to cities and large towns. These men presumably migrate to make a living, and after spending a number of years in such areas return to their homes with which they always keep in touch. The great majority of government officials and employees of railways and other commercial institutions belong to this category, as also students and workers in large industries and workshops. Practically all Europeans and those with their birth-place in one of the Presidencies (Bengal, Madras and Bombay), enumerated in this Province, may safely be regarded as belonging to this class. The same could be said of a number of persons born in the United Provinces, who happened to be in the Punjab at the time of the census. The large majority of the U P men were of course found in the contiguous Punjab districts and belong to the class of casual migrants

Semi permanent Migration

76 An example of the largest wholesale permanent migration within the Province is the migration to canal colonies. This movement, which has been operative for the last forty years or so, is not likely to show for some time to come any signs of abatement. The Districts of Lyallpur and Shahpur, which were the first to be colonized, are no longer the centres of attraction, and more recently their place has been taken by the Montgomery and Multan Districts and Bahawalpur State

Permanent Migration

The number of persons, enumerated in the colony districts and Bahawalpur State and born in the other Punjab districts and states, is shown in

*Statement showing the actual number of emigrants to all the colonies (taking the colonies as one unit) from each district during the decade*

District	Number of calculated emigrants during the decade	District	Number of calculated emigrants during the decade
1	2	1	2
Hissar	3,057	Lahore	22,229
Rohtak	3,264	Amritsar	32,006
Gurgaon	2,877	Gurdaspur	15,952
Karnal	1,142	Sialkot	26,047
Ambala	2,449	Gujrat	21,896
Simla	62	Jhelum	10,866
Kangra	1,327	Rawalpindi	5,777
Hoshiarpur	17,490	Attock	4,039
Jullundur	24,664	Mianwali	5,853
Ludhiana	11,144	Muzaffargarh	6,705
Ferozepore	17,433	Dera Ghazi Khan	3,460

Part C of Table VI. The colony districts include Lyallpur, Shahpur, Multan and Montgomery and parts of Gujranwala, Shekhupura and Jhang. The number of persons who actually emigrated from each district to the colony districts and Bahawalpur State in the last ten years is given in the margin

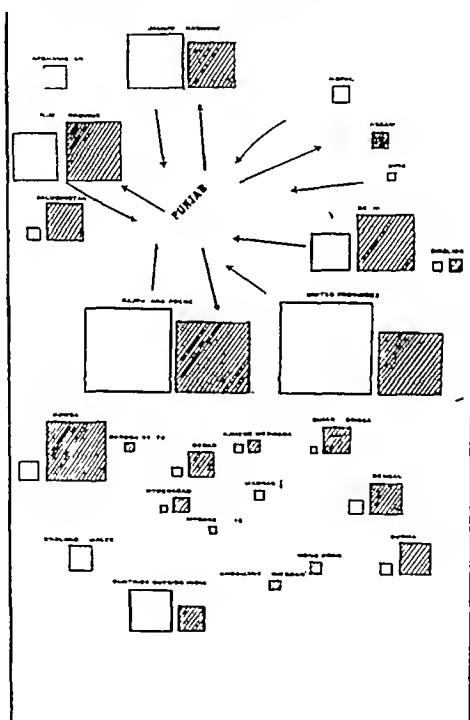
A death-rate of 20 *per mille* has been assumed for the old colonists of 1921 as well as for the new immigrants during the decade. Most of these persons may safely be assumed to be permanent migrants. It may be remarked that the number of persons migrating during the last decade has been calculated by the method explained in Section 6 of Chapter I. That method, in brief, is the application of a certain death-rate to the number of immigrants of the 1921 census. It can thus be realized that in case the stream of immigration into a colony district ceased altogether, the old immigrants would die and the population of the district will mostly consist of the district-born persons



This would explain the reduction in the number of persons born in certain districts and enumerated in the colonies at a census when compared with the previous one. All the colonies when they grow beyond a certain stage are bound to show this result sooner or later.

The number of persons who come from outside and settle in the Punjab or of those, who leave the Province to settle elsewhere, is infinitesimal as compared with the number of migrants to canal colonies.

77 To get a clear idea of the amount of migration to and from the Province the reader is referred to the diagram below



*M. person to and from Punjab. Emigrants, white squares. Immigrants, shaded squares. Each one square inch represents 200,000 persons.*

The white squares represent immigrants to and the shaded squares emigrants from this Province. The area of the square is proportionate to the number of persons migrating.

The reason for the small amount of migration of all kinds was given in 1911 as the proverbial love of the Punjabi for his native land, which made him content with "*ghar ki adhi, bahar ki sari*" (half a loaf at home is as good as a whole away from it). The real reason however appears to be the one which stands in the way of urbanization, *viz*, the dependence of the population on land for subsistence. Food being the primary necessity of human life keeps people attached and busy with the land. Leisure and off-season are unknown to a peasant, who has constantly to be near his crop to get a living wage out of it and sometimes even less. The few moments of leisure, which he can have, are spent in litigation, of which there is no dearth. Thus migration has no attractions for the agricultural population except when it is calculated to relieve the pressure on resources by holding out a better agricultural prospect and its attendant profits in the form of the lease, occupancy or ownership of colony land. A considerable portion of the population consists of artisans and menials, but even they are supported indirectly by agriculture, and they also do not find any better substitute for their work to entice them away from their homes.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration to all Districts and States of the Province.

Actual Figures (000's omitted)

DOWN IN

DISTRICT OR STATE OF IMMIGRATION.	District or State of Immigration.			Other British Districts and in case of States II British Districts.			All Punjab States and in case of Punjab States other Punjab States			Coastal Provinces or States.			Koochibet Provinces or States.			Outside India.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
PUNJAB	27,277	15,278	12,000	236	123	113	4,227	2,546	2,079	608	297	308	25	14	11	43	22	11
BRITISH TERRITORY	22,108	12,000	10,618				236	123	113	608	297	308	25	14	11	43	22	11
1. Hissar	747	444	303	43	18	25	23	10	23	24	17	20						
2. Bahawal	706	476	230	42	10	32	22	4	18	32	10	23						
3. Gurgaon	642	373	269	12	4	8	2	1	18	32	10	23						
4. Karnal	746	423	313	49	17	32	27	7	20	37	12	18						
5. Ambala	825	480	345	64	28	36	30	11	22	37	12	18						
6. Rohtak	391	11	8	7	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	1						
7. Kangra	787	269	308	18	10	8	11	6	18	4	2	2						
8. Meerut	807	437	370	33	17	16	8	2	18	4	2	2						
9. Jalandhar	645	477	368	73	37	36	23	8	20	4	2	2						
10. Ludhiana	645	322	323	61	29	32	22	17	23	4	4	4						
11. Ferozepore	908	644	423	84	47	37	27	8	36	47	4	4						
12. Lahore	1,972	804	467	223	131	92	13	7	8	43	43	43						
13. Amritsar	902	674	421	101	57	44	13	2	11	11	11	11						
14. Gujranwala	902	800	363	64	37	27	2	1	1	1	1	1						
15. Sialkot	804	877	401	63	37	26	13	2	1	1	1	1						
16. Multan	646	361	263	61	41	20	1	1	1	1	1	1						
17. Dera Ghaat Khos	491	273	218	165	104	61	2	2	1	1	1	1						
18. Rawalpindi	649	441	349	84	47	37	1	1	1	1	1	1						
19. Gurdaspur	649	441	349	84	47	37	1	1	1	1	1	1						
20. Jhelum	649	441	349	84	47	37	1	1	1	1	1	1						
21. Sheikhupura	649	441	349	84	47	37	1	1	1	1	1	1						
22. Faisalabad	649	441	349	84	47	37	1	1	1	1	1	1						
23. Attock	649	441	349	84	47	37	1	1	1	1	1	1						
24. Muzaffargarh	649	441	349	84	47	37	1	1	1	1	1	1						
25. Lyallpur	649	441	349	84	47	37	1	1	1	1	1	1						
26. Jhang	649	441	349	84	47	37	1	1	1	1	1	1						
27. Multan	649	441	349	84	47	37	1	1	1	1	1	1						
28. Muzaffargarh	649	441	349	84	47	37	1	1	1	1	1	1						
29. Dera Ghaat Khos	649	441	349	84	47	37	1	1	1	1	1	1						
PUNJAB STATES	4,227	2,546	2,079	608	297	308	236	123	113	74	29	48	1	1				
30. Dehra Dun	23	13	7	5	1	4	2			1		1						
31. Patnauli	13	9	4	4	1	3	1			1		1						
32. Bahawal	41	27	11	10	6	4	1			1		1						
33. Amritsar	399	184	115	11	6	5	15	7	11	1	1	1						
34. Lahore	17	10	7	5	1	4	1			1		1						
35. Ferozepore	125	74	41	8	5	3	1			1		1						
36. Rawalpindi	84	51	43	3	1	2	1			1		1						
37. Multan	122	6	94	8	6	6	1			1		1						
38. Bahawal	64	29	35	1	1	1	1			1		1						
39. Bahawalpur	272	161	111	44	16	28	9			1		1						
40. Muzaffargarh	62	27	35	12	12	12	2			1		1						
41. Faisalabad	112	72	41	43	14	29	7			1		1						
42. Chamba	142	72	70	8	1	1	1			1		1						
43. Patnauli	1,254	804	859	170	67	103	18			1		1						
44. Jhang	815	169	95	4	15	23	25			1		1						
45. Bahawal	81	135	72	8	18	16	42			1		1						
46. Bahawalpur	941		360	194	67	127	8			1		1						

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE II**  
**Emigration from the Province**  
*(Actual figures)*

WHERE ENUMERATED	BORN IN								
	Punjab			British Territory			Punjab States		
	Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>PUNJAB</b>	<b>*27,816,705</b>	<b>15 217,586</b>	<b>12,599,119</b>	<b>23,188,747</b>	<b>12,669,159</b>	<b>10,519,588</b>	<b>4,627,937</b>	<b>2,548 414</b>	<b>2 079,523</b>
<i>British Territory</i>	<i>23,188,747</i>	<i>12,669,159</i>	<i>10,519,588</i>	<i>22,685 305</i>	<i>12,465,876</i>	<i>10,219,429</i>	<i>503,442</i>	<i>203,283</i>	<i>300,159</i>
<i>Punjab States</i>	<i>4,627,937</i>	<i>2,548,414</i>	<i>2,079,523</i>	<i>335,800</i>	<i>122,508</i>	<i>213,292</i>	<i>4,292,137</i>	<i>2,425,906</i>	<i>1,866,231</i>
Contiguous Provinces	502,427	282,890	219,537	461,019	262,028	199,891	40,508	20,862	19,646
Non-contiguous Provinces	*199,979	145,149	54,830	100,536	77,014	23 522	6,537	4 471	2,066
Outside India	*3,199	2,921	278						

\* Include the figures of those persons who returned their birth place as "Punjab Unspecified"

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE III**

**Migration between the Province and other parts of India**

*Note (1) This table is divided into three parts—*

(i) Showing the total figures of immigration to and emigration from the whole of the Punjab (with details of British Territory and Punjab States) taking all the other Provinces of India together

(ii) Containing details of migration between the Punjab Province (British Territory and Punjab States) and the British Territory of each of the other provinces

(iii) Giving similar details of migration between Punjab Province (British Territory and Punjab States) and the Feudatory States of the other Provinces

*Note (2) In case of emigrants, persons returning their birth place as "Punjab Unspecified" are included in the total figures of emigrants to each Province or State, and their number can be obtained by subtracting the total born in each of the two divisions of this Province from the total emigrants*

PROVINCE OR STATE	IMMIGRANTS TO PUNJAB			EMIGRANTS FROM PUNJAB			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION	
	1931	1921	Variation.	1931	1921	Variation	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I—Total</b>	<b>630,909</b>	<b>591,835</b>	<b>+39,024</b>	<b>702,406</b>	<b>530,899</b>	<b>+1,71,507</b>	<b>—71,497</b>	<b>+60,986</b>
1 British Territory	519,779	489,430	+30,349	562,455	468,631	+93,824	—42,676	+20,799
2 Punjab States	111,130	102,455	+8,675	47,046	38,026	+9,019	+64,085	+64,429
<b>II.—British Territory</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>348,716</b>	<b>288,800</b>	<b>+ 60,416</b>	<b>487,091</b>	<b>376,158</b>	<b>+110,933</b>	<b>—140,375</b>	<b>—89,858</b>
1 British Territory	311,103	259,068	+52,035	378,253	335,938	+42,315	—67,150	—76,870
2 Punjab States	35,613	27,232	+8,381	16,978	18,952	—1,974	+18,635	+8,280
<b>AJMER MERWARA</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>—605</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>—74</b>	<b>—3,023</b>	<b>—2,492</b>
1 British Territory	753	998	—145	3,124	3,478	—354	—2,371	—2,580
2 Punjab States	178	638	—460	830	550	+280	—652	+88
<b>ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>+35</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>+229</b>	<b>—1,878</b>	<b>—1,684</b>
1 British Territory	104	70	+34	1,890	1,688	+202	—1,786	—1,618
2 Punjab States	1		+1	63	66	—3	—62	—66
<b>ASSAM</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>+212</b>	<b>6,053</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>+2,965</b>	<b>—5,739</b>	<b>—2,986</b>
1 British Territory	306	84	+222	5,878	2,823	+3,055	—5,572	—2,739
2 Punjab States	8	18	—10	175	265	—90	—167	—247

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—continued.

Migration between this Province and other parts of India.

PROVINCE OR BY TERRITORY	EMIGRANTS TO PUNJAB			EMIGRANTS FROM PUNJAB			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF EMIGRATION OVER IMMIGRATION	
	1901	1902	Variation	1901	1902	Variation	1901	1902
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BALUCHISTAN (DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES)	4,063	2,517	+1,546	36,597	38,532	+1,935	-37,534	-37,534
1 British Territory	2,406	2,111	+295	31,630	34,314	+2,684	-30,218	-31,173
2 Punjab States	165	406	-241	567	1,217	-650	-822	-871
BENGALEE	1,618	3,172	+1,554	72,651	12,764	+59,887	-29,466	-27,44
1 British Territory	20	2,946	+2,926	22,734	11,110	+11,624	-19,414	-11,162
2 Punjab States	794	2	+792	1,320	1,654	-334	-1,032	-1,170
BOMBAH AND DRAVIDA	1,278	883	+395	12,373	6,718	+5,655	-12,300	-6,630
1 British Territory	1,190	400	+790	12,266	6,772	+5,494	-12,136	-6,412
2 Punjab States	122	28	+94	107	446	-339	+36	-418
BOMBAY	2,563	2,892	-329	79,130	55,002	+24,128	-52,327	-56,791
1 British Territory	4,418	6,677	-2,259	26,971	20,821	+6,150	-4,418	-24,258
2 Punjab States	794	2,215	-1,421	5,159	2,444	+2,715	-3,091	-619
BURMA	2,677	1,677	+1,000	21,910	20,838	+1,072	-21,802	-20,227
1 British Territory	1,652	1,481	+171	22,530	18,974	+3,556	-1,694	-16,232
2 Punjab States	185	196	-11	1,380	1,134	+246	-1,182	-966
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND DRAVIDA	2,254	1,777	+477	11,600	7,674	+3,926	-11,571	-6,49
1 British Territory	1,904	1,121	+783	12,020	7,254	+4,766	-11,726	-6,136
2 Punjab States	364	656	-292	379	413	-34	-182	-259
DELHI	27,119	36,765	-9,646	61,672	64,610	-2,938	-61,702	-29,642
1 British Territory	22,965	22,308	+657	62,412	66,741	-4,329	-62,412	-29,456
2 Punjab States	4,054	2,457	+1,597	4,260	4,869	-609	-1,142	-1,109
MADRAS	1,654	1,643	+11	Figure not available	616	-616	+1,643	+662
1 British Territory	1,447	1,566	-119	Figure not available	671	-671	+1,447	+662
2 Punjab States	111	77	+34	Figure not available	—	—	+111	+77
N. W. F. P. AND DRAVIDA (DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES)	6,772	11,227	-4,455	15,106	16,306	-1,200	-15,173	-12,631
1 British Territory	60,848	33,429	+27,419	32,118	16,137	+15,981	-32,672	-12,290
2 Punjab States	2,777	414	+2,363	2,079	875	+1,204	+699	-201
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH	231,122	297,629	-66,507	26,132	27,612	-1,480	+23,171	+19,631
1 British Territory	213,329	173,101	+40,228	25,821	27,261	-1,440	+23,171	+19,631
2 Punjab States	25,793	18,528	+7,265	4,311	4,351	-40	+2,000	+1,635
III—Territorial States.								
TOTAL	202,216	203,200	1,984	251,215	184,741	+66,474	+66,003	+148,118
1 Punjab States	71,644	73,145	-1,501	29,767	19,774	+9,993	+44,267	+34,394
2 British Territory	794,634	229,077	-56,437	144,272	122,002	+22,270	+24,132	+9,394
AND BY TERRITORY	3	30	-27	31	30	+1	-73	+212
1 Punjab States	1	—	+1	4	12	-8	-3	-12
2 British Territory	2	30	-28	27	18	+9	-76	+224
B. C. AND DRAVIDA	2	20	-18	1,211	711	+500	-1,211	-691
1 Punjab States	—	—	—	29	37	-8	-27	-27
2 British Territory	—	20	-20	1,211	674	+537	-1,211	-671
P. AND BY TERRITORY	113	97	+16	1,623	713	+910	-1,510	-644
1 Punjab States	16	19	-3	136	51	+85	-136	-16
2 British Territory	127	78	+49	1,487	662	+825	-1,487	-662
P. AND BY TERRITORY	6	—	—	1,355	1,129	+226	-1,355	-1,129
1 Punjab States	—	—	—	191	132	+59	-191	-132
2 British Territory	—	—	—	1,164	997	+167	-1,164	-997

These figures relate to the whole Province including the States and Wast Land Agency, separate details for these are not being given.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—concluded

Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

PROVINCE OR STATE	IMMIGRANTS TO PUNJAB			EMIGRANTS FROM PUNJAB			EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION	
	1931	1921	Variation	1931	1921	Variation	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BOMBAY STATES	108	485	—377	<i>Figures included in Part II</i>	1,862	—1,862		—1,377
1 Punjab States	24	41	—17		37	—33		+8
2 British Territory	84	444	—360		367	—367		+77
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY	331	608	—277	5,352	5,420	—68	—5,021	—4,812
1 Punjab States	103	62	+41	722	208	+514	—619	—146
2 British Territory	228	546	—318	4 630	5 212	—582	—4,402	—4,666
CENTRAL PROVINCES STATES	131	338	—207	1,566	1,971	—405	—1 435	—1,633
1 Punjab States	2	35	—33	175	89	+80	—173	—54
2 British Territory	129	303	—174	1,391	1,882	—491	—1,202	—1,579
GWALIOR STATE	1,560	1 793	—233	2,896	2,530	+366	—1,336	—737
1 Punjab States	378	220	+158	320	365	—45	+58	—145
2 British Territory	1,182	1,573	—391	1,642	2,165	—523	—460	—592
HYDERABAD STATE	797	1,115	—318	3,731	1,618	+2,113	—2,934	—503
1 Punjab States	90	142	—52	541	317	+224	—451	—175
2 British Territory	707	973	—266	3 190	455	+2,735	—2,483	+518
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE	79,691	75,159	+4,532	53,034	52,427	+607	+26,657	+22,732
1 Punjab States	4,003	3,387	+1,270	668	631	+37	+3,995	+2,756
2 British Territory	75,028	71 772	+3 256	52,366	51,767	+599	+22,662	+20,005
MADRAS STATES INCLUDING COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE	44	39	+5	<i>Figures not available</i>	53	—53	+44	—14
1 Punjab States					2	—2		—2
2 British Territory	44	39	+5		35	—35	+44	+4
COCHIN STATE				19	7	+12	—19	—7
1 Punjab States				<i>Detail not available</i>				
2 British Territory								
TRAVANCORE STATE				93	42	+51	—93	—42
1 Punjab States				<i>Detail not available</i>	2	—2		—2
2 British Territory					35	—35		—35
MYSORE STATE	293	258	+35	1,196	956	+240	—903	—698
1 Punjab States	73	3	+30	3	16	—13	+30	—13
2 British Territory	260	255	+5	1,193	940	+253	—977	—685
RAJPUTANA AGENCY	199,214	222,173	—22,959	140,382	63,387	+76,995	+58,832	+158 786
1 Punjab States	69,060	70,814	—1,754	26,527	16,766	+9,761	+42 533	+54,048
2 British Territory	130,154	151,359	—21,205	113,855	46,621	+67,234	+16 299	+104,738
UNITED PROVINCES STATES	990	1,466	—476	1,570	1,531	+39	—580	—65
1 Punjab States	292	465	—173	752	23	+729	—460	+442
2 British Territory	698	1,001	—303	818	1,508	—690	—120	—507
INDIA UNSPECIFIED	842	1,581	—739				+842	+1,581
1 Punjab States	11	1,554	—1,543				+11	+1,554
2 British Territory	831	27	+804				+831	+27
FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS	33	145	—112				+33	+145
1 Punjab States	22	14	+8				+22	+14
2 British Territory	11	131	—120				+11	+131

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Showing the details of emigrants to different Indian Provinces and States and some foreign countries by sex.

WOMEN EMIGRATED.	WOMEN BORN											
	Punjab (Total).			Punjab British Territory			Punjab States.			Punjab Unsettled.		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL.	705,805	423,897	276,645	382,862	236,843	222,413	47,045	25,223	21,712	36,108	62,886	25,238
PROVINCES IN INDIA	496,267	272,617	167,927	222,322	117,973	124,112	12,844	12,817	2,772	30,869	62,832	22,378
1 Delhi	62,612	48,943	42,617	52,412	42,862	40,130	4,200	2,323	1,807			
2 Baluchistan	27,245	17,222	19,022	26,229	24,490	8,828	1,016	822	184			
3 N. W. F. Province	53,146	43,028	20,037	52,116	52,280	19,226	2,025	1,809	219			
4 Central Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	97,898	62,815	45,022	92,829	49,180	42,879	8,086	2,822	1,414			
5 Upper Meratta	2,914	2,711	1,212	2,121	1,188	908	820	322	267			
6 Assam	6,131	4,782	1,242	8,363	4,841	1,294	779	131	49			
7 Punjab	22,084	19,125	8,922	22,724	18,220	2,284	1,220	782	546			
8 Rikhy and Orissa	15,220	10,878	4,424	15,061	10,869	4,241	278	136	92			
9 Bombay	80,888	62,082	28,876							90,888	62,082	28,876
10 Burma	24,870	20,277	4,822	22,520	18,242	4,270	1,269	1,722	222			
11 Central Provinces and Berar	18,776	11,738	4,028	15,021	11,222	2,798	784	424	279			
IN TOTAL	299,556	161,562	106,812	272,422	157,877	124,844	21,917	12,812	2,772	2,867	1,541	616
12 Jammu and Kashmir	61,024	22,222	29,712	62,269	22,224	29,422	806	246	220			
13 Rajpootana Agency	140,222	86,217	72,822	112,222	87,872	26,222	20,227	10,842	12,867			
14 Baroda State	1,882	1,292	222	1,826	1,278	272	126	121	12			
15 Central India Agency	4,222	3,941	1,291	4,822	2,612	1,118	722	446	272			
16 Cochin State	18	15	4							18	15	4
17 O. and M. State	2,926	1,912	864	1,812	1,124	412	222	124	122	821	842	269
18 H. and M. State	2,721	2,612	1,046	2,129	2,220	878	841	422	118			
19 Mysore State	1,184	924	72	1,182	922	272	2	2	1			
20 Travancore & Co.	82	8	11							82	82	11
21 West India Agency	1,181	740	262							1,181	740	262
OUTSIDE INDIA	4,712	4,272	642	1,274	1,212	222	62	62	12	2,272	2,212	272
22 A. C. and N. State	1,942	1,624	24	1,220	1,22	222	62	61	12	27	80	26
23 A. and N. Coast Colony	1	1								1	1	
24 Java and	24	18	1							24	18	10
25 Siam	121	71	60							121	71	60
26 Ceylon	2	2								2	2	
27 Malacca	122	102	22							122	102	22
28 North Borneo	2	2	1							2	2	1
29 Hong Kong	2,64	2,192	124							2,642	2,192	124
30 North Borneo	212	212	24							212	212	24

# CHAPTER IV.

## AGE

78 Introductory 79 Peculiarities of age returns 80 Smoothing of figures 81 Different methods of recording age 82 Age distribution at different censuses 83 Variation in individual age groups 84 Age distribution compared to other countries 85 Mean age 86 Mean age in Natural Divisions 87 Longevity in different areas 88 Quinquennial births and age groups 89 Census as a test of vital record. 90 Effect of migration on age distribution 91 Age distribution by caste

The figures of the population by age and civil condition are given in Imperial Table VII, for all districts and states as well as cities and selected towns. The figures of the age distribution of each individual town in the Province are given in Table VII D in Part III. The age statistics for certain castes are given in Imperial Table VIII.

Subsidiary Table I shows the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each Natural Division for the last six censuses.

Reference to Statistics.

Subsidiary Table II gives the same information as Table I for main religions along with the mean age of each sex.

Subsidiary Table III gives the age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.

Subsidiary Table IV gives the proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14—43 in certain castes, also of married females aged 14—43 per 100 females of all ages.

Subsidiary Table V gives for the last five censuses the proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40, also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females, while Subsidiary Table V A gives the same information for main religions by Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table VI shows the percentage of variation in population at certain age periods.

Subsidiary Tables VII and VIII give the reported birth rate and death rate, respectively, by sex and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table IX gives the death rate by age periods and sex for each year of the last decade *per mille* of the population living at same age according to the census of 1921.

Subsidiary Table X gives the actual number of deaths by main diseases for each year of the last decade as well as the death rates for each sex for the Province and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table XI gives the age distribution of 100,000 of each sex of main religions by annual periods.

Subsidiary Table XII gives the ratio of the number of males, females and persons per 100,000 at the census of 1921 to those of the census of 1931, for each year of age, as recorded in the census schedules.

Subsidiary Table XIII shows the annual number of births and deaths since 1881 in the Punjab (British Territory). It also gives the excess of births over deaths for each year as well as the ratio of female births and deaths to male births and deaths, respectively.

78 Of all the statistics collected at a census those pertaining to age are rightly regarded as among the most important. A competent authority\* has remarked that the results of a census operation alone are able to provide precise notions both of the numbers of the people and of various important elements characteristic of the life of a nation—data indispensable to all sound investigations designed to measure or trace the trend and tendencies contributing to national progress or decay, or to determine the effects or defects following the application of this or that administrative measure. To no other individual item of the census enquiry are these remarks more applicable than to the statistics about age.

Introductory

Unfortunately however the return of age is probably the most notoriously incorrect of all census returns. This is not only the case with regard to the age returns in this country, but even the census of a country like England and Wales is not free from errors in this respect †.

The majority of errors in age returns are fortunately capable of being corrected, and as errors of practically similar types have been present in the past, the tabulated figures are not valueless for purposes of comparison. Before explaining the means by which these errors have been eliminated at this census we will point out what the nature of these errors is. The errors are either deliberate or unintentional. In the former case they are due to mis-statement of age, such as under-statement on the part of unmarried females or elderly bachelors or widowers. The well-known deficiency in this country in the number of females in the age-group, 15—20, is due to this cause. Unintentional errors are due to looseness of expression, being confined mostly to preference for certain even numbers or numbers ending in zero or five. They are also very often

\* Edge. Vital Record in the Tropics, page 12.

† General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1921, page 63.



due to ignorance as illustrated by the following event. After a brief visit to Chamba in connection with the census work I was riding back to Dalhousie accompanied by a syce belonging to a village near Chamba. While answering my questions about tribes inhabiting the high mountains in the State the syce seemed quite intelligent, but when I suddenly questioned him about his age which was at least 25 he astonished me by stating it as 6 or 7.

Now we can turn to the measures adopted to overcome these errors. Most of the unintentional errors, especially those due to partiality for certain even numbers, are cured if the age figures are grouped into quinquennial periods. This was the method adopted at all past censuses in the country and had the additional advantage of reducing the number of groups for closer study.

All the local errors due to preference of numbers are not, however removed by a mere grouping into quinquennial groups, and the enormous number of persons returning their ages in multiples of tens or fives gives to the age distribution a very erratic appearance.

79 In Subsidiary Table XI are given the numbers of persons out of a total of 100 000 returning each individual year of age. The areas from which these figures have been obtained were selected with a view to have an age distribution least affected by migration, and the totals were reduced to 100 000 for each sex and main religion. An abstract from it is given in the marginal table by way of illustration to show the extent of preference or plumping on certain figures.

The table indicates that out of 100 000 persons living in a particular area, 3 490 returned their age as 50 and only 178 as 49 and 149 as 51. This could not possibly have been in accordance with the facts. The enormous disparity between these figures is self-evident being due to errors described as unintentional. It will certainly improve matters

if we were to show together the total number of persons for the five years 50 to 54 in this way we will spread out the mis-statement a little more evenly. This has been the practice as pointed out before at the past censuses but at this census we have adopted even a better method as will be presently explained.

80 The age figures compiled at a census are sent to the Government Actuary for an expert report on (a) the real age distribution, (b) the rates of mortality deducible from these after comparison with age distribution at past censuses and (c) the average expectation of life. Before any examination of age returns could be undertaken by the Actuary attempts had always to be made to remove the errors due to plumping and these consisted of the application of mathematical formulae which had the effect of transferring to the preceding age-group one-half of the excess at ages which are multiples of five over and above the mean value of the number at the preceding and following ages. To take an instance the late Sir George Hardy in his Report on the 1901 Census took the mean of numbers returned for instance at ages 49 and 51 added them to the number returned at ages 50 and then transferred half of this number into the age-period 45—50 and the other half into the age-period 50—55. This method was also the one adopted by Mr Arkland in 1911 but Mr Meikle who analysed the age figures in 1921 considered that the transfer should be larger. Conse-

Peculiarities  
of Age  
Returns.

Age (according to nearest birthday).	Number ac- cording to actual age- returns per 100,000.
47	168
48	299
49	178
50	3 490
51	149
52	378
53	125
54	191
55	1,454

Smoothing of  
Figures.

NOTE.—Report on the Age, Death, and Habits of Mortality deduced from the Indian Census Returns of 1921 and previous years—return, 1922, page 2.

quently, at the present census all the census age returns over four were not sorted direct into quinary groups, but sorted into ternary and septenary groups, such as 4—6 7—13 14—16 17—53, 54—56 67—73, and 74 and over. The quinquennial age groups shown in final tables were obtained after 'smoothing' thus the age group 45—50 for instance was formed by a transfer of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the number sorted into age group 17—53 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of those sorted into age group 44—46. The ages below 1 were sorted into 0 (denoting an age of less than six months) and 1 2 and 3 years and separately shown into final tables as 0—1 formed out of all returns for age 0 and one-half of those shown as aged 1 and in the same way were obtained the 1—2 and 2—3. The directly sorted age group 4—6 was split up in three parts  $\frac{1}{3}$  of it with  $\frac{1}{2}$  of those returned as aged 3 forming the age group 4—4  $\frac{1}{3}$  of it forming those aged 4—5 and  $\frac{1}{3}$  forming with one half of group 7—13 the smoothed age-group 5—10. To illustrate this process a fac simile of the sorter's ticket is reproduced below.

TABLE VII — Sorter's Ticket

District	Parish	Circles	Number of Lessons			Formula	Completion of	Number of Lessons		
			Lesson	M	W			Unm	M	W
			A			A + B	0-1			
			B			B + C	1-2			
			C			C + D	2-3			
			D			D + E	3-4			
			E			E + F	4-5			
			F			F + G	5-10			
			G			G + H	10-15			
			H			H + I	15-20			
			I			I + J	20-25			
			J			J + K	25-30			
			K			K + L	30-35			
			L			L + M	35-40			
			M			M + N	40-45			
			N			N + O	45-50			
			O			O + P	50-55			
			P			P + Q	55-60			
			Q			Q + R	60-65			
			R			R + S	65-70			
			S			S + T	70 and over			
			Total			Total				

Tested and passed as correct

Signed

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Compiler

Sorter

Supervisor

*Dated*

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

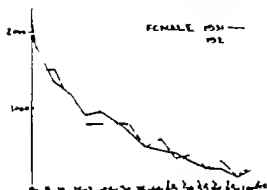
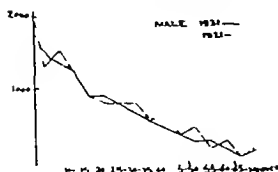
*Dated*

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

*Dy Superintendent*

*Dated*

That this smoothing eliminates most of the defects of plumping will



be apparent from the diagram given in the margin, which shows the distribution of 10 000 of the total population of each sex by age-periods according to the 1921 and 1931 censuses. It will be seen that the 1931 curve is much smoother than the other which is full of sharp bends particularly at all age-groups ending in tens. The present curve for females, who are even more ignorant about age than males, and whose endeavour in most cases is to under-state it is a little less smooth than the male curve. The small number of persons returned at ages 15—20 is as usual more marked among females than males.

Different  
Methods of  
Recording  
Age

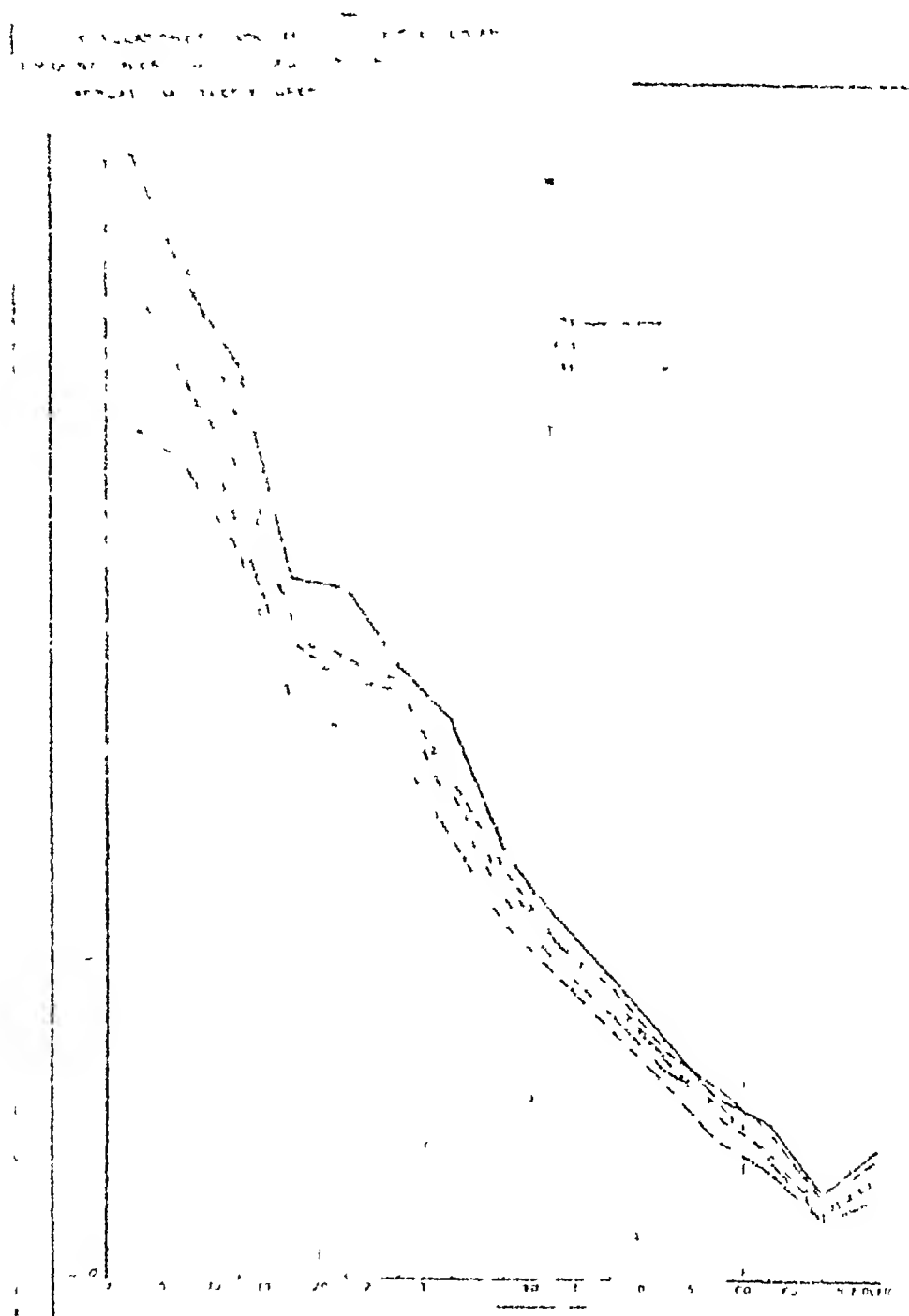
81 In another respect too the age returns at this census differ from those obtained at previous censuses. In all the Indian Provinces age was recorded in the past according to the number of years completed. The exception was the 1891 census of this Province when instructions were issued to the enumerators requiring that age should be recorded according to next birthday. At the time of abstraction, however the ages returned were reduced by one year with a view to obtain a uniform procedure for the whole of India. This was really not necessary because there was the usual plumping on certain ages and the persons enumerated as well as the enumerators hardly paid any heed to the new instruction and ages were in all probability returned as before. To counteract this tendency which was recognised by the Actuaries to be due to a tendency on the part of the public to return age according to the nearest birthday the Actuaries had always to make due allowance in their computations. Mr Meikle in his report on the 1921 figures laid particular stress on its recognition. The new instructions issued with a view to meet the situation and to secure some measure of uniformity required age to be recorded according to the nearest birthday six months or more counted as a year and less than six months was to be omitted. Thus at last census if a person was 20 years and 11 months old his age would be recorded as 20 years whereas at this census a person who had completed 20 years and 6 months on the final census night was put down as 21. In 1921 the age of infants less than a year old was to be recorded as zero while at this census infants who had completed 6 months on the census night went in as one year in the column of age the age of only those below 6 months being recorded as zero.

Age Distribu-  
tion of  
District  
Collection

82. As already mentioned certain age statistics of the Province along with some other data such as figures of migration, have been supplied to the Government Actuary whose expert report is not likely to be available for a considerable time to come. In the remarks that follow it is not intended to

anticipate his conclusions but an attempt will be made to arouse the reader's interest in the study of the subject

It has been remarked above that the smoothing of figures at this census was aimed at removing some of the defects, caused by plumping, so that we are in a position to compare the age distribution of the population at this census with the actuarial age distribution of the population for past censuses. The diagram below shows the age distribution according to actuarial estimate for the last five censuses for the male population of Hindus and Muslims only. The unbroken line gives the present age distribution according to the new method of compilation. It will be seen that the curves give remarkably similar results and indicate that the age distribution of the population here depicted is very nearly in accordance with the probable age distribution.



Age distribution for the last six censuses (actual smoothed figures in thousands)

Variation in  
Individual  
Age-groups.

83 As alluded to in paragraph 48 of Section 8 of the first Chapter the number of persons aged 60 and over at this census is 14.9 per cent. smaller than the corresponding figure appearing in the Imperial Table of 1921. The reason there assigned to this deficit was the difference in the method of tabulation, adopted on the present occasion. The deficit is further explained in the remarks that follow. We had better not keep to the number of persons aged 60 and over as this age falls in the middle of our crude septenary group and the redistribution of persons for each individual year might make the results too arithmetical. As we are only aiming at the removal of the suspicion that persons of advanced ages have been tragically reduced for some reason or other persons aged 63 and over will do as well.

If we take the number of persons at the present census at each age-period by the sorting of actual age returns into groups as done at the last census, we find that there is no real decrease in the number of persons at older ages as at first sight appears from a comparison of the smoothed figures in our Imperial Tables with the unsmoothed figures of 1921. As pointed out already the actual ages returned at this census were sorted into ternary and septenary groups, such as 67—63 61 60 67—73 71 and over before being smoothed to give the quinquennial age-periods. The figures at the last census were sorted direct into quinquennial age-periods such as 60—64 65—69 70 and over. Now if all ages sorted direct at this census into groups 64—66 and onwards are grouped together we could compare them to the persons returned in the corresponding groups of 1921 namely 65—69 and onwards. An allowance will have to be made in our figures for persons who returned the age as 64 as these are to be excluded. We have already remarked in paragraph 81 above that any change in instructions with regard to the return of age last birthday or next birthday makes no appreciable difference in the actual returns, the ages being according to nearest birthday in so far as the people are capable of returning them intelligently. From Sub-diary Table VI we get 63 as the number of persons who returned their age as 61 out of 100 000 of actual returns. Assuming that the same proportion of the total population returned this age we find that the total number of persons returning 61 as their age at this census is about 18 000. Subtracting this from the number of persons aged 61 and over as obtained by direct sorting we get 950 000 persons aged 63 and over as compared to about 830 000 at the last census. It is thus evident that there is an actual increase in this census the percentage of rise being 13.6 or almost exactly though quite accidentally the same as in the total population of the Province. If for the sake of argument the transfer for the age 61 were to be doubled the percentage of increase would be only reduced to 11.5. The number however in both cases is unreal as it contains the effect of unintentional errors and anything like normal age distribution is the one now obtained by the smoothing of the figures. The curves on page 129 are the nearest approach to normal distribution, which can be obtained with the material available. This diagram shows that the number of persons of all ages over 60 is greater at this census than the real number which according to the Actuary was living at these ages in 1921.

There is yet another way of looking at the figures of the aged. The persons aged over 63 in 1931 are the survivors of those aged 55 and over in 1921. The figures of the latter according to the 1921 tables are not however smoothed and the effect of plumping at 55 which certainly includes some persons of lower ages has to be removed before any comparison could be made. It has also to be borne in mind that the present figures of those aged 65 and over have been

depleted by the return of age as 60 by some of those who are really older as this is the most preferential of all the old ages. This preference on the other hand does not so much affect the number aged 55 and over in 1921. Coming to the figures themselves, we find that there were 2,133,171 persons aged 55 and over in 1921 (Table VII). According to a direct grouping of the 1921 crude age-returns in Subsidiary Table I to Chapter V, 1921, page 207, there would be 9,173 persons aged 55 and over out of every 100,000. If these crude figures are first grouped into triennial and-septennial groups and then smoothed according to the process adopted at this census, there would be 8,416 persons aged 55 and over, giving a ratio of 91 100 between the smoothed and unsmoothed figures. That this ratio is the correct one to apply before obtaining comparable figures is borne out by the crude age distribution (Subsidiary Table VI at the end of this Chapter) obtained at this census, which gives the same result when the present figures are similarly treated. Graduating the population aged 55 and over in 1921 by the application of this ratio we find that it comes to 1,941,185. As against this we have 832 998 persons aged 65 and over at this census according to our Table VII, or in other words there has been a decrease of 57 per cent among the aged in ten years. This percentage will be slightly reduced if the exclusion of a certain number from the population now aged over 65 were to be allowed for on account of preference for the age 60. An ever diminishing number of people from amongst those aged 55 and over in 1921 was below the age of 60 in the first quinquennium of the last decade, and a reduction of about 57 per cent among the aged, in ten years is fully justified by the average annual death-rate of the last decade among persons over 60, which comes to 63 *per mille* annually or 63 per cent in ten years. There has been actually a reduction in this death-rate, which is shown by a comparison with the average death-rate that prevailed in the previous decade, which was 79 *per mille* among males and 84 *per mille* among females (*vide* Subsidiary Table IX on page 220 of the Punjab Census Report, 1921). The net result is that the aged have not suffered unduly during the last decade. If the method of smoothing adopted on the present occasion is adhered to in the future, comparisons will become easier and much more valuable. It will serve no useful purpose to compare the figures of other age-groups.

84 Nothing will bring out more clearly the characteristics of the age distribution of the population of this Province than its comparison with the age distribution of some of the Western countries. In the marginal table the

Age  
Distribution  
Compared  
to Other  
Countries

*Number per 1,000 of both sexes of all ages*

AGE PERIOD	Punjab		England and Wales 1921		France 1921	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5	82	77	44	43	31	31
5—10	71	61	47	46	30	30
10—20	117	96	94	95	89	88
20—30	95	79	74	88	68	82
30—40	71	56	67	79	65	78
40—50	40	39	63	69	67	72
50—60	33	24	46	50	55	59
60 and over	20	21	42	53	61	76

proportional age distribution in 1921 for England and Wales and France are compared with those of this Province. It is apparent that in the Punjab the number of both sexes in the early age-periods is comparatively enormous, the number of older persons being very small. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that a large number of persons in any age-period automatically reduces the proportion of persons at other ages.

From what has been remarked above it can reasonably be concluded that the expectation of life in the Punjab is much smaller than in European countries. The Actuarial Report will deal with this question at a greater length.

and determine the mean of expectation of life for persons at various ages, but the fact is too patent not to be noticed.

Other  
Provinces.

The age distribution of this Province is compared in the marginal table

*Number per 1,000 of both sexes.*

Age-periods.	Punjab.		M. W. P.		Bengal.		Madras.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5	81	77	79	74	77	79	51	75
5-10	71	61	73	61	71	63	65	64
10-20	117	96	113	91	106	106	103	103
20-30	85	79	105	85	86	83	83	86
30-40	71	56	77	61	77	61	71	70
40-50	49	39	47	37	49	38	49	47
50-60	33	24	28	31	28	23	36	39
60 and over	29	1	22	16	17	14	23	24

with that obtaining in some of the other provinces. The Punjab has the highest proportion of children as well as old persons except that females in Madras seem to be longer lived. The proportion of people

in middle life is therefore naturally smaller in this Province than in others.

Mean Age.

85 Having seen the proportions of persons at different ages and drawn the rather serious inference about the expectation of life, we are led naturally to a study of the "mean age" by which is meant the age for a particular community or area the number of persons below and above which is equal. This discussion has mainly an academic interest. A community with a comparatively large proportion of children will have a low mean age while a regressive population though not actually longer-lived will have a comparatively higher mean age. The determination of the mean age is however not altogether valueless as it furnishes a basis of comparison with the figures of the past and gives an indication of the various forces operating on human life. The table in the margin

CENSUS.	All Religions.		HINDU.		SCHEDULED.		MUSLIM.		CHRISTIAN.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1881	25.6	24.7	25.3	24.9	26.6	25.8	24.7	24.3	23.4	20.6
1891	23.6	22.6	23.1	22.7	26.6	25.8	24.7	24.3	23.3	20.7
1901	24.6	23.6	24.1	23.7	26.6	25.8	24.7	24.3	23.3	20.7
1911	25.7	24.7	25.6	25.0	26.7	25.7	24.6	24.4	23.7	20.7
1921	26.4	25.2	26.1	25.7	26.7	25.7	24.6	24.4	23.7	20.7
1931	27.2	25.7	26.7	26.4	27.2	26.7	25.9	25.7	24.9	21.4

shows the mean age of the population by main religions and sex for all censuses since 1881. It will be seen that during the last fifty years the mean age has

varied by no more than two years in a great majority of cases. The smallest figures are those for the year 1891 and the reason for this, as given in the 1911 Report (page 203), was that the preceding decade was characterised by a great rise in the birth rate. This undoubtedly accounts for a part of the variation but the real cause as referred to above was the reduction, during compilation by one year of the ages of all individuals returned at the census of 1891 in order to obtain the figures according to the years of age completed. The mean age during the period, 1901—1921 seems to have increased slightly in the case of males and decreased in the case of females. The reason seems to have been the comparative impunity of males in middle and older ages from the ravages of plague and influenza which are known to have caused heavy mortality among female adults. As compared with 1921 the mean age at this census has dropped by nearly one year in the case of males and a little more in the case of females on account of the great increase in the number of persons at earlier age-periods. The mean age would have been even lower if age had been recorded, as in 1921 according to the number of years completed.

\*The mean age has been calculated by the method described in India's *Administrative Report of the 1901 Census* page 291.

86 It will be of some interest to make a study of the mean age by Natural Divisions. Though it does not necessarily indicate longevity, it certainly furnishes a well-known basis for comparing the age distribution. From the table in the margin we see that the mean age is highest in the Himalayan Natural

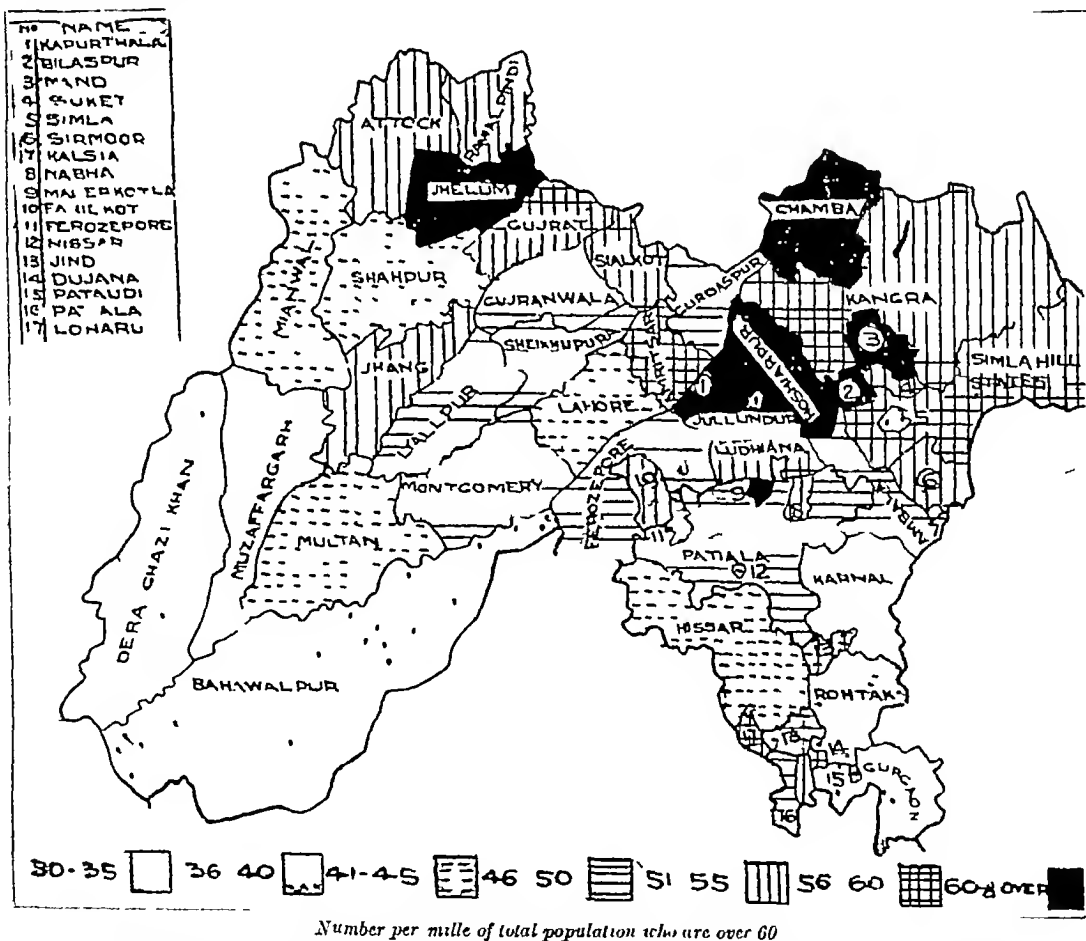
Mean Age  
in Natural  
Divisions

Natural Division	Mean age
Punjab	23.7
Indo-Gangetic Plain West	23.8
Himalayan	25.6
Sub Himalayan	24.3
North West Dry Area	23.0

Division where the proportion of children is smallest, the Sub-Himalayan and the Indo-Gangetic Plain coming next in order. The mean age for the North-West Dry Area with a large amount of adult migration is curiously small. This is undoubtedly due to the great natural increase noticeable in the colonies where settlers have made permanent homes. The subject is further discussed in the next paragraph as well as in Chapter VI under the heading "Comparative fertility in different areas."

87 Generally speaking an area with the greatest proportion of persons over 60 may be regarded as most suited to longevity. It has already been pointed out that the age distribution is greatly affected by various considerations, such as large natural increase in particular areas and migration. The map below shows the number of persons per 1,000 of the total population of each district or state, who are over 60.

Longevity in  
Different  
Areas



The Districts of Karnal and Muzaffargarh, which as noticed in Chapter I have the smallest natural increase and which in consequence should have shown a larger proportion at other ages, possess the smallest proportion of persons over 60. The two districts may therefore be regarded as being most inimical to





curves and the number at earliest ages falls rapidly. The mis-statement of ages round about 15—20 is also clearly brought out as the drop does not exist in graphs Nos 2 and 4 when the population at 10—15 at one census is traceable to the one aged 20—25 at the next, the age-period 15—20 being thus skipped over. The comparative stability of figures from 25 to 35 is due to these ages being comparatively less exposed periods of life. If the Province did not lose through emigration, the persons between these ages would be found to be still more numerous.

89 Having compared generally the figures of birth and quinquennial age-groups of the census, we might attempt to deduce the death-rates from the census population. The present census population aged ten years and over are the survivors of the total population of 1921, the difference between the two being the total number of deaths during the decade among the population 5 years and over. This assumption is the same as that adopted by the late Sir George Hardy in his Actuarial Report of 1901, and gives a death-rate for the last decade of 30·7 *per mille* on the mean population of the two censuses. The corresponding death-rate, worked out from the figures of the Public Health Department, is 30·4 *per mille*, a figure sufficiently close to the one calculated above to establish the comparative accuracy of both.

Census as a  
Test of Vital  
Record

After we have determined the death-rate and with its help the amount of omission in the record, we can find out the number of births with the aid of actual increase in the population, which is known to us. The birth-rate thus obtained is 43·9 *per mille* of the mean population. The average birth-rate for the same period, calculated from the annual rates published by the Public Health Department, comes to 42·2 *per mille*. The difference between the calculated and the published death and birth rates is 3 and 1·7, respectively, which bears out the view that the registration of births and deaths has steadily improved and is reliable enough, and that the record of births is comparatively less accurate than that of deaths.

90 In the preceding paragraphs we have discussed the various aspects of the age distribution without mentioning the effect of migration on the figures. We were constrained to do so as the figures of migrants by age are not available. Fortunately on account of its small magnitude the effect of migration on the figures of total population is negligible. The influence of immigration on age distribution in smaller areas is to increase the number in middle age-periods. The converse should hold good for localities, of which the population is depleted as a result of emigration. For example, the age distribution of a big city like Lahore and some districts, such as Montgomery and Multan, ought to show the former characteristics, while the population of districts like Sialkot and Jullundur should furnish the latter peculiarity. The table in the margin gives

Effect of  
Migration on  
Age Distribu-  
tion

Age	Lahore City		Montgomery District		Multan District		Sialkot District		Jullundur District		the age distribution of 1,000 of both sexes for Lahore City and the districts named above. Confining our attention in the first instance to figures of persons aged 15—40, we find the largest proportion in Lahore City where the characteristic sex ratio is also clearly brought out. The number of persons aged 15—40 is higher both in Montgomery
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
0—10	123	106	164	152	163	147	164	142	147	131	
10—15	57	42	68	55	64	52	67	53	66	55	
15—40	360	160	218	166	225	178	212	171	201	166	
40—60	82	42	75	56	75	54	82	63	88	74	
60 and over	17	11	26	20	23	19	33	23	41	31	

and Multan than in Sialkot and Jullundur and this in spite of there being a large number of children in the former two districts. The too old stick to their homes and predominate in their own districts.

Age  
Distribution  
by Caste

91 We may now examine the age distribution among certain castes and see how far the differences in social position are reflected therein. The table below shows the figures for certain castes grouped as Intellectual, Agricultural and Depressed. The

Age distribution of 1,000 females of certain castes

Caste.		MALE				FEMALE			
		Number per 1000		under 15		Number per 1000		under 15	
		12	14	15	16	12	14	15	16
		12	14	15	16	12	14	15	16
<b>Intellectual classes.</b>									
Agarwal	(Hindu)	212	45	169	275	46	156		
Brakman	(Hindu)	217	45	169	251	44	143		
Kashmiri	(Muslim)	229	50	179	246	45	160		
Khatris	(Hindu)	227	49	173	279	45	167		
Sayad	(Muslim)	237	46	177	279	46	161		
<b>Agricultural and menial.</b>									
Kanet	(Hindu)	211	47	212	219	49	184		
Ab	(Hindu)	24	46	163	297	49	151		
Arum	(Muslim)	26	46	163	419	45	149		
Biloch	(Muslim)	24	46	160	296	46	156		
J	(Muslim)	249	41	162	41	41	147		
J	(Muslim)	231	4	169	261	44	197		
Palkhan	(Muslim)	24	45	169	3	46	156		
Rajput	(Muslim)	277	45	166	417	46	148		
Rajpu	(Hindu)	297	50	182	224	44	174		
Raw	(Muslim)	295	4	153	236	49	11		
<b>Untouchables.</b>									
Bawars	(Hindu)	424	43	137	414	43	117		
Kanai	(Muslim)	479	53	173	505	53	187		
Palkhans	(Muslim)	269	43	174	413	43	122		
Raw	(Hindu)	291	11	165	422	49	124		
<b>Low caste.</b>									
Chimars	(Hindu)	27	47	117	261	47	127		
Chimars	(Hindu)	291	46	111	424	46	177		
Fogis	(Muslim)	279	41	173	41	49	120		

tural and Depressed. The figures of criminal tribes are also separately given. Examining the figures of various castes in some detail, we find that the intellectual *Brakman* has the largest number of person at ages over 44 and least in the youngest ages. In other words his age distribution is nearest to the one obtaining in Western countries. The *Harni* has the largest proportion of children and the *Bawars* and the *Sarkis* are not far behind in this respect. A possible conclusion is that the

Indian aborigines are not a dying race as they are sometimes supposed to be. As a matter of fact the age distribution in the case of criminal tribes is affected by their returning wrong age and also by a possible attempt to conceal the caste on the part of many adults who when absent from their homes are anxious to hide their identity as members of a criminal tribe.

### SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

(Based on Imperial Table VII)

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each Natural Division  
at six censuses and mean age

AGE	1931		1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
	Males 2	Females, 3	Males 4	Females 5	Males 6	Females 7	Males 8	Females 9	Males 10	Females 11	Males 12	Females 13
PUNJAB												
Under 1	341	402	369	431	382	446	302	329	410	468	319	359
1-2	267	304	142	167	147	173	161	178	290	314	180	202
2-3	288	338	231	269	230	265	256	273	293	328	206	222
3-4	204	336	258	306	259	303	256	285	291	310	247	281
4-5	288	318	272	305	262	290	273	290	323	326	267	287
Total under 5	1,468	1,698	1,272	1,478	1,280	1,477	1,248	1,355	1,607	1,746	1,219	1,361
5-10	1,301	1,446	1,457	1,538	1,335	1,390	1,356	1,367	1,366	1,357	1,358	1,356
10-15	1,214	1,101	1,217	1,104	1,187	1,027	1,229	1,086	1,053	914	1,214	1,087
15-20	936	928	851	785	912	815	910	840	1,041	1,075	899	859
20-25	924	947	770	796	848	888	792	851	925	947	854	914
25-30	815	802	822	813	872	884	835	874	940	1,000	850	882
30-35	738	688	753	774	789	827	818	859	646	601	832	858
35-40	570	538	550	511	535	514	550	542	660	708	513	495
40-45	487	467	566	598	608	651	650	672	360	325	656	692
45-50	421	387	382	353	376	347	354	337	503	503	353	323
50-55	341	311	464	456	474	458	467	460	201	162	495	471
55-60	260	231	204	173	182	153	184	160	372	365	174	147
60-65	217	193	340	311	237	298	607	597	326	297	585	576
65-70	124	103	106	84	195	71						
70 and over	184	170	246	226	170	200						
Mean age	24.3	23.1	25.4	24.6	25.2	24.7	25.0	24.9	23.0	22.6	25.0	24.7
I.—INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN												
WPST												
0-5	1,436	1,690	1,272	1,511	1,252	1,461	1,195	1,283	1,605	1,732	1,169	1,290
5-10	1,270	1,332	1,416	1,527	1,258	1,306	1,335	1,344	1,325	1,315	1,289	1,287
10-15	1,231	1,222	1,215	1,120	1,196	1,021	1,243	1,109	1,077	933	1,233	1,085
15-20	997	964	897	791	1,020	874	976	872	1,090	1,004	961	889
20-40	3,059	2,913	2,942	2,857	3,098	3,148	2,993	3,121	3,193	3,300	3,101	3,205
40-60	1,502	1,418	1,602	1,592	1,625	1,646	1,681	1,686	1,417	1,363	1,695	1,689
60 and over	511	461	656	602	551	544	575	585	293	263	552	555
Mean age	24.3	23.2										
II.—HIMALAYAN												
0-5	1,270	1,445	1,056	1,209	1,089	1,225	1,054	1,195	1,375	1,589	1,053	1,209
5-10	1,162	1,207	1,266	1,345	1,191	1,288	1,177	1,293	1,239	1,282	1,266	1,343
10-15	1,103	1,104	1,122	1,024	1,098	1,002	1,212	1,089	1,070	927	1,188	1,022
15-20	880	956	866	911	904	927	914	912	1,013	1,113	910	928
20-40	3,184	3,233	3,041	3,137	3,170	3,246	3,186	3,258	3,388	3,406	3,243	3,304
40-60	1,789	1,626	1,846	1,663	1,843	1,659	1,805	1,613	1,632	1,339	1,707	1,668
60 and over	612	529	803	711	705	653	652	640	383	345	643	626
Mean age	26.4	24.8										
III.—SUB-HIMALAYAN												
0-5	1,475	1,670	1,261	1,426	1,274	1,460	1,286	1,353	1,562	1,666	1,217	1,350
5-10	1,312	1,339	1,455	1,502	1,351	1,393	1,347	1,318	1,415	1,395	1,405	1,396
10-15	1,213	1,179	1,226	1,103	1,209	1,040	1,235	1,054	1,058	917	1,266	1,110
15-20	878	886	812	770	844	783	881	818	1,026	1,065	887	865
20-40	2,958	2,944	2,794	2,856	2,979	3,078	2,955	3,135	3,155	3,247	3,022	3,105
40-60	1,501	1,455	1,662	1,648	1,662	1,645	1,636	1,670	1,428	1,377	1,614	1,597
60 and over	603	527	790	695	681	621	660	649	356	333	589	577
Mean age	24.8	23.7										
IV.—NORTH WEST DRY AREA.												
0-5	1,577	1,804	1,343	1,549	1,403	1,604	1,408	1,589	1,812	2,017	1,482	1,690
5-10	1,380	1,413	1,691	1,651	1,509	1,576	1,477	1,509	1,467	1,454	1,623	1,497
10-15	1,211	1,169	1,238	1,099	1,174	1,029	1,193	1,056	958	834	1,069	936
15-20	893	896	795	753	779	722	793	764	944	1,015	725	716
20-40	3,071	3,041	2,857	2,928	2,975	3,044	2,989	3,081	3,023	3,070	2,844	2,975
40-60	1,405	1,272	1,638	1,466	1,564	1,487	1,532	1,450	1,444	1,295	1,691	1,562
60 and over	463	405	638	554	596	538	608	551	352	315	666	625
Mean age	23.5	22.4										

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each Main Religion (six censuses).

AGE.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1901.		1901.		1901.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-5	1,453	1,466	1,222	1,478	1,280	1,477	1,343	1,255	1,807	1,716	1,519	1,361		
5-10	1,301	1,316	1,457	1,503	1,335	1,390	1,340	1,367	1,306	1,357	1,338	1,333		
10-15	1,111	1,191	1,217	1,304	1,157	1,077	1,229	1,086	1,033	971	1,216	1,067		
15-20	924	924	931	943	915	915	916	849	1,041	1,073	890	858		
20-25	3,617	3,723	3,863	3,844	3,713	3,863	3,729	3,171	3,208	3,049	3,149			
25-30	1,509	1,719	1,816	1,840	1,809	1,833	1,879	1,436	1,352	1,47	1,533			
30 and over	513	486	492	41	402	369	40	397	316	27	342	376		
Mean age	21.2	23.1	23.4	21.5	22.2	19.7	23.9	21.9	23.9	23.6	23.4	21.7		
HINDU														
0-5	1,377	1,411	1,211	1,436	1,186	1,394	1,182	1,273	1,434	1,717	1,127	1,258		
5-10	1,234	1,267	1,234	1,486	1,237	1,303	1,300	1,320	1,296	1,304	1,290	1,213		
10-15	1,183	1,182	1,157	1,098	1,103	1,023	1,031	1,047	1,079	800	1,214	1,039		
15-20	973	908	930	913	876	853	914	839	1,072	1,044	913	834		
20-25	3,135	2,944	3,070	3,052	3,134	3,186	3,073	3,137	3,270	3,236	3,180	3,216		
25-30	1,672	1,436	1,473	1,493	1,492	1,401	1,718	1,677	1,431	1,367	1,403	1,463		
30 and over	499	416	432	403	403	369	367	345	283	273	340	267		
Mean age	21.7	22.4	22.7	19.7	22.6	22.0	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.2	22.6		
SIKH														
0-5	1,219	1,227	1,209	1,417	1,219	1,419	1,184	1,187	1,414	1,442	1,132	1,392		
5-10	1,153	1,203	1,233	1,444	1,243	1,390	1,180	1,196	1,316	1,261	1,226	1,197		
10-15	1,203	1,180	1,219	1,118	1,189	971	1,219	1,029	1,062	911	1,162	1,026		
15-20	851	917	891	700	677	781	899	861	1,086	1,017	839	917		
20-25	2,919	2,813	2,830	2,806	2,949	3,136	2,876	3,180	3,013	3,069	3,013	3,223		
25-30	1,613	1,419	1,451	1,479	1,718	1,718	1,787	1,683	1,623	1,620	1,640	1,708		
30 and over	679	571	702	721	634	643	722	700	397	319	663	617		
Mean age	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.9	21.9	21.0	21.9		
MUSLIM														
0-5	1,337	1,729	1,229	1,618	1,330	1,643	1,313	1,433	1,677	1,640	1,316	1,443		
5-10	1,210	1,312	1,233	1,506	1,411	1,449	1,423	1,406	1,415	1,419	1,442	1,419		
10-15	1,223	1,186	1,237	1,196	1,059	1,222	1,062	1,020	883	1,226	1,079			
15-20	914	876	816	789	811	772	81	820	1,022	1,073	813	839		
20-25	3,026	2,973	3,233	3,079	3,068	3,038	3,082	3,069	3,177	3,011	3,069			
25-30	1,613	1,340	1,363	1,433	1,436	1,432	1,432	1,377	1,331	1,377	1,432			
30 and over	913	430	700	606	623	641	621	632	313	306	620	577		
Mean age	22.9	22.7	22.9	21.1	21.9	21.2	21.6	21.4	22.7	22.2	21.7	21.9		
CHRISTIAN														
0-5	1,373	1,909	1,214	1,891	1,234	1,786	854	1,253	1,677	1,640	1,316	1,443		
5-10	1,219	1,479	1,211	1,671	1,297	1,677	819	1,177	1,415	1,419	1,442	1,419		
10-15	1,223	1,211	1,237	1,196	1,059	1,222	1,062	1,020	883	1,226	1,079			
15-20	914	876	816	789	811	772	81	820	1,022	1,073	813	839		
20-25	3,026	2,973	3,233	3,079	3,068	3,038	3,082	3,069	3,177	3,011	3,069			
25-30	1,613	1,340	1,363	1,433	1,436	1,432	1,432	1,377	1,331	1,377	1,432			
30 and over	913	430	700	606	623	641	621	632	313	306	620	577		
Mean age	22.9	22.7	22.9	21.1	21.9	21.2	21.6	21.4	22.7	22.2	21.7	21.9		

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes (Census 1931).

CAST		MALES					FEMALES						
		Number per mille aged					Number per mille aged						
		0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24 and over	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24 and over	11 and over	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Azharwal	(Hindu)	179	161	70	171	281	169	205	170	69	131	261	168
	(Jain)	184	166	72	128	281	169	200	172	69	132	271	154
Ahr	(Hindu)	189	178	76	118	273	166	221	176	66	121	262	164
	(Muslim)	189	163	53	159	261	186	209	165	60	119	287	160
Arain	(Muslim)	20	182	69	111	270	166	231	186	62	121	219	119
Arora	(Hindu)	192	168	67	117	286	169	218	176	59	120	278	149
	(Sikh)	207	181	67	121	266	176	229	183	59	119	258	152
Arora	(Muslim)	207	176	66	97	281	173	221	172	55	101	280	161
Bawana	(Hindu)	237	187	67	116	266	167	212	195	71	124	273	117
	(Sikh)	204	178	69	12	266	167	212	191	78	117	273	133
Biloch	(Muslim)	206	177	64	107	291	169	230	166	59	121	278	185
Brahman	(Hindu)	162	159	70	122	292	198	189	162	63	123	278	185
	(Sikh)	164	159	62	129	269	211	187	162	68	117	283	191
Chamrar	(Hindu)	192	183	78	124	277	147	218	176	76	130	27	127
	(Sikh)	196	193	69	106	269	177	218	178	73	120	242	159
Chand	(Hindu)	189	171	89	124	269	174	221	173	75	124	271	152
	(Sikh)	189	171	89	124	269	174	221	173	75	124	271	152
Chand	(Muslim)	167	159	73	124	269	174	221	173	75	124	271	152
Chand	(Hindu)	167	159	73	124	269	174	221	173	75	124	271	152
	(Sikh)	206	173	67	121	266	176	227	169	59	117	261	151
Chand	(Muslim)	206	173	67	121	266	176	227	169	59	117	261	151
Chand	(Hindu)	206	173	67	121	266	176	227	169	59	117	261	151
	(Sikh)	212	181	74	121	264	149	241	188	69	118	246	148
Chand	(Muslim)	208	187	76	109	262	147	236	174	73	134	241	148
	(Sikh)	208	187	76	109	262	147	236	174	73	134	241	148
Chand	(Muslim)	208	187	76	109	262	147	236	174	73	134	241	148
Chand	(Hindu)	212	187	67	127	270	137	239	175	75	119	247	136
Chand	(Muslim)	169	173	69	109	269	199	189	169	61	115	222	171
Dav and Koli	(Hindu)	193	175	64	129	269	174	221	173	75	124	271	152
Dholi	(Hindu)	193	175	64	129	269	174	221	173	75	124	271	152
	(Muslim)	207	171	64	117	269	174	221	173	75	124	271	152
Faqir	(Hindu)	17	12	66	111	262	271	202	169	62	120	246	207
	(Sikh)	7	62	8	91	167	97	169	169	72	122	249	239
	(Muslim)	202	177	72	11	261	174	228	182	70	123	247	159
Gujjar	(Hindu)	171	173	77	124	284	170	192	161	55	99	277	216
	(Sikh)	172	162	61	97	263	245	192	161	55	99	277	216
	(Muslim)	188	189	69	10	270	178	226	178	61	112	269	169
Harni	(Muslim)	197	277	61	83	214	173	263	242	62	7	201	167
Ja'	(Hindu)	176	175	89	128	271	170	206	179	74	121	266	151
	(Sikh)	166	16	69	129	271	299	197	164	65	117	269	197
	(Muslim)	2	184	61	109	268	163	231	176	4	115	274	147
Jhiwar	(Hindu)	188	171	72	117	277	177	211	177	74	123	262	151
	(Sikh)	204	189	69	118	244	183	249	174	61	121	251	170
	(Muslim)	210	187	69	116	244	171	241	186	69	121	242	148
Julaha	(Hindu)	167	162	72	119	297	191	188	176	71	137	288	169
	(Sikh)	161	169	69	112	278	223	173	161	59	112	241	211
	(Muslim)	202	176	69	114	261	177	229	176	69	120	249	151
Kamboli	(Hindu)	192	169	71	120	270	169	212	183	68	119	262	145
	(Sikh)	208	181	69	117	273	178	222	182	68	121	251	156
	(Muslim)	204	184	72	121	271	167	241	191	60	124	243	147
Kanet	(Hindu)	178	173	62	117	299	213	176	113	57	127	309	188
	(Sikh)	67	175	67	133	309	229	111	121	76	159	323	217
Kashmiri	(Muslim)	178	161	64	134	294	179	213	169	65	122	268	163
Khatiri	(Hindu)	178	159	67	129	291	173	206	173	62	118	271	167
	(Sikh)	194	164	62	114	263	203	212	170	66	111	268	171
Kumhar	(Hindu)	188	177	78	129	271	161	213	169	73	131	260	151
	(Sikh)	180	188	71	121	242	170	204	174	69	115	247	191
	(Muslim)	211	187	67	112	261	166	235	171	61	120	261	147
Lohar	(Hindu)	173	167	73	122	288	177	198	168	71	120	284	158
	(Sikh)	181	176	58	114	273	209	199	162	78	129	278	183
	(Muslim)	205	181	71	129	278	16	212	175	66	124	271	150
Machhi	(Muslim)	211	182	69	110	272	169	237	170	62	118	269	141
Meo	(Muslim)	202	191	78	118	280	121	223	176	65	121	300	112
Mirasi	(Muslim)	200	175	69	120	265	171	223	168	61	122	261	100
Mochi	(Hindu)	197	173	75	105	291	169	221	162	71	152	285	109
	(Muslim)	207	176	61	111	279	172	229	175	62	117	267	152
Mussalli	(Muslim)	213	182	61	106	266	162	278	183	67	123	255	124
Nai	(Hindu)	177	169	75	126	272	188	200	170	70	129	270	161
	(Sikh)	171	162	71	126	263	207	199	167	72	110	271	191
	(Muslim)	198	172	67	118	271	174	230	169	66	122	260	153
Pakhiwara	(Muslim)	221	169	62	109	263	176	242	181	74	125	251	132
Pathan	(Muslim)	182	166	61	126	291	169	219	162	61	122	280	156
Rajput	(Hindu)	156	151	68	129	293	191	184	155	66	112	286	178
	(Sikh)	218	147	91	142	231	171	246	155	57	112	291	139
	(Muslim)	199	178	70	117	270	166	225	177	65	119	266	148
Rathi	(Hindu)	186	174	58	101	277	201	191	168	69	116	261	177
Saini	(Hindu)	172	167	75	118	271	197	207	169	69	116	261	177
	(Sikh)	196	189	68	105	245	206	209	176	71	102	259	191
Sansi	(Hindu)	211	180	66	115	269	167	211	188	65	117	248	148
Sayal	(Muslim)	188	169	67	124	275	177	207	164	66	125	275	161
Sholikh	(Muslim)	178	160	69	134	295	158	211	175	68	135	269	140
Sunar	(Hindu)	189	175	71	121	266	176	208	177	68	128	251	165
	(Sikh)	201	179	67	124	263	176	212	181	66	126	253	162
	(Muslim)	213	172	73	125	262	155	246	168	72	132	248	141
Tarkhan	(Hindu)	181	171	76	119	266	182	207	172	71	127	268	155
	(Sikh)	182	168	69	125	269	196	201	167	68	125	257	191
	(Muslim)	206	176	67	111	267	172	231	174	69	128	256	151
Toti	(Muslim)	201	180	75	121	259	161	231	184	65	123	249	148

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14-43 in certain castes; also of Married females aged 14-43 per 100 Females (Census 1931).

Serial No.	Caste.	Proportion of children both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 43 per 100 aged 14-43.		Married Females aged 14-43 per 100 Females of all ages.
		Persons aged 14-43.	Married females aged 14-43.	%	%	
1	Agharwal (Hindu)	78	313	33	34	35
2	" (Jain)	73	296	33	33	33
3	Ahor (Hindu)	83	317	36	34	33
4	" (M. d'm)	78	229	39	34	33
5	Aram (Hindu)	91	243	36	33	36
6	Arora (Hindu)	81	223	36	33	35
7	" (Sikh)	81	214	40	33	33
8	Awan (M. d'm)	87	232	30	36	36
9	Bachwara (Hindu)	85	251	31	27	36
10	" (Sikh)	82	236	37	31	34
11	Baloch (M. d'm)	84	14	33	39	45
12	Barman (Hindu)	70	206	41	40	39
13	" (Sikh)	63	11	42	41	36
14	Chamar (Hindu)	86	190	31	37	33
15	" (J. d. d'm)	83	218	41	36	39
16	" (Sikh)	76	209	38	39	38
17	Chimha (Hindu)	76	200	43	39	38
18	" (Sikh)	8	4	47	48	37
19	" (Hindu)	87	329	40	34	37
20	Chakra (Hindu)	86	229	30	38	37
21	" (J. d. d'm)	94	221	33	33	39
22	" (Sikh)	88	229	32	30	39
23	" (Hindu)	82	270	36	33	33
24	" (J. d. d'm)	89	230	39	30	36
25	Das and Koli (Hindu)	87	136	43	33	43
26	Dhobi (Hindu)	73	183	27	33	43
27	" (Hindu)	80	229	38	34	37
28	Patel (Hindu)	63	205	48	46	34
29	" (Sikh)	46	40	82	34	36
30	" (Hindu)	89	236	39	34	37
31	Gajjar (Hindu)	71	190	33	34	41
32	" (Sikh)	31	197	38	35	38
33	" (M. d'm)	90	227	36	37	37
34	Ghose (M. d'm)	10	409	49	81	59
35	" (Hindu)	78	200	36	33	41
36	" (Sikh)	76	219	49	43	36
37	" (M. d'm)	89	43	36	33	36
38	Ghorai (Hindu)	61	213	36	33	39
39	" (Sikh)	95	22	43	39	37
40	Jalaha (M. d'm)	64	23	41	34	36
41	" (Hindu)	87	171	40	33	43
42	" (Sikh)	28	173	49	47	41
43	" (Hindu)	90	220	39	31	36
44	K. m. m. (Hindu)	81	223	36	31	37
45	" (Sikh)	91	223	41	33	31
46	Karot (M. d'm)	81	214	37	31	36
47	" (Hindu)	68	174	45	39	43
48	Ka-thaur (H. d. d'm)	47	17	43	39	38
49	Kashmiri (M. d'm)	71	223	33	36	36
50	Khatni (Hindu)	3	222	38	37	33
51	" (Sikh)	3	227	44	39	33
52	Kumbhar (Hindu)	79	207	31	32	39
53	" (Sikh)	68	200	40	41	33
54	" (M. d'm)	91	229	39	33	36
55	" (Hindu)	73	16	37	33	49
56	" (Sikh)	81	211	47	40	31
57	" (M. d'm)	39	213	37	31	37
58	Marbhi (M. d'm)	94	214	36	32	37
59	" (M. d'm)	42	43	23	33	43
60	Masani (M. d'm)	83	231	3	36	36
61	Masni (Hindu)	81	212	17	83	43
62	" (Hindu)	81	212	17	83	43
63	Masni (M. d'm)	94	214	33	39	31
64	" (Hindu)	73	197	40	31	40
65	" (Sikh)	72	218	45	43	36
66	" (M. d'm)	5	229	3	31	36
67	Palkhivala (M. d'm)	80	212	40	39	36
68	Palkhan (M. d'm)	77	214	34	31	36
69	Pajpat (Hindu)	63	197	39	37	3
70	" (Sikh)	43	223	37	30	39
71	" (M. d'm)	54	214	36	33	33
72	Palki (Hindu)	80	214	47	37	39
73	" (Sikh)	7	214	43	39	3
74	" (Sikh)	39	214	49	43	36
75	" (Hindu)	94	217	37	31	31
76	" (M. d'm)	7	223	3	3	37
77	" (Hindu)	73	212	21	37	36
78	" (Sikh)	87	227	40	36	36
79	" (M. d'm)	4	21	31	32	33
80	Talhan (Hindu)	7	18	39	31	41
81	" (Sikh)	60	213	43	40	38
82	" (M. d'm)	64	200	3	34	36
83	" (M. d'm)	64	200	33	34	36





## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V A.

Proportion of Children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 in certain religions; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females by Natural Division.

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION	Proportion of children under 10 both sexes, per 100.				Proportion of persons aged 60 and over per 100 per 15-40.				Proportion of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.	
	Persons aged 15-40.		Married females aged 15-40.		1901.		1921.		1901	1921.
	1901	1921	1901	1921	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>PUNJAB</b>	72	77	122	199	13	12	19	17	23	23
Hind	68	72	178	183	12	11	17	19	24	23
Sikh	72	74	182	187	19	18	21	21	21	22
Jain	69	68	194	194	10	70	12	13	22	22
Muslin	77	82	202	209	12	12	19	17	23	21
Christian	78	82	217	222	11	10	16	14	21	20
<b>L.—INDO-G PLAIN WEST.</b>	71	76	121	196	12	12	17	16	23	22
Hind	69	78	122	187	11	10	13	18	24	22
Sikh	70	72	181	183	16	18	21	21	22	22
Jain	70	64	196	191	10	10	12	12	22	21
Muslin	74	79	190	206	12	12	19	18	22	21
Christian	73	82	216	221	11	10	15	13	21	22
<b>II.—HIMALAY N</b>	62	67	180	212	12	12	21	22	26	22
Hind	62	61	148	147	12	12	21	18	26	22
Sikh	67	82	157	152	11	10	18	14	29	27
Jain	91	82	224	20	12	12	18	16	24	21
Muslin	69	61	171	174	11	10	19	18	26	24
Christian	49	48	127	122	19	11	7	10	29	22
<b>III.—SOUTH-HIMALAY AN</b>	72	71	192	206	18	14	22	20	22	21
Hind	70	71	184	187	18	14	20	18	22	22
Sikh	72	74	182	190	19	18	24	21	22	22
Jain	67	68	181	181	12	19	14	12	22	22
Muslin	77	81	194	200	12	22	22	19	22	21
Christian	76	78	221	222	11	11	16	18	21	20
<b>IV.—SOUTH WEST DIST ARYA.</b>	72	82	202	212	20	19	17	15	22	21
Hind	70	74	184	200	9	9	12	12	22	22
Sikh	79	82	207	218	12	11	18	16	22	22
Jain	77	67	212	202	8	10	8	19	22	21
Muslin	79	82	210	221	12	10	18	12	22	21
Christian	64	64	241	232	11	9	16	14	24	24



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A.

Proportion of Children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40 in certain religions; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females by Natural Division.

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION	Proportion of children under 10, both sexes, per 100.				Proportion of persons aged 60 and over per 100 aged 15-40.				Proportion of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.	
	Persons aged 15-40		Married females aged 15-40.		1931.		1921.		1931.	1921.
	1931	1921	1931	1921	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>PUNJAB</b>	73	72	193	199	13	12	19	17	23	23
Hind	66	72	178	183	12	11	17	16	24	23
Sikh	72	74	193	197	16	15	31	1	23	23
Jain	60	65	169	164	10	19	12	13	23	23
Muslim	77	23	202	200	13	1	10	17	23	31
Christian	78	23	227	232	11	10	18	14	31	30
<b>I.—S-O PLAIN, WHT.</b>	72	78	191	200	13	13	27	26	23	27
Hind	66	75	182	197	11	10	18	15	24	23
Sikh	70	72	181	193	10	10	31	21	23	23
Jain	70	66	198	184	10	10	13	12	22	31
Muslim	14	79	199	206	23	12	19	16	23	31
Christian	75	87	218	231	11	10	18	12	31	23
<b>II.—HIMALA</b>	62	61	190	169	13	13	21	21	26	33
Hind	32	61	119	147	13	12	21	18	28	33
Sikh	67	23	187	182	11	19	15	14	39	27
Jain	81	23	234	90	12	10	16	19	24	41
Muslim	69	61	171	174	11	10	10	16	28	24
Christian	49	45	187	122	10	11	7	10	29	23
<b>III.—S-O-HIMALA</b>	73	73	193	196	16	14	22	29	23	21
Hind	76	71	184	187	10	14	20	19	23	23
Sikh	75	74	182	190	19	16	24	21	23	23
Jain	67	64	191	184	12	10	14	13	22	23
Muslim	77	61	196	200	13	12	23	19	23	21
Christian	76	75	223	223	11	11	16	10	31	30
<b>IV.—NORTH WEST DIST. AFGH.</b>	72	83	209	219	22	20	27	25	22	21
Hind	70	76	194	203	2	9	12	12	23	23
Sikh	79	83	207	219	12	11	16	16	23	23
Jain	77	62	212	202	9	10	9	19	23	31
Muslim	79	63	210	221	12	10	15	18	23	21
Christian	66	94	241	233	11	2	16	11	26	30

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation in population at certain age periods since 1901 by District or State and Natural Division

Serial No	DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (INCREASE +, DECREASE -)							
		PERIOD	All ages	0-10	10-15	15-40	40-60	60 and over	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PUNJAB	1901-1911	-2.4	+3	-6.2	-1.9	-3.2	-4.6	
		1911-1921	+5.5	+10.5	+10.3	-6	+4.0	+18.2	
		1921-1931	+13.5	+14.9	+17.1	+20.6	+3.4	-14.2	
1	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	1901-1911	-0.4	-6.2	-12.9	-5.8	+10.6	-12.9	
		1911-1921	+6.8	+16.7	+12.9	-8	+6.2	+24.2	
		1921-1931	+11.4	+12.5	+17.6	+19.1	+3.1	-13.1	
1	Hissar	1901-1911	+3.0	+16.0	-23.1	+6.3	-3.2	-3.0	
		1911-1921	+1.5	+15.5	+30.1	-12.4	-3.1	+14.7	
		1921-1931	+10.1	+3.0	+11.0	+21.4	+5.4	-16.8	
2	Loharu State	1901-1911	+22.1	+57.6	-14.7	+15.1	+10.2	+34.2	
		1911-1921	+10.0	+30.1	+32.5	-6.6	+5.6	+9.3	
		1921-1931	+13.2	+2.8	+27.2	+24.1	+7.4	+1.0	
3	Rohtak	1901-1911	-14.3	-15.7	-16.0	-9.7	-19.1	-17.0	
		1911-1921	+8.0	+63.8	+41.2	+33.0	+34.0	+45.0	
		1921-1931	+4.3	+2.8	+15.5	+10.4	-7.2	-22.7	
4	Dehra State	1901-1911	+5.4	+18.4	-15.8	+5.1	+1.1	+12.0	
		1911-1921	+1.4	+6.0	+24.3	-8.7	-3.0	+11.1	
		1921-1931	+0.2	+12.7	+0.0	+16.8	-1.1	-16.8	
5	Gurgaon	1901-1911	-13.4	-23.0	+4	-11.0	-14.4	-14.1	
		1911-1921	-6.6	+20.6	-3.6	+2.8	-2.3	+12.3	
		1921-1931	+8.5	+13.0	+17.0	+12.0	-5.6	-21.4	
6	Pataudi State	1901-1911	-10.0	-16.1	+2.0	-11.0	-4.5	-0.0	
		1911-1921	-7.4	+3.8	-7.4	-11.8	-15.0	-1.0	
		1921-1931	+4.3	+8.6	+8.2	+14.0	-14.6	-32.7	
7	Karnal	1901-1911	-0.5	-10.6	-13.6	-6.7	-10.7	-13.0	
		1911-1921	+3.5	+10.8	+3.5	-5.4	-5	+18.4	
		1921-1931	+2.0	+8	+11.7	+10.1	-0.7	-26.1	
8	Jullundur	1901-1911	-12.6	-11.6	-15.7	-12.8	-11.1	-14.2	
		1911-1921	+2.6	+0.5	+1.8	-2.7	+3	+23.2	
		1921-1931	+14.7	+18.6	+23.0	+16.0	+7.0	-3.4	
9	Kapurthala State	1901-1911	-14.7	-15.2	-9.0	-15.2	-15.4	-17.0	
		1911-1921	+0.0	+11.2	-4.1	+2.7	+3.6	+20.8	
		1921-1931	+11.4	+10.6	+22.6	+16.3	+5.2	-11.2	
10	Ludhiana	1901-1911	-23.2	-21.5	-24.4	-26.7	-25.4	-35.0	
		1911-1921	+3.8	+18.6	+11.0	+4	+0.0	+35.2	
		1921-1931	+18.5	+16.4	+24.1	+25.1	+12.4	-2.2	
11	Maler Kotla State	1901-1911	-8.2	-12.2	-10.8	+1.8	-10.0	-23.6	
		1911-1921	+12.0	+10.5	+13.6	+4.7	+13.0	+42.1	
		1921-1931	+3.4	+14.0	+16.8	-1.3	-5.8	-16.6	
12	Ferozepore	1901-1911	+3	+6.7	-16.3	+2.8	-3.6	-1.3	
		1911-1921	+14.4	+22.1	+33.0	+1.0	+13.0	+35.6	
		1921-1931	+5.3	+1.6	+6.0	+13.6	+1.2	-17.6	
13	Faridkot State	1901-1911	+4.3	+10.7	-13.6	+7.1	+4	+4.1	
		1911-1921	+15.0	+18.9	+41.4	+3.0	+17.8	+34.0	
		1921-1931	+0.1	+4.0	+7.8	+14.2	+11.0	-5.3	
14	Patiala State	1901-1911	-11.8	-4.3	-20.0	-0.4	-18.6	-10.0	
		1911-1921	+0.5	+17.7	+18.7	-4.8	+4.0	+5.0	
		1921-1931	+8.4	+7.6	+11.4	+15.5	+6	-15.5	
15	Jind State	1901-1911	-3.6	+3.2	-17.8	+5	-11.7	-5.2	
		1911-1921	+13.4	+31.6	+26.8	-0	+0.3	+24.8	
		1921-1931	+5.4	+3.5	+14.5	+12.1	-4.2	-21.3	
16	Nabha State	1901-1911	-16.5	-12.0	-24.3	-14.4	-20.0	-18.8	
		1911-1921	+5.8	+12.4	+16.7	-3.0	+0.2	+22.7	
		1921-1931	+0.2	+11.8	+13.3	+14.3	+7	-13.4	

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—continued

Variation in population at certain age-periods since 1901 by District or State and Natural Division.

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	PERIOD.	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (INCREASE+ DECREASE-).					
			5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Lahore	1901-1911	-4	-11.6	-1.6	-7.2	-9.8	-13.0
		1911-1921	+13.0	+15.3	+11.3	+7.6	+9.2	+29.7
		1921-1931	+21.0	+20.3	+22.3	+21.3	+8.5	-14.3
18	Amrtsar	1901-1911	-14.0	-15.6	-13.7	-12.3	-12.6	-19.9
		1911-1921	+8.3	+11.3	-4	-9	+4.4	+23.8
		1921-1931	+20.2	+22.9	+29.8	+25.2	+18.4	-2.9
19	Gujranwala	1901-1911	-18.1	+27.0	-22.7	+17.8	+20.2	+12.4
		1911-1921	+2.0	-29.3	-7.9	-22.9	-27.1	-24.2
		1921-1931	+19.1	+29.4	+9.2	+28.0	+2.8	-19.4
20	Sheikhpura	1901-1911	+2.3	Included in the districts of Lahore, Gujranwala and Multan.				
		1911-1921	+17.4	Not available.				
		1921-1931	+9.8	+20.0	+22.8	+20.2	+29.4	+4
II.—Himalayan		1901-1911	+2.9	+2.7	-6.9	+7.7	+4.2	+7.4
		1911-1921	+6	+2.5	+3.9	-2.8	+9	+12.4
		1921-1931	+6.4	+2.9	+2.1	+2.2	-2	-29.6
21	Swampy State	1901-1911	+2.1	+2.2	-11.2	+4.1	+2.8	+2.9
		1911-1921	+1.4	-2.2	+18.6	-1.4	+2.9	+7.1
		1921-1931	+8.8	+7.8	+9.8	+12.1	-2.8	+12.9
22	Siaka	1901-1911	-2.6	+4.1	+1.2	-2.8	-1.8	+11.4
		1911-1921	+17.9	+2.1	+2.8	+22.4	+10.8	+14.4
		1921-1931	-14.8	+7	-23.2	-22.9	-18.7	-20.9
22	Siaka Hill States	1901-1911	+4.2	+4.2	-3.7	+3.2	+4.1	+4.8
		1911-1921	-1.6	-2	+1.2	-2.6	+1.1	+12.8
		1921-1931	+2.3	+14.2	+2.8	+10.2	+2.9	-19.7
21	Siaka Hill States	1901-1911	+2.8	Included in Siaka Hill States.				
		1911-1921	+6.2	Not available.				
		1921-1931	+2.1	+9.8	+9.8	+4.4	+1.1	-21.2
23	Siaka	1901-1911	+2	+2.2	-10.6	-2	+2.8	+4.9
		1911-1921	-1.4	+2.2	-1.2	-1.8	-1.9	+12.7
		1921-1931	+4.8	+2.2	+9.9	+9.1	-1.2	-21.4
24	Siaka	1901-1911	+4.1	+2.4	-1.6	+2.1	+2.1	+2.4
		1911-1921	+2.2	+2.0	+2.1	+2.7	+2.9	+12.4
		1921-1931	+12.1	+11.6	+9.9	+19.9	+7.6	-9.9
27	Siaka	1901-1911	+2	+2.4	-1.8	+2.1	+2.1	+2.4
		1911-1921	-1.1	+2.9	-0.6	-4.2	+1.8	+16.9
		1921-1931	+7.8	+14.8	+9.9	+2	+4.7	-12.4
28	Siaka	1901-1911	+4.2	+7.7	+2.2	+7.7	+2.8	+3.7
		1911-1921	+4.4	+4.4	+9.2	+1.2	+9.1	+11.1
		1921-1931	+3.8	+11.6	+8.8	+10.4	-7.4	-31.2
III.—Sub-Himalayan		1901-1911	-6.3	-3.8	-7.4	-7.4	-5.8	-8.9
		1911-1921	+7	+2.7	+2.9	-4.7	+1.7	+11.7
		1921-1931	+11.9	+12.7	+11.4	+17.6	+12.2	-12.7
29	Siaka	1901-1911	-12.4	-14.9	-20.2	-12.2	-16.8	-19.2
		1911-1921	-1.4	+19.9	-1	-12.8	-1.2	+19.9
		1921-1931	+9.9	+12.7	+16.6	+12.2	-2.8	-14.2
30	Siaka	1901-1911	-16.8	-17.0	-22.1	-12.7	-19.7	-17.9
		1911-1921	+2.6	+11.1	+4	-4.2	+4.4	+22.7
		1921-1931	+4.2	+11.2	+12.9	+4.8	-6.8	-19.9
31	Siaka	1901-1911	-7.2	-4.8	-10.1	-8.2	-7.7	-2.4
		1911-1921	+1.9	-4.8	-1.9	-4.2	-4.8	+14.8
		1921-1931	+11.2	+15.6	+19.9	+14.8	+9.1	-2.7
32	Siaka	1901-1911	-11.9	-7.2	-12.2	-19.9	-13.1	-12.8
		1911-1921	-1.9	+4.2	+4.2	-2.6	-4	+17.4
		1921-1931	+13.9	+16.8	+19.6	+20.9	+2.8	-17.9
33	Siaka	1901-1911	-4.6	-6.8	-2.8	-14.1	-6.9	-12.7
		1911-1921	-7	-4.8	+2	-7.8	-2.7	+4.9
		1921-1931	+11.6	+9.9	+1.2	+15.6	-7.4	-21.1

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—concluded.

Variation in population at certain age-periods since 1901 by District or State and Natural Division.

Serial No	DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (INCREASE +, DECREASE -)						
		PERIOD	1881-1901	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931	1931-1941	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	Gujrat	1901-1911	-5	+4.1	-3.3	-4.0	+1.0	+2.5
		1911-1921	+4.6	+11.5	+10.1	+4.4	+12.0	+20.0
		1921-1931	+11.0	+15.2	+11.5	+20.4	+1.0	-15.2
35	Jhelum	1901-1911	+2.0	-16.7	-17.3	-12.7	-10.2	-13.4
		1911-1921	-6.7	-5	-2.0	-14.8	-7.6	+8.8
		1921-1931	+13.4	+13.7	+14.1	+21.0	+8.7	-17.0
36	Rawalpindi	1901-1911	-1.0	-43.2	+43.0	-40.1	-40.0	-38.0
		1911-1921	+3.0	+0.2	+2.3	+1.0	+2.0	+17.0
		1921-1931	+11.4	+17.7	+14.0	+15.5	+2.0	-10.0
37	Attock	1901-1911	+11.8	Not available				
		1911-1921	-1.4	-0	+3.4	-6.0	+2	+13.0
		1921-1931	+14.0	+12.0	+15.1	+23.0	+7.7	-14.7
IV —North-West Dry Area	1901-1911	+17.8	+17.1	+12.0	+13.6	+17.8	+12.7	
	1911-1921	+2.4	+5.7	+11.3	+5.2	+6.3	+13.7	
	1921-1931	+21.5	+21.3	+22.2	+29.9	+7.6	-12.3	
38	Montgomery	1901-1911	+12.2	+21.2	+5.2	+14.3	+15.3	+15.8
		1911-1921	+12.3	+22.1	+44.2	+20.2	+31.2	+38.7
		1921-1931	+15.8	+42.7	+30.7	+40.5	+26.1	+4.8
39	Shahpur	1901-1911	+12.1	+15.2	+28.2	+30.3	+27.0	+8.2
		1911-1921	+11.6	+7.4	+4.4	-1.2	+0.5	+18.5
		1921-1931	+14.1	+15.0	+22.0	+22.0	+1.0	-20.0
40	Mianwali	1901-1911	+13.1	-10.8	-18.2	-23.8	-17.2	-10.7
		1911-1921	+4.0	+1.8	+6.1	+7.0	+4.0	+0.7
		1921-1931	+14.0	+10.5	+10.3	+21.7	+4.6	-15.4
41	Lyallpur	1901-1911	+42.0	+21.3	+0	+3.2	+2.1	+10.3
		1911-1921	+16.2	+16.6	+21.7	+5.7	+11.0	+24.0
		1921-1931	+20.2	+14.0	+20.7	+20.4	+10.1	-4.4
42	Jhang	1901-1911	+23.1	+38.3	+30.4	+35.0	+36.0	+27.3
		1911-1921	+8.7	+14.3	+13.0	+5.7	+10.7	+17.0
		1921-1931	+16.5	+16.3	+22.8	+25.8	+4.4	-11.0
43	Multan	1901-1911	+14.7	+14.0	+18.6	+10.7	+23.3	+10.0
		1911-1921	+9.3	+0.1	+14.2	+0.0	+5.0	+11.3
		1921-1931	+32.1	+37.1	+26.7	+40.5	+16.3	-1.1
44	Bhawalpur State	1901-1911	+8.3	+5.2	+6.0	+0.5	+15.6	+1.2
		1911-1921	+1	+1.8	+1.7	-5	+4.3	+4.8
		1921-1931	+20.0	+30.0	+31.5	+35.2	+7.2	-15.7
45	Muzaffargarh	1901-1911	+7.0	+37.0	+36.1	+28.2	+51.0	+40.2
		1911-1921	-2	-1.7	+0.0	-2	-2.2	+1.4
		1921-1931	+4.0	+3.0	+1.3	+16.3	-8.0	-34.4
46	Dera Ghazi Khan	1901-1911	+6.0	+8.7	+13.7	+11.8	+18.2	+14.0
		1911-1921	-0.2	-0.1	-1.8	-4.0	-5.7	-8.0
		1921-1931	+5.0	+2.5	+2.3	+16.3	-2.5	-30.6

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Reported birth-rate by sex and Natural Division.  
(FOR BRITISH TERRITORY ONLY)

YEAR	NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL ANNUAL *POPULATION									
	Punjab		Indo Gangeic Plain West		Himalayan		Sub Himalayan		North-West Dry Area	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1921	22	20	22	20	18	16	22	20	22	10
1922	20	18	22	20	16	15	20	18	20	17
1923	22	20	23	20	19	18	22	20	22	10
1924	20	18	21	18	17	16	20	18	20	18
1925	20	18	21	19	18	17	20	18	10	17
1926	21	18	20	18	10	17	21	18	21	10
1927	21	18	21	10	17	16	20	18	21	10
1928	22	20	23	21	10	18	22	20	22	10
1929	21	19	22	20	18	16	21	10	20	18
1930	20	18	22	10	10	17	21	10	18	16

\*The population is assumed to have increased in geometric progression between the year 1921-1931 R 1 013

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Reported death-rate by Sex and Natural Divisions (For British Territory only).

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 TOTAL ANNUAL \*POPULATION EACH SEX.

YEAR.	Punjab.		Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.		Himalayas.		Sub-Himalayas.		North West Dry Area.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1921	30	31	28	29	53	50	34	34	34	28
1922.	31	33	23	24	23	26	23	23	18	18
1923.	28	32	30	23	27	27	21	24	24	26
1924	29	41	46	47	34	23	40	52	23	38
1925.	27	30	31	33	27	27	27	26	23	23
1926.	23	36	23	41	29	29	22	30	34	28
1927	23	28	27	22	29	28	26	26	31	22
1928.	22	32	22	24	22	22	23	4	29	20
1929.	24	27	24	26	31	31	24	26	20	29
1930.	26	27	26	23	26	27	23	26	23	29

\*The population is assumed to have increased in geometric progression between the years 1921-1931.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Annual reported death-rate by sex and age in decade per mille living at same age according to the census of 1921 (For British Territory only).

AGE.	Average of decade		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924		1925.		1926.		1927		1928.		1929.		1930.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	3	3	4	3	5	7	5	9	10	31	13	12	24	15	18	17	16	19	26	21	22	23
ALL AGES	29	31	30	31	23	23	29	22	41	47	39	31	28	23	27	28	24	23	28	30	29	31
Under 1	149	143	207	165	170	164	194	182	216	211	189	182	206	200	171	162	172	162	190	182	168	162
1-5	60	69	82	61	60	35	69	56	62	69	43	44	52	52	43	42	36	34	49	49	27	34
5-10	12	13	11	11	7	7	11	12	29	31	12	12	18	17	11	11	6	9	11	11	11	12
10-15	12	13	9	11	7	6	10	11	31	31	22	16	17	31	11	12	6	19	19	27	19	13
15-20	13	19	11	14	6	10	22	17	24	35	19	31	22	30	15	16	11	15	13	17	16	18
20-25	13	13	12	12	6	10	22	12	31	33	23	16	1	21	12	16	9	12	19	13	11	12
25-30	15	1	13	16	10	12	16	24	36	33	17	20	31	19	16	12	11	12	13	13	13	16
30-35	22	23	22	31	15	15	20	27	24	3	24	31	39	30	22	31	19	18	19	27	26	28
35-40	22	22	22	29	31	24	24	29	47	31	32	32	46	42	36	29	27	27	30	22	24	31
40 and over	61	66	72	75	36	32	31	63	31	31	32	65	64	74	32	36	3	31	27	42	39	44

NOTE.—Figures of population used in this table are those given in Imperial Table VII of 1921 for all the age-periods except for the age-group 15-20. For 15 & 16 years of birth for the years concerned have been used.







## SUBSIDIARY TABLE X

Actual recorded Deaths from certain diseases and death-rate per mille of each Sex (For British Territory only)

YEAR	Punjab					Actual number of deaths in							
	Actual number of deaths			Ratio per mille of each sex		Indo Gangetic Plain West		Himalayan		Sub Himalayan		North West Dry Arca	
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Fe males	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Fevers	3,940,052	2,069,309	1,870,743	175	189	909,207	817,981	68,244	82,578	540,744	500,548	551,114	489,641
1921	423,162	220,123	107,030	20	21	02,332	77,777	13,285	12,563	60,666	62,753	50,840	43,046
1922	306,654	162,284	144,370	14	15	73,302	05,841	0,000	6,402	44,119	39,032	37,873	33,095
1923	420,398	217,271	203,127	10	21	103,047	08,059	7,802	7,246	50,073	48,702	55,440	49,120
1924	452,187	235,212	216,975	20	22	101,037	02,044	7,480	6,846	58,437	55,186	08,190	61,099
1925	401,775	210,250	101,525	18	19	07,344	01,101	5,493	5,233	52,500	48,623	54,913	46,568
1926	436,156	227,872	208,284	19	21	103,386	08,555	5,120	4,711	00,207	57,735	54,009	47,283
1927	358,679	191,417	107,262	16	17	85,021	73,743	5,093	4,501	50,842	40,875	40,861	42,643
1928	316,235	167,063	140,172	14	15	71,452	02,280	5,723	5,028	44,601	41,800	45,287	40,465
1929	402,429	209,347	103,082	17	19	82,374	72,894	6,097	5,309	52,801	40,621	08,075	05,168
1930	422,377	222,470	100,907	18	19	94,172	84,778	5,242	4,044	50,538	51,131	00,518	59,354
Plague	476,938	229,222	247,716	18	24	122,788	128,725	18	5	87,819	101,568	18,597	19,418
1921	2,553	1,338	1,215			562	531			527	458	249	220
1922	7,750	3,687	4,063			011	1,020			1,801	2,202	885	805
1923	50,086	22,838	27,248	2	3	4,464	4,000			15,800	10,400	2,505	2,846
1924	251,261	120,748	130,513	10	13	50,500	58,744	3	1	53,435	00,308	10,801	11,460
1925	37,630	18,144	10,486	2	2	14,000	15,506	1		2,657	3,113	820	867
1926	108,287	53,428	54,850	4	0	41,528	41,520	12	2	8,894	10,441	2,094	2,896
1927	8,452	4,120	4,332			2,507	2,572			1,202	1,430	330	315
1928	8,282	3,760	4,513			1,340	1,542			2,407	2,960	13	2
1929	2,053	905	1,148			287	270	2	2	610	866		1
1930	554	236	318			5	0			231	309		
Small Pox	68,884	86,175	32,709	1	1	14,943	13,159	466	270	10,829	9,718	10,437	9,567
1921	4,575	2,428	2,147			552	406	12	7	708	672	1,156	1,062
1922	1,608	830	760			486	440	0	2	152	156	105	171
1923	2,140	1,187	953			605	528	18	13	330	256	234	156
1924	4,040	2,161	1,879			902	814	22	11	705	647	442	407
1925	7,038	3,695	3,343			1,527	1,330	47	28	1,220	1,167	802	812
1926	17,695	9,276	8,420	1	1	3,227	2,800	100	51	2,103	1,959	3,845	3,610
1927	9,920	5,194	4,726			1,957	1,757	107	71	1,455	1,403	1,075	1,495
1928	8,764	4,529	4,235			2,137	1,980	79	50	1,440	1,440	864	759
1929	7,763	4,049	3,714			1,899	1,738	48	19	1,255	1,151	847	806
1930	5,341	2,818	2,523			1,561	1,354	27	18	943	862	287	289
Cholera	42,651	24,111	18,540	2	1	12,972	9,502	3,802	3,448	4,168	3,145	3,169	2,445
1921	19,215	10,534	8,681	1	1	4,215	3,347	3,047	2,703	2,085	1,682	1,187	949
1922	128	85	43			26	15	3		56	28		
1923	11	8	3			4	1			1	2	3	
1924	3,351	1,924	1,427			1,163	797	21	0	383	335	357	286
1925	3,049	1,829	1,220			442	300			682	414	705	506
1926	87	52	35			20	21	2	1	23	12	1	1
1927	11,286	6,613	4,673	1		5,789	4,109	10	1	312	225	502	338
1928	2,034	1,072	962			172	101	713	734	108	62	79	65
1929	2,300	1,304	1,005			767	599	3		313	210	221	196
1930	1,181	690	491			368	212	3		205	175	114	104

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XL

Age distribution of 100,000 of each Sex by individual year of age according to actual returns in census schedules.

Age.	Males.				Females.			
	Infants.	Boys.	Men.	Total.	Infants.	Girls.	Women.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
0	1,183	1,775	2,545	5,483	1,400	2,503	3,508	7,411
1	2,095	3,478	5,007	10,580	2,718	4,808	6,879	14,305
2	2,722	4,538	6,534	13,794	3,595	6,407	9,250	19,252
3	3,184	5,494	7,850	16,528	4,140	7,502	10,840	22,482
4	3,772	6,228	8,926	18,926	5,004	8,644	12,529	26,177
5	4,377	7,154	10,218	21,749	5,830	10,201	14,480	30,511
6	5,002	8,180	11,723	24,905	6,734	11,824	16,790	35,348
7	5,653	9,301	13,421	28,375	7,718	13,584	19,700	41,002
8	6,327	10,516	15,319	32,162	8,782	15,644	22,510	46,936
9	7,022	11,828	17,317	36,167	9,936	17,904	25,540	53,380
10	7,747	13,239	19,415	40,401	11,180	20,064	28,700	60,044
11	8,502	14,750	21,613	44,865	12,514	22,424	32,000	66,938
12	9,287	16,361	23,911	49,559	13,938	24,884	35,440	74,262
13	10,102	18,072	26,409	54,591	15,462	27,444	39,000	81,906
14	10,947	19,883	29,007	59,847	17,086	30,104	42,660	89,850
15	11,822	21,794	31,805	65,421	18,810	32,864	46,420	97,994
16	12,727	23,805	34,703	71,235	20,634	35,724	50,280	106,638
17	13,662	25,916	37,701	77,279	22,558	38,684	54,240	115,482
18	14,627	28,127	40,799	83,555	24,582	41,744	58,300	124,626
19	15,622	30,438	43,997	90,057	26,706	44,804	62,460	133,970
20	16,647	32,849	47,295	96,791	28,930	47,964	66,720	143,614
21	17,702	35,360	50,693	103,755	31,254	51,124	71,080	153,459
22	18,787	37,971	54,191	110,949	33,678	54,384	75,540	163,603
23	19,902	40,682	57,789	118,373	36,202	57,744	80,100	173,946
24	21,047	43,493	61,487	126,037	38,826	61,204	84,760	184,790
25	22,222	46,404	65,285	133,911	41,550	64,864	89,520	195,934
26	23,427	49,415	69,183	142,025	44,374	68,524	94,380	207,279
27	24,662	52,526	73,181	150,369	47,300	72,284	99,340	219,024
28	25,927	55,737	77,279	158,943	50,324	76,144	104,400	231,068
29	27,222	59,148	81,477	167,847	53,448	80,104	109,560	243,111
30	28,547	62,759	85,775	177,081	56,672	84,164	114,820	255,656
31	29,902	66,470	90,173	186,545	60,000	88,324	120,180	268,504
32	31,287	70,281	94,671	196,239	63,524	92,584	125,640	281,748
33	32,702	74,192	99,269	206,161	67,148	96,944	131,200	295,292
34	34,147	78,203	104,071	216,421	70,872	101,404	136,860	309,136
35	35,622	82,314	109,069	226,995	74,700	106,564	142,620	323,884
36	37,127	86,525	114,267	237,929	78,630	111,824	148,480	338,934
37	38,662	90,836	119,565	249,063	82,660	117,184	154,440	354,284
38	40,227	95,247	124,963	260,457	86,790	122,644	160,500	369,934
39	41,822	99,758	130,461	271,941	90,920	128,204	166,660	385,784
40	43,447	104,369	136,059	283,875	95,150	133,864	172,920	401,934
41	45,102	109,080	141,757	295,949	99,480	139,624	179,280	418,384
42	46,787	113,891	147,555	308,233	103,910	145,484	185,740	434,934
43	48,502	118,792	153,453	322,747	108,440	151,444	192,300	451,584
44	50,247	123,793	159,451	339,491	113,070	157,504	198,960	468,534
45	52,022	128,894	165,549	356,465	117,800	163,664	205,720	485,184
46	53,827	134,095	171,747	379,679	122,630	169,924	212,580	502,134
47	55,662	139,396	178,045	403,103	127,560	176,284	219,540	519,384
48	57,527	144,797	184,443	426,767	132,590	182,744	226,600	536,934
49	59,422	150,298	190,941	450,661	137,720	189,304	233,760	554,784
50	61,347	155,899	197,539	474,785	142,950	195,964	240,920	572,834
51	63,302	161,500	204,237	499,039	148,280	202,724	248,180	591,184
52	65,287	167,201	211,035	523,523	153,710	209,584	255,540	609,834
53	67,302	172,992	217,933	550,227	159,240	216,544	263,000	628,784
54	69,347	178,883	224,931	573,161	164,870	223,604	270,560	647,034
55	71,422	184,874	232,029	607,335	170,600	230,764	278,220	666,584
56	73,527	190,965	239,227	643,729	176,430	238,024	285,980	686,434
57	75,662	197,156	246,525	684,243	182,360	245,384	293,840	706,584
58	77,827	203,447	253,923	735,207	188,390	252,844	301,800	732,034
59	79,922	209,838	261,421	781,181	194,520	260,404	309,860	755,784
60	82,047	216,329	269,019	837,395	200,750	268,064	318,020	786,834
61	84,202	222,920	276,717	899,849	207,180	275,824	326,280	819,284
62	86,387	229,611	284,515	960,513	213,810	283,684	334,640	854,134
63	88,602	236,402	292,413	1,021,417	220,540	291,644	343,100	885,284
64	90,847	243,293	300,411	1,084,551	227,370	299,704	351,660	917,734
65	93,122	250,284	308,509	1,151,925	234,300	307,864	360,320	951,484
66	95,427	257,375	316,707	1,229,519	241,330	316,124	369,080	986,534
67	97,762	264,566	325,005	1,317,333	248,460	324,584	377,940	1,022,984
68	100,127	271,857	333,403	1,405,387	255,690	333,144	386,900	1,060,734
69	102,522	279,248	341,901	1,503,671	263,020	341,804	395,960	1,100,784
70	104,947	286,739	350,499	1,607,185	270,450	350,564	405,120	1,142,134
71	107,402	294,330	359,197	1,717,939	277,980	359,424	414,380	1,184,784
72	109,887	302,021	367,995	1,839,903	285,610	368,384	423,740	1,228,734
73	112,402	309,812	376,893	1,979,107	293,340	377,444	433,200	1,273,984
74	114,947	317,703	385,891	2,124,541	301,170	386,604	442,760	1,320,534
75	117,522	325,694	394,989	2,278,205	309,100	395,864	452,420	1,368,384
76	120,127	333,785	404,187	2,439,109	317,130	405,224	462,180	1,417,534
77	122,762	341,976	413,485	2,608,223	325,260	414,684	472,040	1,467,984
78	125,427	350,267	422,883	2,788,577	333,490	424,244	481,900	1,519,734
79	128,122	358,658	432,381	2,979,161	341,820	433,904	491,860	1,572,584
80	130,847	367,149	441,979	3,180,975	350,250	443,664	501,920	1,626,834
81	133,602	375,740	451,677	3,390,029	358,780	453,524	512,080	1,682,384
82	136,387	384,431	461,475	3,609,309	367,410	463,584	522,340	1,739,334
83	139,202	393,222	471,373	3,843,797	376,140	473,744	532,700	1,797,584
84	142,047	402,113	481,371	4,094,529	384,970	484,004	543,160	1,857,134
85	144,922	411,104	491,469	4,367,495	393,900	494,364	553,720	1,917,984
86	147,827	420,195	501,667	4,659,699	402,930	504,824	564,380	1,979,134
87	150,762	429,386	511,965	4,972,113	412,060	515,384	575,140	2,041,584
88	153,727	438,677	522,363	5,292,767	421,290	526,044	586,000	2,105,334
89	156,722	448,068	532,861	5,633,651	430,620	536,804	596,960	2,170,384
90	159,747	457,559	543,459	5,990,765	440,050	547,664	608,020	2,236,734
91	162,802	467,150	554,157	6,364,119	449,580	558,624	619,180	2,304,384
92	165,887	476,841	564,955	6,754,689	459,210	569,684	630,440	2,373,334
93	168,992	486,632	575,853	7,162,477	468,940	580,844	641,800	2,443,584
94	172,127	496,523	586,851	7,589,509	478,770	592,104	653,260	2,515,134
95	175,292	506,514	597,949	8,035,761	488,700	603,464	664,820	2,588,884
96	178,487	516,605	609,147	8,504,249	498,730	614,924	676,480	2,664,134
97	181,712	526,796	620,445	8,995,953	508,860	626,484	688,240	2,740,584
98	184,967	537,087	631,843	9,511,909	519,090	638,144	699,100	2,818,334
99	188,252	547,478	643,341	10,053,089	529,420	649,904	710,160	2,897,484
100	191,567	557,969	654,939	10,624,487	539,850	661,764	721,320	2,977,934

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI—concluded

Age distribution of 100,000 of each Sex by individual year of age according to actual returns in census schedules

AGE.	Males				Females			
	Hindu	Sikh	Muslim	Total	Hindu	Sikh	Muslim	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
80	176	633	313	1,122	221	805	241	1,267
81	5	17	14	36	5	6	6	17
82	9	28	11	52	3	16	8	31
83	8	4	5	17	1	2	10	15
84	2	11	1	16	5	2	12	19
85	20	107	65	201	34	87	59	180
86	5	7	4	16	1	5	5	12
87	4	11	3	18	1	2	3	6
88	4	11	2	17	1	6	7	17
89		3		3		1	3	4
90	23	127	76	226	50	149	82	281
91		2	3	5	1		4	5
92	1	1	5	7	1	1	13	15
93			1	1			1	1
94	1	2	1	4	2	2	17	21
95	6	12	18	36	7	12	35	64
96		3	1	4	2	2	4	8
97	1	2	1	4				
98	2	4	3	9		2	2	4
99		4		4		1	7	8
100	3	38	18	59	6	36	15	57
Total 101 and over	4	13	8	25	7	12	14	29

NOTE.—This table is prepared by sorting actual samples; the numbers actually sorted are—

Males.—Hindu 71,200 from the Western and 74,015 from the Eastern Punjab  
 Sikh 113,996 from the Central Punjab  
 Muslim 67,229 from the Western and 60,061 from the Eastern Punjab  
 Females.—Hindu 49,771 from the Western and 63,245 from the Eastern Punjab  
 Sikh 95,312 from the Central Punjab  
 Muslim 56,745 from the Western and 45,100 from the Eastern Punjab

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII

The ratio of the number of males, females and persons per 100,000 at the census of 1921 to those of the census of 1931, for each year of age, as recorded in the census schedules

AGE.	Males	Females	Persons	AGE.	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Under 1	100	100	100				
1	67	63	65	1	70	77	73
2	50	83	81	2	92	91	92
3	81	82	83	3	61	60	61
4	97	98	98	4	70	101	85
5	103	111	107	5	111	101	107
6	101	113	109	6	55	61	57
7	105	107	106	7	72	70	71
8	103	106	107	8	77	72	75
9	107	102	105	9	247	87	178
10	103	108	105	10	121	116	119
11	110	106	108	11	81	112	92
12	116	98	107	12	95	106	100
13	86	87	86	13	74	80	78
14	91	87	89	14	140	191	158
15	87	87	87	15	104	121	112
16	92	88	90	16	66	65	66
17	90	70	80	17	97	72	86
18	91	95	95	18	67	74	70
19	84	80	82	19	101	106	107
20	103	91	96	20	101	121	111
21	87	94	90	21	102	38	60
22	129	97	100	22	102	101	103
23	96	67	82	23	101	39	72
24	99	80	89	24	86	128	97
25	101	97	99	25	112	106	109
26	80	100	89	26	151	95	123
27	96	86	92	27	200	136	179
28	95	108	102	28	228	101	160
29	102	85	91	29	70	350	132
30	90	101	96	30	135	117	126
31	66	86	73	31	108	105	126
32	124	121	123	32	112	130	122
33	88	103	93	33	118	27	75
34	108	115	112	34	103	84	120
35	109	102	105	35	116	110	117
36	50	126	79	36	98	383	214
37	85	116	97	37	72	67	71
38	91	91	93	38	59	135	97
39	108	70	95	39	107	600	414
40	112	112	112	40	147	129	137
41	69	112	84	41	160	200	280
42	90	91	92	42	122	147	138
43	65	95	76	43	1600	500	1060
44	71	106	81	44	250	43	76
45	106	108	107	45	193	113	146
46	37	47	41	46	175	175	308
47	86	72	80	47	160	1	340
48	94	101	98	48	50	425	169
49	148	82	116	49	275	100	168

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.

Statement showing the recorded births and deaths since 1881 (for British Territory only).

Year.	Males			Females			Ratio Males to Females	Ratio Males to Females
	Births.	Imm. &c.	Excess of Births over Deaths in the year	Births.	Imm. &c.	Excess of Births over Deaths in the year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab Including Delhi— (1881—1890).	3,826,333	3,111,165	+ 715,168	3,467,856	2,746,360	+ 721,496	87	83
1881	374,699	379,374	- 4,675	371,367	346,803	+ 24,564	94	94
1882	371,176	371,019	+ 159	318,349	233,791	+ 84,558	94	94
1883	393,221	347,341	+ 45,880	341,491	218,397	+ 123,094	94	94
1884	422,606	311,347	+ 111,259	377,106	315,731	+ 61,375	94	94
1885	339,739	269,991	+ 69,748	341,213	237,744	+ 103,469	94	94
1886	329,179	264,579	+ 64,600	343,260	231,327	+ 111,933	97	94
1887	338,169	311,179	+ 26,990	310,179	262,903	+ 47,276	94	94
1888	378,674	293,413	+ 85,261	326,433	262,911	+ 63,522	97	94
1889	409,634	313,146	+ 96,488	324,231	274,711	+ 49,520	97	94
1890	337,796	271,131	+ 66,665	311,099	217,941	+ 93,158	97	94
Punjab Including Delhi— (1891—1899).	4,646,996	3,542,579	+ 1,104,417	3,866,783	3,067,367	+ 799,416	91	83
1891	311,134	269,779	+ 41,355	301,911	231,411	+ 70,500	96	97
1892	320,421	273,422	- 49,001	329,249	232,914	+ 96,335	96	91
1893	331,231	269,123	+ 62,108	311,969	217,993	+ 93,976	96	94
1894	377,131	303,441	+ 73,690	341,113	272,443	+ 68,670	91	91
1895	477,771	349,441	+ 128,330	361,113	269,999	+ 91,114	91	89
1896	426,136	303,494	+ 122,642	343,234	276,881	+ 66,353	92	91
1897	413,114	269,347	+ 143,767	379,670	273,723	+ 105,947	91	93
1898	403,231	269,164	+ 134,067	367,444	273,679	+ 93,765	91	94
1899	471,977	341,343	+ 130,634	471,877	306,670	+ 165,207	92	94
1900	466,134	347,473	+ 118,661	364,006	272,113	+ 91,893	91	94
Punjab Including Delhi— (1901—1909).	4,346,326	3,496,360	+ 849,966	3,946,923	3,333,718	+ 613,205	91	86
1901	373,695	372,237	+ 1,458	329,467	334,291	- 4,824	91	95
1902	491,821	413,423	+ 78,398	418,213	413,881	+ 4,332	91	95
1903	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1904	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1905	467,636	473,973	- 6,337	473,973	473,973	0	91	91
1906	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1907	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1908	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1909	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
Punjab 1911—1920	4,423,642	3,662,207	+ 761,435	4,027,444	3,296,978	+ 730,466	91	83
1911	473,221	334,441	+ 138,780	463,064	313,614	+ 149,450	91	94
1912	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1913	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1914	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1915	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1916	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1917	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1918	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1919	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
1920	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	91	95
Punjab 1921—1930	4,573,626	3,662,207	+ 911,419	4,064,966	3,344,918	+ 720,048	93	86
1921	416,884	313,951	+ 102,933	402,904	313,294	+ 89,610	93	86
1922	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	93	86
1923	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	93	86
1924	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	93	86
1925	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	93	86
1926	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	93	86
1927	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	93	86
1928	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	93	86
1929	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	93	86
1930	426,434	496,912	- 70,478	446,179	496,974	- 50,795	93	86

CHAPTER V.

SEX

92 Proportion of the sexes 93 Sex at birth 94 Masculinity at birth 95 Female infanticide  
96 Neglect of females 97 Recorded male and female death rates 98 Sex proportion in Natural  
Population 99 Comparison with other provinces and countries 100 Sex proportion in different  
localities 101 Sex proportion in smaller units 102 Sex proportion by religion and localities 103  
Sex proportion by caste

All the Imperial Tables give the detail of absolute figures for each sex separately

Reference  
to Statistics.

Subsidiary Table I gives the general proportion of the sexes by Natural Divisions, districts and states, both for the actual and Natural Population for the previous five censuses and proportional figures for actual population for the present census. The sex proportion for Natural Population in 1931 by Natural Divisions and other smaller units is not available, and only the proportion for the whole Province has been given

Subsidiary Table II gives the number of females per 1,000 males for different age periods by religion at each of the last three censuses for the whole Province

Subsidiary Table III gives the same information as Table II for each Natural Division

Subsidiary Table IV gives the number of females per 1,000 males in certain selected castes at different age-periods, the names of the castes under each main religion being entered in alphabetical order

Subsidiary Table V gives the number of births and deaths reported for each sex during each year since 1901 for British Territory only and also contains the ratio of female to male births as well as the proportion of female to male deaths for the same period

Subsidiary Table VI gives the number of deaths for each sex at different ages, for each year of the decade, 1921—30 together with the average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths

Subsidiary Table VII\* gives the yearly number of births and deaths in the British Territory by sex for Hindus, Muslims and Indian Christians separately, the term Hindu including Sikhs, Jains, Ad Dharmis and Buddhists

Subsidiary Table VIII gives the proportion of females per 1,000 males for each tahsil and state for the census of 1931

Proportion  
of the Sexes

92 In its total population the Punjab has a particularly small proportion of women, there being 2,631,531 more males than females. This peculiar characteristic has given rise to a variety of opinions and some foreign critics of the Indian census have ascribed it to the incompleteness of returns. This charge has been refuted on several occasions, but if any fresh proof was needed it is furnished by the 1931 census of this Province which discloses no marked variation in the sex proportion in spite of a record intercensal increase in the population of both sexes.

In the margin is given the sex proportion, or the number of females

Locality 1	1881 2	1891 3	1901 4	1911 5	1921 6	1931 7	per 1,000 males, enumerated at each census since 1881 for the whole Province and its two main political divisions. The sex proportion at a still earlier
Punjab	844	851	864	817	828	831	census, namely that of 1868, was 835 females per 1,000 males or a little
British Territory	848	855	858	818	830	831	higher than it is at present. The proportion of females rose steadily
Punjab States	828	844	836	814	820	832	between 1881 and 1901, but fell considerably in 1911 due to the ravages of

plague, which were particularly fatal to persons leading an in-door life. The proportion improved slightly in 1921 in spite of the influenza epidemic, which also took a heavier toll of female lives. The proportion at the present census shows a slight increase, more marked in Punjab States than in British Territory.

In the census reports of the past the disparity of the sexes has been ascribed to female infanticide, the neglect of female children in earlier ages, the high rate of mortality due to child bearing, and the neglect of females of advanced

\*New table added

ages. Admitting for the moment the effectiveness of all these contributory causes, insufficient attention in the past seems to have been paid to the cause beyond the control of man, namely the disparity in the numbers of female and male children born. According to the record of births, about half a million less girls than boys were born during the last decade in the area under registration, and yet both the sexes were able to maintain the old proportions.

## SEX AT BIRTH.

93 The determination of sex at conception, undoubtedly governed by some law of nature is one of those phenomena that have not been completely understood or explained. Some theories have been advanced about the males preponderating in births during periods following famines or war and the females during periods of prosperity or comparative freedom from disease. Though with the present material at our disposal very definite conclusions cannot be drawn yet it will be of interest to examine the conditions over a long period to see if they admit of any explanation. In the marginal table the

Y. A.	RECORDED BIRTHS.		Number of females per 1000 males
	Males	Females.	
1		2	3
1881—1893	1,982,661	1,707,287	866
1894—1899	1,967,692	1,707,282	864
1900—1903	1,934,073	1,736,728	894
1904—1906	2,114,661	1,832,737	914
1907—1908	2,192,224	1,961,627	901
1909—1910	2,115,044	1,974,696	901
1911—1913	2,118,349	2,116,673	912
1914—1919	2,278,273	2,076,481	910
1920—1923	2,312,571	1,974,761	982
1924—1928	2,361,149	2,179,126	991

figures of recorded births are given by sex for the whole period, for which statistics are available the number of female births per 1000 male births being also shown. From these figures it would appear that from 1881 to 1900 the proportion of female children born was on the increase, and this period as we know was for the most part comparatively free from disease. But when we come to the period 1901 to 1921 we find that the proportion

was high and low in the alternate quinquennia. It was high in the comparatively healthy quinquennium of 1901—1905 but fell during the next, which included 1907 the worst year of plague. The proportion of female births again rose in the comparatively prosperous period of 1911—1915 and declined during the next quinquennium, which witnessed the influenza epidemic of 1918. When we come to the last decade we find that the proportion of female birth drops even lower than any figures since 1891. This decrease in the proportion of female births requires some explanation. Is it due to any increase in female infanticide or any faulty registration? The former factor will be examined briefly in the next paragraph and as regards the system of registration it has if anything improved of late years particularly in rural areas. What then is the reason for the decline in the proportion of female children at birth in this Province? Is not this the result of some law of nature which in order to prevent too rapid a growth of the population of this Province has reduced the number of females? Is not this check of nature a warning that the Province is becoming over populated or at least there is a danger of its becoming so in the near future? The check of nature on the population of this country is not a thing unknown. Formerly it used to operate in the form of famines or epidemics, but since man has to a great extent subdued both of these agents by his engineering or medical skill the check seem to have become operative in another direction.





our conclusions on them. We find that in urban areas proportionately more females are born than in rural areas. The urban areas being more prosperous than the rural, it might be safe to deduce that prosperity results in more female births and poverty in more male births, and perhaps the law of nature requires that the families with a smaller income and engaged in occupations of a more strenuous type should have a larger number of earners.

Female  
Infanticide.

93. It was remarked by my predecessor of the 1911 census that female infanticide which evidently prevailed to a considerable extent at the time of annexation of this Province has dwindled down to insignificance that wherever it now exists it is confined to individual families, or groups of families and that its extent is not sufficient to influence the proportion of sexes in any particular caste or locality as a whole much less, that of any caste or religion in the whole Province. \*

The subject was dealt with in a note at the end of Chapter VI of the 1911 Report and the main conclusion arrived at has been cited above. Undoubtedly the conditions have further improved since 1911 as is evidenced by the figures in

District	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES, BOTH SEXES-JATS.		
	1911	1921	1931
Lahore	964	714	780
Ferozepore	744	557	794
Jullundur	690	685	719
Ludhiana	797	724	747

the margin which show the proportion of Sikh-Jat females of all ages to 1 000 males in the four districts where the sinister practice was believed to be most prevalent. The figures of Hindu Rajputs of Kangra have also improved from 947 in 1911 to 938 in 1931 and 832 in 1931. The reason for the drop in the 1931 figures, as compared to those of 1921 has already been hinted at more than once namely the return home of numerous males employed formerly in the Army.

The record of births does not give separately the figures for Hindus and Sikhs and therefore no evidence about the existence of the practice can be adduced from that record. I however got hold of the enumeration books of certain Sikh villages in the Districts of Ludhiana and Ferozepore, notorious in the past for the prevalence of female infanticide and I give in the margin the

Village	Married females aged 15-40	Girls aged 0-10	Number of girls per 100 married females.	figures of Sikh girl aged under 10 and of married fe- males aged 15-40 enu- merated in those villages. The proportions thus indicated are not much at variance with those
1	2	3	4	
(Ludhiana District).				
1. Gid	21	211	75	
2. Gajjarwal	224	192	78	
3. Lalton	241	183	76	
4. Varnag 1	278	186	69	
5. Rajpura	186	137	73	
6. Gidwal	83	75	90	
(Ferozepore District).				
1. Katta Khara	18	19	106	
2. J. 22	36	34	94	
3. P. Mohra Dastar	10	7	70	
Chak Mohra	20	13	65	
5. Karkhala	5	3	60	
6. Ferozepur Mangal Singh	12	12	100	
7. Chak. Kala	6	4	67	
8. Pharwa	102	1	47	

obtaining in other places, the ratio of such female children to married females aged 15-40 for the whole Province being 8 per cent.

The number of females per 1,000 males in these villages is compared in the

Village 1	NUMBER OF SIKH JAT FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES	
	1911 2	1931 3
<i>(Ludhiana District)</i>		
1 Gil	571	799
2 Gujjarwal	770	908
3 Jalton	653	884
4 Narangwal	650	885
5 Raipur	740	903
6 Ballawal	748	932
<i>(Ferozepore District)</i>		
1 Ratta Khara	651	812
2 Jang	687	882
3 Fatehgarh Pantur	651	824
4 Chak Mehrana	520	716
5 Karhewala	773	742
6 Forozewal Mangal Singh	628	880
7 Chuga Kalan	593	793
8 Bharana	589	737

marginal table with the corresponding figures for 1911, and an all-round improvement is noticeable, the existing larger number of women being partly due to casual migration of women from other places most of whom have been taken in marriage by the male residents of those

villages

The sex proportion for Sikh-Jats according to this census and that of

District and Tahsil 1	1931 2	1921 3	District and Tahsil 1	1931 2	1921 3
<i>Ludhiana</i>	747	734	<i>Ferozepore</i>	794	757
Ludhiana	776	732	Ferozepore	750	743
Jagraon	743	790	Zira	785	755
Samrala	679	643	Moga	833	767
			Muktsar	787	751
<i>Jullundur</i>	749	685	Fazilka	741	745
Jullundur	821	709	<i>Lahore</i>	780	714
Nakodar	725	669	Lahore	726	668
Phillaur	710	671	Chunian	798	721
Nawanshahr	739	687	Kasur	806	739

1921 worked out from the figures in compilation registers, is reproduced in the margin by tahsils for the four districts mentioned above. It is not possible to give the figures for

earlier censuses. The figures quoted show an improvement almost every-

Proportion of females aged 0—10 to 1,000 males aged 0—10

District 1	Hindu 2	Sikh 3	Jain 4	Muslim 5	Christian 6
Ludhiana	900	832	1,016	931	948
Jullundur	801	831	785	938	881
Ferozepore	908	881	952	956	836
Lahore	863	882	1,021	909	854

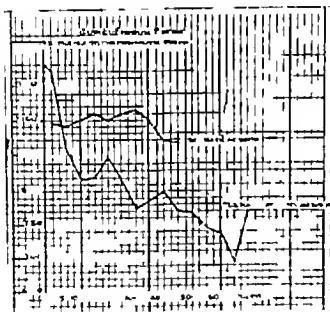
among other religions as indicated by the table lower in the margin

where, though the proportion of female children to boys in these districts is even now smaller among Sikhs than

Register of  
Provision.

95. The question of neglect of females would be best studied by a comparison of the number of females with the number of males at given ages. The figures of age as was pointed out in the last Chapter are, however full of serious errors due to mis-statement. In the same Chapter was also explained the attempt made as well as the measure of success attained at this census to free the figures as far as possible from those errors. The errors still existing is probably in ages 15—20 or thereabouts, which generally contain the greatest amount of mis-statement. The proportion of females per 1 000 males at different ages is given in the table in the margin and the graph below it illustrates the

Age-period.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.	Age-period.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males.
1	2	1	2
0—1	978	25—30	817
1—2	971	30—35	772
2—3	971	35—40	784
3—4	948	40—45	809
4—5	916	45—50	789
5—6	858	50—55	764
6—10	859	55—60	744
10—15	814	60—65	737
15—20	820	65—70	695
20—25	818	70 and over	771



*Number of female per male of various ages together with ages and sex proportion between recorded births of each year*

same curve thereon showing the proportion in accordance with the recorded statistics of birth. By a glance at these proportions we find that the females aged 0—5 compared to males of the same age are as 930 1,000. Thus the proportion is higher than the proportion at birth, which as we noticed was 894 per thousand. This variation in the proportion signifies one of the two things, *viz.*, either the record of female births is more defective than that of males or that males die at a greater rate than females up to the age of 5. Though there would seem to be some defect in the

recording of female birth the high death-rate among males below 5 is borne out by the death-rates, published by the Public Health Department and reproduced in Subsidiary Table IX to Chapter IV. The proportion in the next quinquennial age-period drops to 839 per 1 000 males as against 894 per 1,000 the ratio at the time of the birth of these girls. It would thus appear that in ages 3—10 girls die at a greater rate than boys. This fact is also borne out by the published death rates. Female children suffered particularly more than male children during the plague epidemic of 1894 and the general death rate is also higher among girls mainly because they stay at home while their brothers spend much time out-doors.

The proportion of females at ages 10—15 is 814 per 1 000 males as opposed to 814 for these girls at the time of birth. The proportion at this quinquennium is even lower than that for the last quinquennium, being partly due to the return

of age as 10 or 12 in cases where the girl is unmarried and its jumping to 20 or so if she is married and especially if she has got a baby or two. Small as the proportion in this age-group is it is higher than the proportion for the corresponding age-period at last census, which was only 750. The age figures then were unsmoothed and the plumping at 15 went into the next higher age-group.

The next age-group of 15—20 is the one in which the great majority of girls get married (as we shall see in the next Chapter), and during which the mortality due to early child-bearing is considerable. The proportion of females to 1,000 males in this age-period is no more than 820 as against 913 at birth. This, however, is a little higher than the proportion at ages 10—15, and as already explained is mainly due to the return of ages as 20 or so on the part of young mothers, some of whom as a matter of fact belong to the earlier age-period. This plumping is so much in evidence that it seems even to wipe out the effect of higher death-rate due to child-birth. The female death-rate for this age-period is about 4 *per mille* higher than that of males as shown in the Subsidiary Table referred to above.

The proportion in ages 20—25 is greater than for ages 15—20, being 848, and seems in this as well as all the succeeding age-periods to be affected by migration. There is an excess of female immigration over emigration, though for both the sexes taken together the result is quite the other way (as noticed in Chapter III). To take the actual figures there were 273,982 Punjab-born women, enumerated in the other provinces or states of India, while 319,544 born in other provinces or states were enumerated in this Province. The bulk of this migration is, as observed in Chapter III, of the casual type, and the majority of the women concerned would naturally be 20 or above. This leads us to the question of the proportion of the sexes in the purely province-born, or in other words the "Natural Population" of the Province. We shall deal with this subject in a subsequent paragraph, confining our attention for the present to the study of the sex proportion in higher ages.

In the remaining age-periods the proportion of females to 1,000 males goes on decreasing with the exception of the periods, 40—45 and 70 and over, though even in these it does not approach anything like the figures of the proportion at birth or during youth. The reason for this variation seems to be the comparatively large number of women returning ages 40—45 as a final effort to appear young. The reason for the large number returned at older ages (70 and over) is the over statement of age to hide premature senility or to claim the respect due to old age. This latter tendency would automatically operate to reduce the number and consequently the proportion in ages immediately preceding the age-group 70 and over. The sudden drop in the proportion at ages 30—35 is due to the popularity of these ages among males and not particularly to any increase in female mortality.

Thus we find that with the exception of certain age-groups, pointed out above, the proportion of females goes on decreasing till it becomes markedly lower than the proportion at birth. The deaths among males continue at different ages and at different rates, and the reduction in the proportion noticeable among females is attributable to varying rates of mortality among them at different periods of life due more or less to causes peculiar to their sex.

Recorded  
Male and  
Female  
Death rates.

97 The number of deaths by sex and age for the last ten years are given in Subsidiary Table IX at the end of Chapter IV. If we calculate the rate of death for both sexes after equalizing their population we find that the average death-

Age	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.	Age.	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
1	2	1	2
0—1	944	25—30	1,184
1—3	840	30—40	1,200
5—10	1,043	40—50	1,043
10—15	1,270	50—60	1,000
15—20	1,267	60 and over	1,002

rates for males and females at different ages bear the ratios to each other shown in the marginal table. The population by age is taken from the figures in the 1891 tables. We find that comparatively fewer females than males die up

to the age of 5 but from then onwards females die at a greater rate except in the case of those aged 50—60 when the proportion becomes equal. Comparatively the greatest mortality among females is found in the age-periods, 10—15 and 15—20 mainly because these comprise the periods of first confinements. There is thus nothing surprising about the result. The matter for surprise, however is that there should be such a large number of deaths among females aged 10—15. The only possible explanation is that in many cases girls below 15 begin to bear children and the rate of mortality among them due to this cause is enormous. Beyond this an opinion, based on these death rates, need not be hazarded as the ages, recorded at the time of death are probably full of errors and plumping to a greater extent than even our unsmoothed age returns. The recorder of deaths is not in the same position as the census enumerator to ascertain the correct age, much less to use his discretion in the matter and in fact his information is worse than second hand.

So Proportion  
in  
Natural  
Population.

98. In the last paragraph we referred to the sex proportion at ages 20—25 and subsequent age-periods as having been affected by immigration. The trend of the argument was that the higher proportion of females at these ages was due to the influx of females into the Province from outside. That a large number of females are brought to the Province by returning emigrants is well known and is traceable to a certain extent in the tables of birth-place and mother tongue though the persons concerned would naturally try to hide their identity by not disclosing their birth place and mother tongue if their presence in the locality is the result of shady transactions as is sometimes the case. Such immigration however is negligible when compared to the casual immigration from across the Jumna and the southern border adjoining Rajputana. We should thus expect to find a still smaller proportion of females in the Natural Population of the Punjab i.e. when all foreign-born females are excluded than in its actual population and such in fact is the case. The proportion of females per 1,000 males in the Natural Population is 823 or 8 per thousand less than in the actual population.

Comparison  
with other  
Provinces  
and Countries.

99 After having referred to the sex proportion at birth and discussed its subsequent variation and the causes responsible therefor we can profitably turn to the sex proportion of certain Indian provinces and foreign countries. A more intimate knowledge of the conditions obtaining in some of these may

help the reader to form his own opinion as to the causes of the disparity The

Province 1	Females per 1,000 Males	
	1931 2	Foreign Countries (year of last census) 3
Punjab	831	England and Wales (1931) 1,087
N W F Province	843	France (1921) 1,083
United Provinces	906	Holland (1930) 1,012
Bihar and Orissa	1,008	Germany (1925) 1,067
Bengal	924	Japan (1930) 990
Burma	958	Turkey (1927) 1,079
Madras	1,025	United States of America (1930) 976
Bombay	909	Australia (1921) 967
Central Provinces	1,000	
Central India Agency	948	
Rajputana	908	

table in the margin compares the number of females per 1,000 males in this Province with the corresponding figures of certain other Indian provinces and some foreign countries

It will be seen that

of the major Indian provinces the Punjab has the smallest proportion of females The sex proportion in India seems to increase as we move to the east or to the south Perhaps the preponderance of males in the Punjab is due to its peculiar requirements, the land of five rivers not far removed from the Passes in the North-West being admittedly the gateway and sword-hand of India

Turning to the figures of foreign countries we find a large excess of females over males in European countries We know that in these very countries the birth-rate has been declining of late There is also present a contributory cause in the form of male emigration

The number of females in Japan is fairly equal to males and the proportion would be lower and something akin to that obtaining in India, if all the Japanese males were to stay at home Japan has had a phenomenal rise in population in the last fifty years, and there is a great pressure of the population on its resources, resulting in the well-known efforts of the Japanese to found colonies in Manchuria The poorer countries with a large natural increase would thus appear to have a fewer number of females The sex proportion in countries such as the United States of America and Australia is, of course, greatly affected by the large amount of male immigration

100 The proportion of the sexes is not uniform in the various parts of

Sex Proportion in Different Localities.

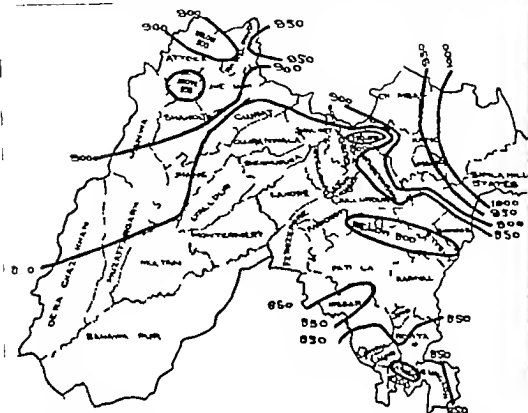
Natural Division 1	Females per 1,000 Males		
	1931 2	1921 3	1911 4
Punjab	831	828	817
Himalayan	906	907	901
Sub Himalayan	847	852	827
North West Dry Area	831	827	825
Indo Gangetic Plain West	813	805	795

this Province, as is evidenced by the figures in the margin The proportion of women is highest in the cooler Himalayan Natural Division, where there is always the smallest natural increase It is smallest

in the Indo-Gangetic Plain West, which has large urban areas, and if the population of the cities of Lahore and Amritsar and the towns of Jullundur, Ferozepore, Ludhiana and Gujranwala, all situated in this division, is excluded, the proportion in the remaining area will rise from 813 to 830 The proportion in the North-West Dry Area is surprisingly high for a tract, which has a great amount of immigration, indicating that the immigrants consist of fairly equal numbers of both sexes The fact that the female proportion in this tract has an upward tendency points to the permanent nature of the immigration This of course is natural as immigrants are for the most part agriculturists, who from the very nature of the industry must remain on the land, which they cultivate The proportion in the Sub-Himalayan Division is lower only than that in the Himalayan, but is no doubt affected to a certain extent by emigration which reduces the number of males

Sex Proportion is Greater in Border Units.

101 The sex proportion for the districts and states is in keeping with the proportion obtaining in the Natural Divisions, in which they are situated though large urban areas irrespective of locality have the effect of reducing the proportion of females. The figures for each district and state are given in Subsidiary Table I at the end of this Chapter but a clear idea of the proportion of females may be obtained from the map below which shows the sex



Number of females per 1,000 males by isopleths, including the Cities of Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Multan and Malak. The figures of tahsils have been used in order better to co-ordinate the results as district averages are sometimes not a true index of the conditions prevalent in the different parts. The population of the three cities, Lahore, Amritsar and Multan and the towns of Rawalpindi and Sialkot (including cantonments) has been excluded to remove the extreme effect of urbanization.

Sex Proportion by Religion and Caste.

102. The only matter now remaining for consideration is the proportion of

Natural Division.	HINDU		MUSLIM		SIKH		CHRISTIAN	
	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911
Punjab	425	479	77	11	793	725	101	746
Indo-Gangetic Plains	617	678	825	877	780	735	14	796
Himalayas	917	915	725	737	717	661	0.9	1.11
Sub-Himalayas	835	829	863	866	874	791	785	74
North West Dry Area	915	901	835	815	722	741	804	766
British Territory	854	823	841	847	795	750	102	766
Patiala	541	517	426	421	756	719	795	827

well as British Territory and Punjab States for the census of 1921 and 1911. The proportion of women among Muslims is the highest as it was in 1911 though it has decreased in all Natural Divisions except the North West Dry Area. Hindus follow next and their proportion has risen in all Natural Divisions while Christians in spite of the comparatively larger number of European males come third. The Sikhs have the smallest number of females but their proportion is greater than in 1911 in all Divisions. The proportion of Hindus

is highest in the Himalayan Division, which is almost exclusively a Hindu tract. The number of Sikh and Muslim females in this Division is particularly low, indicating that the followers of these religions are for the greater part immigrants, who have left their womenfolk behind. On the other hand the presence of a large proportion of Christian females is mainly due to permanent Indian Christian population of hill resorts and also to the fact that the families of British soldiers serving in outlying and exposed places on the North-Western frontier remain at some hill-stations in the Punjab during the winter.

In the Sub-Himalayan Division the proportion of females is comparatively higher among the prevailing religions, namely, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh. Here the proportion of the Christians is considerably affected by the large excess in the number of European males over females. The proportion among Europeans is 354 females to 1,000 males in the Province and 315 in the Sub-Himalayan Division.

In the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the North-West Dry Area, the proportion has risen in all religions except in the former Division among Muslims. For the proportion of sexes among these religions by age-periods for the whole Province and each Natural Division reference may be made to Subsidiary Tables II and III at the end of this Chapter.

103 Just as the sex proportion varies in various localities and religions, so it does in the case of different castes or tribes. Subsidiary Table IV at the end of this Chapter shows the proportion of females per 1,000 males for the main castes and for each religion, to which they belong and at different age-periods. For facility of reference the proportion for the population of all ages for the most numerous castes as well as the four main criminal tribes

Sex Proportion by Caste

Caste	Number of females per 1,000 males	Caste	Number of females per 1,000 males
1	2	1	2
1 Kanet	911	21 Nai	839
2 Dagli and Kohi	929	22 Chuhra	878
3 Bawaria	920	23 Machhi	836
4 Awan	871	24 Tarkhan	836
5 Mirasi	871	25 Tell	813
6 Arora	865	26 Mochi	832
7 Musalli	865	27 Arain	870
8 Meo	959	28 Biloch	920
9 Sayad	858	29 Sansi	823
10 Lohar	857	30 Brahman	822
11 Chamar	854	31 Gujjar	822
12 Aggarwal	853	32 Khatri	819
13 Chhumba	851	33 Ahir	811
14 Kambhoi	851	34 Pathan	809
15 Rajput	850	35 Jat	803
16 Kumhar	850	36 Faqir	794
17 Sunar	847	37 Sheikh	794
18 Julaha	847	38 Kashmiri	778
19 Saini	839	39 Barmi	699
20 Dhobi	839		

are given in the margin. The Kanets, who are found chiefly in the Kangra District of the Himalayan Division, have the highest proportion, *i.e.*, 941 females per 1,000 males. The Dagli and Kohi, another Himalayan tribe, shows the next highest proportion of 929. Bawarias, who are a criminal tribe, show the high proportion of 920

females to 1,000 males, but this figure is to some extent unreal as many of the adult males of this caste abscond from their homes in order to escape the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act and when enumerated would be careful not to return their real caste. Awans with a large number of males serving away from home, in the Army or the Police, and the itinerant Mirasi, many of whose males are often absent from their homes for considerable periods on professional trips and if questioned in remote places by a census enumerator would more often than not return their caste as Quraishi, show the next highest proportion of 871. The Aroras, a trading and commercial class, have a comparatively high proportion of females, *i.e.*, 865.

Of all the plain-dwellers, the Jain Aggarwals have the highest proportion of females, *i.e.*, 910. For the caste Aggarwal as a whole the proportion drops to



853 which is nearly equal to that of Aroras. Of all the castes the Aggarwal has the largest proportionate number of widows as will be noticed in the next Chapter and the smallest proportion of children under 10 and the same is the case with the entire Jain community. This points to the conclusion that the comparatively lesser fertility of women gives them a greater chance of surviving. Another caste with a fairly high proportion of females is the prolific Kamboh which has increased during the last decade by 20·60 per cent. A Kamboh is a hardworking and prosperous agriculturist and as the doctrine of the survival of the fittest holds good he will have enough room to expand.

Among the other castes the case of Kumhar with 850 females per 1 000 males is of some interest. The male Kumhar is often absent from his home plying mules and donkeys on hire in distant places. Numerous Kumhars of sub-montane and neighbouring districts are found in the hill-tracts carrying on their animals, food stuffs and other commodities such as salt, tobacco *gur* and molasses for sale to hillmen. Returning home they bring, for selling in their own locality or making presents to their relatives, walnuts, soap-nuts, medicinal herbs, etc. In the villages situated in the lower ranges of the Himalayas they barter common salt from the plains for *bers* (a kind of wild berry).

Turning now to the castes, which have a very small proportion of females, we find that the criminal tribe of Harnis has the lowest proportion of 690 females per 1 000 males. Unlike Bawarias the members of this tribe seem mostly to have taken to agriculture and are living in certain colony estates on the Lower Bari Doab where they are under the supervision of the Criminal Tribes Department. The males cannot absent themselves from their homes even for short periods. That the proportion of children among Harnis is the highest among all tribes will be seen from Subsidiary Table IV to Chapter IV. The excessive number of births by itself would cause comparatively greater mortality among women, a fact which partly accounts for their small proportion. The Harnis are at the same time among the poorest people of the Province and this would show that there is some connection between poverty and profligence.

Hindu Faqirs also show a dearth of females. They are not really a caste but usually members of certain orders who often take a vow of celibacy. Among Muslims, however, Faqir is an agricultural and professional caste in the Eastern Punjab and the proportion of 704 is fairly high considering that some male Muslim beggars would naturally be included in the figures.

The low proportion of females among Kashmiris is due to the influx of male labourers who visit the plains in winter.

The proportion of females among Sheikhhs is small because of the medley of tribes and races included in the term "Sheikh." Every Muslim, who is not sure of his caste or origin, or is anxious to hide it because of its inferiority would return himself as Sheikh.

The proportion of females among Jats has always been low. The figures for the past three censuses are given in the margin, and indicate a steady increase. In the days gone by the paucity of females was attributable partly to female infanticide which appears to be a thing of the past and the figures may be taken as representing normal condition.

Among the Pathan there are 609 females per 1 000 males. This proportion would certainly be higher if Afghan labourers and traders who visit the Province in winter could be excluded.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

General proportion of the Sexes by Natural Divisions, Districts and States for six censuses

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION		NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES											
		1931		1921		1911		1901		1891		1881	
		Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population	Actual Population	Natural Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
PUNJAB { Actual Population { Natural Population	831 823	828	819	817	811	854	846	851	844	844	844		
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	818	805	795	795	787	842	829	839	825	833	828		
1 Hissar	852	875	855	836	840	809	860	870	860	847	935		
2 Loharu State	897	892	1,154	803	900	806	925	820	852	824	838		
3 Rohtak	861	850	811	855	810	880	858	873	844	802	832		
4 Dujana State	941	908	810	901	787	937	807	921	863	870	773		
5 Gurgaon	857	854	806	874	846	903	888	901	810	885	875		
6 Patnauli State	902	893	712	925	722	905	750	909	761	877	690		
7 Karnal	815	827	814	827	814	844	814	841	825	849	826		
8 Jullundur	841	807	767	783	743	847	802	841	810	830	819		
9 Kapurthala State	847	810	768	785	746	851	800	834	823	822	767		
10 Ludhiana	791	780	748	762	724	823	780	830	805	822	815		
11 Maler Kotla State	811	711	752	752	757	849	830	850	867	843	845		
12 Ferozepore	818	801	820	782	701	827	815	826	833	820	829		
13 Faridkot State	803	789	756	765	772	802	785	800	766	802	763		
14 Patiala State	805	701	787	776	780	820	846	817	826	818	810		
15 Jind State	841	816	810	812	825	830	838	825	862	825	865		
16 Nabha State	819	792	780	780	780	802	818	815	809	804	701		
17 Lahore	735	751	791	738	775	811	823	811	821	807	796		
18 Amritsar	799	790	765	774	769	829	790	828	803	820	803		
19 Gujranwala	802	788	794	791	781	858	834	820	842	854	834		
20 Sheikhupura	913	786	793	779		797		811		812			
II.—Himalayan	906	907	912	901	906	892	913	890	909	880	900		
21 Sirmoor State	803	824	840	822	849	798	845	792	836	775	800		
22 Simla	564	458	606	580	623	530	1,025	617	883	764	1,000		
23 Simla Hill States	929	917	900	921	917	903	911	884	900	853	867		
24 Bilaspur State	900	874	877	862	840			850		836			
25 Kangra	930	946	910	921	807	925	915	922	913	910	921		
26 Mandi State	923	944	958	933	942	915	936	933	950	945	920		
27 Suket State	893	897	923	893	901	888	880	887	920	792	801		
28 Chamba State	931	911	916	924	927	923	924	921	927	917	930		
III.—Sub Himalayan	847	852	834	827	810	880	862	863	855	857	863		
29 Ambala	784	776	773	759	755	807	814	815	826	803	853		
30 Kalna State	797	761	695	780	704	817	738	821	748	835	630		
31 Hoshiarpur	870	860	822	832	806	882	850	873	864	872	864		
32 Gurdaspur	825	811	802	783	770	844	843	838	839	848	845		
33 Smallot	823	830	814	807	782	900	854	884	852	887	853		
34 Gujrat	851	879	858	854	843	916	897	899	840	893	870		
35 Thelum	914	976	895	904	855	981	911	912	888	875	897		
36 Rawalpindi	851	827	873	848	800	863	900	824	804	810	892		
37 Attock	902	933	920	902	879	916	Not available	912	Not available	851	Not available		
IV.—North-West Dry Area	831	827	841	825	847	838	859	847	855	841	843		
38 Montgomery	819	811	840	824	848	840	850	850	851	825	832		
39 Shahpur	843	836	826	830	809	934	899	925	903	929	892		
40 Mianwali	905	885	899	898	877	912	Not available	897	Not available	886	Not available		
41 Lyallpur	825	795	850	793	860	735	506	871	Not available	801	Not available		
42 Jhang	809	808	802	858	840	884	852	874	840	844	826		
43 Multan	810	824	840	832	840	820	854	810	850	813	840		
44 Bahawalpur State	806	816	827	814	829	822	833	830	845	824	834		
45 Muzaffargarh	844	842	839	847	842	845	848	840	854	837	842		
46 Dera Ghazi Khan (including Baloch Trans frontier Tract)	820	819	809	831	832	835	838	822	837	813	828		

NOTE.—Natural Population by each District or State and Natural Division cannot be calculated at this census as the figures of migrants for these units are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three censuses.

AGE.	1	All Religions.			HINDU			SUKH.			JAIN			MUSLIM			CHRISTIAN		
		1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Under 1		824	846	86	868	862	863	844	818	84	1,008	875	1,000	852	866	866	871	902	967
1-4		809	877	863	923	924	960	857	854	831	969	1,044	1,000	966	967	963	1,071	874	945
5-9		811	861	874	851	877	1,000	824	874	831	1,000	1,044	1,000	966	967	963	800	864	972
10-14		821	853	851	877	1,011	878	850	815	812	972	1,004	966	966	964	947	86	824	968
15-19		808	859	818	811	851	822	784	822	806	869	864	82	823	824	816	800	829	829
20-24		817	862	861	866	887	878	815	824	877	854	877	856	842	864	867	822	854	878
25-29		831	874	849	864	88	878	769	821	823	890	811	819	848	847	847	864	864	841
30-34		707	733	816	725	763	825	704	704	764	776	825	866	717	725	814	780	745	814
35-39		729	761	821	727	764	827	680	652	765	791	840	866	796	790	828	752	72	742
40-44		824	837	831	851	843	824	734	734	791	826	845	816	836	872	824	810	841	724
45-49		822	847	863	826	828	819	782	745	772	796	819	872	827	836	834	814	742	716
50-54		829	817	774	817	806	776	802	779	745	797	819	826	807	819	827	728	704	727
55-59		824	828	781	825	81	769	81	807	779	824	827	764	807	808	794	789	807	772
60 and over		726	779	731	764	768	74	728	726	730	824	798	766	768	780	782	716	707	744
Total 20 and over		774	716	727	814	776	726	744	718	716	824	844	831	783	725	727	687	683	694
Total All Ages		867	789	784	860	794	766	777	745	74	827	825	862	817	817	774	725	769	745
Actual Population		817	823	821	830	823	825	768	786	793	820	860	879	833	844	830	707	736	803
Male Population		811	818	822	818			736			826			835			806		

\* Figures of 1911 include figures for Delhi.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and Natural Divisions. (Census of 1931).

Age	1	SOUTH CENTRAL PLATS WEST						HIMALAYA AREA					
		All Relig.		Hindu		Muslim		Christian		All Relig.		Hindu	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Under 1		814	869	851	1,017	1,004	909	1,067	1,006	1,066	1,206	840	774
1-4		811	867	832	1,018	990	966	1,076	1,050	814	810	867	808
5-9		810	861	860	1,014	991	961	1,067	1,071	1,066	1,071	1,071	823
10-14		816	864	860	1,014	967	971	1,013	1,049	96	1,000	1,000	1,006
15-19		816	817	843	951	871	879	1,067	1,010	962	823	823	823
20-24		863	867	823	1,013	978	978	1,031	1,031	962	878	878	878
25-29		863	832	820	929	816	829	917	811	868	870	900	898
30-34		867	864	778	801	806	867	810	864	1,167	861	1,009	861
35-39		745	781	741	806	800	811	869	802	823	793	1,106	861
40-44		798	801	766	816	813	770	1,012	1,047	762	870	892	1,012
45-49		778	790	760	837	772	721	825	826	821	804	804	892
50-54		810	817	869	879	835	826	878	878	814	812	897	1,026
55-59		765	766	749	821	757	756	811	843	824	868	750	868
60-64		776	762	708	806	779	800	792	808	823	1,063	860	860
65-69		762	712	764	791	762	742	717	743	848	822	896	896
70 and over		724	73	723	822	723	726	742	765	846	74	866	1,067
75 and over		717	732	78	846	714	741	865	817	832	861	876	735
Total All Ages		818	816	780	895	825	814	908	817	717	774	728	900

Age	1	SOUTH-HIMALAYA AREA						SOUTH-WESTERN AREA					
		All Relig.		Hindu		Muslim		Christian		All Relig.		Hindu	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Under 1		818	862	841	914	912	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
1-4		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
5-9		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
10-14		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
15-19		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
20-24		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
25-29		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
30-34		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
35-39		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
40-44		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
45-49		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
50-54		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
55-59		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
60-64		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
65-69		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
70 and over		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
75 and over		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870
Total All Ages		818	860	857	914	914	861	914	914	814	862	861	870

Note.—Proportion for Y total population cannot be calculated as his census is figure of migrants for R total. 1 rhombus are not taken.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes and tribes at different ages, (Census 1931)

Serial No	CASTE	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES						
		All ages	0-6	7-13	14-16	17-23	24-43	44 and over
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>HINDU</b>								
1	Aggarwal	849	974	879	833	845	791	797
2	Ahir	811	946	893	699	831	779	755
3	Arora	868	985	910	788	884	835	766
4	Bawaria	906	951	948	951	977	858	772
5	Brahman	823	961	857	748	825	783	768
6	Chamar	868	985	938	841	917	856	745
7	Chhimba	849	1,082	902	941	817	763	715
8	Chuhra	838	959	870	776	86	827	907
9	Dagiand Koh	929	1,040	859	937	1,071	938	806
10	Dhobi	791	938	851	808	818	719	659
11	Faqir	814	770	982	482	555	432	388
12	Gujjar	772	901	759	688	721	770	734
13	Jat	818	952	810	751	785	799	722
14	Jhiwar	835	946	865	801	874	793	715
15	Julaha	856	964	882	835	987	831	760
16	Kamboh	819	906	884	757	851	793	791
17	Kanot	812	942	865	749	739	757	785
18	Khatra	939	1,045	877	873	1,035	971	829
19	Kumhar	854	970	816	762	917	829	802
20	Lohar	866	993	870	843	851	858	773
21	Mochi	493	798	649	466	455	359	493
22	Nai	818	948	840	758	839	811	790
23	Rajput	789	929	813	703	800	744	726
24	Rathi	994	1,039	960	1,032	1,237	1,009	848
25	Sani	819	973	839	752	805	809	736
26	Sansi	823	937	854	810	843	784	693
27	Sunar	842	929	853	806	895	806	793
28	Tarkhan	858	970	848	805	910	859	733
<b>SIKH</b>								
1	Arora	847	946	856	743	835	876	730
2	Bawaria	936	1,107	1,003	1,217	843	858	747
3	Brahman	678	827	795	743	698	629	600
4	Chamar	822	963	821	771	828	805	716
5	Chhimba	823	999	863	765	829	773	769
6	Chuhra	841	914	781	816	872	845	799
7	Faqir	413	944	696	514	539	335	263
8	Gujjar	852	949	847	703	809	909	752
9	Jat	757	885	763	722	734	729	713
10	Jhiwar	880	955	830	825	907	998	815
11	Julaha	840	990	864	748	1,008	769	794
12	Kamboh	877	937	883	923	925	867	766
13	Khatra	880	959	915	938	854	896	754
14	Kumhar	816	831	758	759	779	835	884
15	Lohar	869	952	804	779	912	958	771
16	Nai	801	932	826	804	741	779	737
17	Rajput	775	873	815	489	614	975	632
18	Sani	856	919	839	911	838	998	740
19	Sunar	854	990	861	855	897	851	787
20	Tarkhan	893	998	798	786	899	787	742
<b>MUSLIM</b>								
1	Ahir	849	930	858	928	936	959	750
2	Araia	830	946	844	747	900	766	769
3	Awan	871	928	852	733	903	899	812
4	Biloch	829	924	787	672	884	867	797
5	Chhimba	861	948	840	891	828	894	745
6	Chuhra	864	923	871	926	835	785	901
7	Dhobi	843	926	813	891	897	848	761
8	Faqir	834	939	801	812	895	785	726
9	Gujjar	838	1,000	834	772	888	789	753
10	Harni	690	941	905	599	695	656	966
11	Jat	833	947	799	737	879	821	753
12	Jhiwar	859	943	856	855	924	854	725
13	Julaha	847	957	857	791	869	832	724
14	Kamboh	837	953	874	764	856	860	739
15	Kashmiri	778	929	814	791	712	688	797
16	Kumhar	850	946	802	812	919	851	759
17	Lohar	854	964	825	791	874	841	778
18	Maohhl	836	938	779	863	899	827	753
19	Moo	859	948	784	716	914	901	761
20	Mirasi	871	972	839	792	885	868	814
21	Mochi	836	925	829	864	882	821	741
22	Mussalli	863	957	867	811	995	827	705
23	Nai	855	993	849	843	884	819	753
24	Pakhiwara	773	813	828	926	895	746	583
25	Pathan	809	974	792	799	783	774	747
26	Rajput	873	985	872	794	889	869	789
27	Sayad	858	942	828	846	893	859	809
28	Sheikh	794	951	839	785	798	76	698
29	Sunar	857	949	841	849	904	811	799
30	Tarkhan	842	942	832	757	943	812	744
31	Toli	833	953	859	734	839	799	797
<b>CHRISTIAN</b>								
1	Europeans and Allied Races	354	1,015		1,000	121	300	613
2	Anglo-Indians	692	765		929	711	629	599
3	Indian Christians	876	889		839	862	796	741

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901—1910  
1911—1920 and 1921—1930. (For British Territory only).

Y. R.	VENUES OF BIRTHS.			VENUES OF DEATHS.			Difference betw. male & female, + or -	Difference betw. male & female, + or -	Difference betw. male & female, + or -	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Punjab including Delhi 1901—1910	4,340,238	3,945,223	8,285,461	4,458,990	4,223,719	8,682,708	-204,418	-78,273	-357,447	909	923
1901	373,198	339,067	712,265	372,350	354,281	726,631	-18,380	-18,089	-14,078	978	931
1902	401,980	419,846	821,826	443,473	443,870	887,343	-42,887	-4,397	-8,498	906	1,010
1903	451,827	416,410	868,237	496,902	495,874	992,776	-1,028	+11,872	-122,814	906	1,024
1904	436,874	397,271	834,145	480,280	506,276	986,556	-26,000	+25,826	-13,489	910	1,034
1905	447,838	453,841	901,679	473,973	480,133	954,106	-6,160	+4,162	-47,749	913	1,009
1906	458,329	419,477	877,806	574,840	569,026	1,143,866	-5,814	+13,500	+133,500	911	992
1907	470,283	449,319	919,602	627,287	611,372	1,238,659	-15,915	-16,985	-479,128	908	909
1908	479,829	469,822	949,651	617,519	597,808	1,215,327	-19,711	-14,313	-180,004	911	972
1909	500,084	490,216	990,300	526,813	514,470	1,041,283	-12,343	-12,343	+84,827	909	972
1910	419,248	419,183	838,431	518,073	511,104	1,029,177	-6,969	-6,969	+180,193	913	939
Punjab 1911—1920	4,443,842	4,227,444	8,671,286	4,623,227	4,386,873	9,010,100	-236,354	-236,354	+1,411,921	906	929
1911	413,232	405,704	818,936	434,144	416,014	850,158	-18,430	-18,430	+199,066	914	942
1912	459,822	419,073	878,895	466,079	416,239	882,318	-50,840	-50,840	+281,149	913	911
1913	489,417	419,874	909,291	504,209	473,134	977,343	-31,075	-31,075	+94,437	913	911
1914	441,413	424,783	866,196	518,223	490,519	1,008,742	-27,704	-27,704	+94,822	911	911
1915	440,838	425,657	866,495	518,223	490,519	1,008,742	-27,704	-27,704	+149,042	913	905
1916	441,540	426,006	867,546	509,873	493,687	1,003,560	-16,186	-16,186	+297,878	910	913
1917	459,273	417,681	876,954	576,783	554,324	1,131,107	-22,459	-22,459	+143,824	908	933
1918	504,543	480,803	985,346	797,343	764,217	1,561,560	-33,126	-33,126	+10,082	902	942
1919	413,915	403,879	817,794	512,280	484,979	997,259	-27,301	-27,301	+230,774	906	922
1920	457,247	449,816	907,063	594,444	573,879	1,168,323	-20,565	-20,565	+377,730	909	930
Punjab 1921—1930	4,573,820	4,384,806	8,958,626	4,823,226	4,544,919	9,368,145	-278,307	-278,307	+1,423,323	903	926
1921	414,834	401,894	816,728	434,144	416,014	850,158	-18,430	-18,430	+133,500	909	937
1922	459,822	419,073	878,895	466,079	416,239	882,318	-50,840	-50,840	+281,149	903	937
1923	489,417	419,874	909,291	504,209	473,134	977,343	-31,075	-31,075	+94,437	903	931
1924	441,413	424,783	866,196	518,223	490,519	1,008,742	-27,704	-27,704	+94,822	904	941
1925	440,838	425,657	866,495	518,223	490,519	1,008,742	-27,704	-27,704	+207,224	904	937
1926	441,540	426,006	867,546	509,873	493,687	1,003,560	-16,186	-16,186	+100,136	903	916
1927	459,273	417,681	876,954	576,783	554,324	1,131,107	-22,459	-22,459	+104,107	902	944
1928	504,543	480,803	985,346	797,343	764,217	1,561,560	-33,126	-33,126	+442,496	906	937
1929	413,915	403,879	817,794	512,280	484,979	997,259	-27,301	-27,301	+231,906	902	949
1930	457,247	449,816	907,063	594,444	573,879	1,168,323	-20,565	-20,565	+279,879	909	949
Lada-Cangyin Flora Wood Mianmyn	2,009,106	1,806,107	3,815,213	2,083,447	1,823,647	3,907,094	-78,888	-78,888	+1,023,169	908	904
Sat-Hdnam	144,232	133,123	277,355	154,843	143,447	298,290	-11,396	-11,396	+27,373	933	924
Sat-Hdnam	1,244,829	1,118,203	2,363,032	1,291,916	1,163,987	2,455,903	-127,929	-127,929	+108,130	909	909
North-West Dry Area	1,171,633	1,072,424	2,244,057	1,206,380	1,123,206	2,329,586	-83,174	-83,174	+913,740	874	877

N.B. The table includes the figures of Cantonments as they are not recorded by sex.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Number of deaths of each sex at different ages (For British Territory only)

AGE	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PUNJAB	382,951	285,286	241,238	211,571	328,845	308,017	457,758	438,268	324,123	290,729	392,382	357,010
Under 1	87,724	75,452	72,230	62,240	92,998	81,223	93,143	81,519	82,177	72,135	93,128	80,716
1—5	54,217	50,625	40,993	37,721	60,993	58,923	70,668	68,299	46,313	43,963	55,143	52,116
5—10	17,711	16,495	12,346	11,243	18,675	18,984	33,255	35,166	19,774	18,397	25,493	25,196
10—15	12,773	11,018	9,023	8,527	14,190	14,850	29,495	33,018	17,063	16,368	23,047	22,293
15—20	19,766	9,918	7,390	7,374	11,501	12,208	24,785	26,762	15,663	15,493	22,202	21,694
20—30	23,154	22,501	14,114	15,063	20,734	22,445	36,837	37,415	23,049	23,692	32,305	32,125
30—40	22,387	21,129	14,353	14,067	19,822	29,551	35,515	36,329	21,386	20,260	29,431	28,187
40—50	23,146	18,307	15,808	13,026	21,225	19,445	35,972	33,642	25,065	21,429	30,300	26,783
50—60	23,591	17,240	15,758	11,974	20,941	17,373	34,998	30,178	24,474	19,047	29,733	24,943
60 and over	57,482	43,801	39,502	39,346	47,861	40,015	63,090	52,949	48,259	30,534	51,540	43,047
AGE	1927		1928		1929		1930		Total		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
PUNJAB	303,468	259,881	270,285	236,949	310,583	279,380	323,754	284,828	3,285,385	2,944,919		896
Under 1	78,387	66,898	85,842	73,384	91,456	78,343	88,851	75,088	866,850	747,898		864
1—5	47,055	41,465	36,887	33,628	51,157	48,576	59,049	53,531	522,475	488,547		935
5—10	18,226	16,356	13,277	12,622	17,708	16,615	19,024	17,007	195,579	186,991		956
10—15	14,860	13,650	11,031	10,835	13,366	12,810	14,472	13,257	159,320	156,626		983
15—20	14,671	13,576	10,749	11,013	12,404	12,682	13,806	13,497	143,847	143,097		995
20—30	22,050	20,916	16,787	17,466	18,674	19,001	19,915	10,842	228,519	231,066	1,011	
30—40	21,736	19,583	17,176	16,327	18,112	18,062	19,320	18,413	219,238	211,889	966	
40—50	22,911	18,249	19,462	16,007	20,521	17,851	21,158	17,823	235,428	202,553	860	
50—60	22,573	17,363	20,244	15,928	22,458	18,700	22,011	18,187	236,781	191,533	809	
60 and over	40,909	31,825	38,830	29,739	44,637	36,140	46,148	37,523	478,348	384,719	804	

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Number of births and deaths of main religions by sex (For British Territory only)

YEAR	HINDU*				MUSLIM				INDIAN CHRISTIAN			
	BIRTHS		DEATHS		BIRTHS		DEATHS		BIRTHS		DEATHS	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	1,903,579	1,705,081	1,408,579	1,265,069	2,581,879	2,291,981	1,826,059	1,638,123	70,155	62,857	45,262	37,938
1921	185,702	166,224	140,022	128,458	255,702	230,334	182,952	153,284	5,887	5,233	3,118	2,809
1922	179,138	160,883	107,146	94,650	237,717	211,710	130,780	114,219	6,256	5,628	2,676	2,180
1923	192,257	172,639	135,461	127,263	267,188	236,913	187,426	173,663	6,675	6,033	4,916	4,184
1924	181,576	161,092	172,638	161,092	245,150	207,760	276,690	264,336	6,148	5,590	6,846	6,339
1925	181,532	162,858	143,360	130,398	242,839	216,652	175,119	155,799	6,344	5,577	4,582	3,658
1926	187,814	168,158	183,451	166,951	255,201	227,150	201,897	184,234	7,048	6,500	5,740	4,683
1927	187,916	168,477	136,553	116,617	261,252	233,541	161,904	139,402	7,214	6,546	4,227	3,243
1928	207,993	187,411	119,852	104,360	283,517	254,207	145,973	128,885	8,227	7,299	3,768	3,180
1929	299,767	179,500	127,205	114,305	271,983	242,447	177,977	160,713	8,117	7,166	4,348	3,503
1930	198,074	177,789	131,882	120,915	261,324	231,267	185,332	158,597	8,238	7,285	5,041	4,081

\*Hindu here includes Ad Dharmi Sikh Jain and Buddhist

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Number of females per 1,000 males (by Tahsils). [Census of 1931].

District.	No.	Tahsil.	Proportion.	District, or State.	No.	Tahsil.	Proportion.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
HIDRABAD	1	Hidrabad	811	BHAKHUPURA	66	Bhakhpura	804
	2	Hidrabad	843		67	Kankana Sahib	831
	3	Bahmani	882		68	Bhakhpura	807
	4	Fatehabad	871	GURU	69	Gurur	854
	5	Sura	840		70	Kharika	881
ROHTAK	6	Rohatuk	811		71	Phala	808
	7	Jhajjar	803	SHARPU	72	Sharpu	850
	8	Gohana	883		73	Kharika	883
	9	Samaspur	882		74	Bharwal	811
GURGAON	10	Gurgaon	822		75	Burpura	786
	11	Pharwan-Jhikra	888	JALANDHAR	76	Jalandhar	871
	12	Tah	881		77	Phal Dadan Khan	828
	13	Pharwan	836		78	Chakwal	847
	14	Rewari	877	RAWALPINDI	79	Rawalpindi	739
	15	Bahawalpur	828		80	Gujar Khan	840
KARNAL	16	Karnal	818		81	Murree	834
	17	Pharwan	823		82	Kahna	1,008
	18	Kaula	814	ATTACK	83	Attack	886
	19	Thanesar	808		84	Pharwan	831
AMBALA	20	Ambala	781		85	Tahang	883
	21	Kharika	758		86	Pharwan	878
	22	Jagadhri	801	SIKHWALI	87	Sikhwali	808
	23	Varanagar	814		88	Kharika	883
	24	Rupar	872		89	Kharika	831
MUSKIE	25	Muskie	830	MONTEGOMERY	90	Montgomery	778
	26	Kot Khali	1,019		91	Okara	81
KANPUR	27	Kanpur	880		92	Pharwan	883
	28	Dehra	879		93	Pharwan	814
	29	Nyapur	777	L. ALLEN	94	L. Allen	881
	30	Pharwan	883		95	Pharwan	818
	31	Pharwan	883		96	Tot Tah Singh	833
	32	Kala	1,006		97	Jalandhar	829
HAUNSIPTON	33	Haunsipton	877	J. N.	98	Jalandhar	877
	34	Davey	818		99	Chakwal	848
	35	Pharwan	881		100	Chakwal	883
	36	Pharwan	881				
LEWIS	37	Lewis	879	M. N.	101	M. N.	784
	38	Pharwan	881		102	Pharwan	881
	39	Pharwan	881		103	Pharwan	848
	40	Pharwan	881		104	Pharwan	800
FEARLESS	41	Fearless	731		105	Kharika	772
	42	Sura	833		106	Kharika	805
	43	Mura	847	M. N.	107	M. N.	883
	44	Pharwan	881		108	Pharwan	848
	45	Pharwan	881		109	Kot Adu	818
	46	Pharwan	881		110	Leah	741
LA. N.	47	La. N.	838	DEHA GH. N. K.	111	Deha Gh. N. K.	848
	48	Pharwan	881		112	Pharwan	883
	49	Pharwan	881		113	Pharwan	787
	50	Pharwan	881		114	Pharwan	801
	51	Pharwan	881		115	Pharwan	783
L. ALLEN	52	L. Allen	718	DEHA GH. N. K.	116	Deha Gh. N. K.	848
	53	T. N. T. N.	80		117	Pharwan	883
	54	Pharwan	881		118	Pharwan	883
PH. N.	55	Ph. N.	804		119	Pharwan	883
	56	Ph. N.	804		120	Pharwan	883
	57	Ph. N.	804		121	Pharwan	883
	58	Ph. N.	804		122	Pharwan	883
	59	Ph. N.	804		123	Pharwan	883
	60	Ph. N.	804		124	Pharwan	883
	61	Ph. N.	804		125	Pharwan	883
	62	Ph. N.	804		126	Pharwan	883
	63	Ph. N.	804		127	Pharwan	883
	64	Ph. N.	804		128	Pharwan	883
	65	Ph. N.	804		129	Pharwan	883
	66	Ph. N.	804		130	Pharwan	883

## CHAPTER VI.

### CIVIL CONDITION

104 Introductory 105 Movement in actual figures 106 Proportional distribution according to age and civil condition 107 Age at marriage 108 Age at marriage from census data 109 Proportion of sexes in marriageable population 110 Polygamy 111 Polyandry 112 Special inquiry into marriage and fertility 113 Size of the family correlated to occupation of husband 114 Size of the family by religion and class 115 Size of the family according to age of wife at marriage 116 The amount of sterility 117 Duration of marriages and size of family 118 Fertility data compared with general census 119 The widowed 120 Proportion of widows among females of main religions 121 Proportion of widows in different areas 122 Proportion of widows among different castes 123 Widow remarriage

Imperial Table VII gives the absolute figures of civil condition by main religions and age-periods for the whole Province, the British Territory, the Punjab States and each district and state as well as selected cities and towns

Reference to  
Statistics.

Imperial Table VIII gives the same information, though with slightly different age-groups, as Imperial Table VII for selected castes by locality

Subsidiary Table I gives distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-periods at each of the last five censuses.

Subsidiary Table II gives distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and Natural Division

Subsidiary Table III gives distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.

Subsidiary Table IV gives proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and Natural Divisions.

Subsidiary Table V gives distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes

Statistics obtained at a special enquiry into marriage and fertility are reproduced in the text as well as the unsmoothed figures of age and civil condition for the whole Province.

104 This Chapter deals with the marital condition of the population of the Punjab, or with the numbers of the married unmarried and widowed at different ages and in different localities religions and castes. The divorced persons who had not remarried were included among the widowed. Persons living as husband and wife, and recognised by custom as married, were to be treated as such though they had not gone through the ordinary formalities connected with marriage. The number of such marriages is believed however to be very very small and nothing in comparison to that found in European countries where some people do not go through any religious ceremony because they think it is not necessary in a state of nature. This is evidenced by the comparatively large number of children regarded by the law in European countries as illegitimate, though born to parents who are man and wife for all practical purposes. The customary marriage in this country is confined to the "*Karewa*" known locally by different names, which is the taking into wedlock of the widow of a deceased brother or some other near relative, such as a first cousin.

Introductory

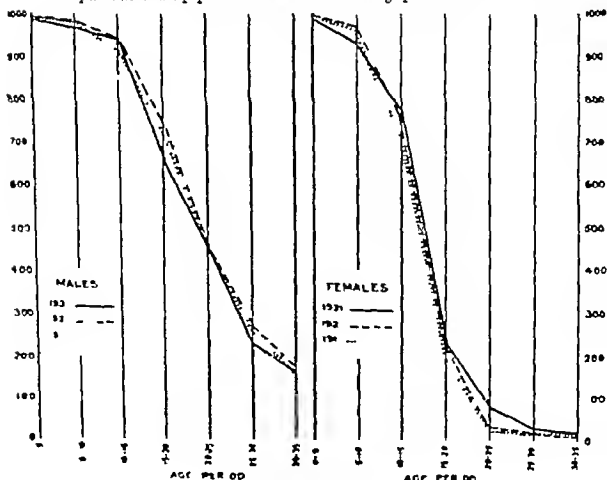
The Punjab Census Report of 1911 (p 275) deals at length with the customs and ceremonies, performed at the time of marriage among different communities and castes. It is unnecessary to repeat them here except to mention that marriage is believed by a great majority of the people to be more or less a sacrament or a religious duty. Divorce is unknown to the Hindu law, as also among Sikhs and Jains, and even among Muslims though it is permissible the cases of divorce are few and far between and the compilation of separate figures is uncalled for.

Before we proceed to discuss the statistical material compiled at the census with regard to civil condition, it appears necessary to refer to a detail of compilation adopted at this census, which was a departure from the procedure of the previous censuses. In Imperial Table VII the figures of civil condition are combined with those of age. During the smoothing of age figures, as explained in Chapter IV, the age and civil condition figures were sorted directly into



septennial and quinquennial age-groups. To take an example, ages were sorted direct into groups such as 7—13 and 14—16 which during tabulation were halved to form the quinquennial age-period of 10—15 the other half of the age-period 7—13 together with  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the number in age-group 4—6 forming the age-group 5—10. This process though it improved the age returns, and on the whole the returns of civil condition, caused a slight swelling of the figures of the married and the widowed in the case of the too young as explained below. It is obvious that there would be more married and widowed persons at the ages of 12 and 13 rather than at the ages of 7 and 8 and so a process which divided the total number of the married and the widowed in age-group 7—13 equally into two parts and transferred one-half of the number to the age-group 5—10 would naturally give higher figures for the married and the widowed in the younger age-period. At the same time this process would reduce the number of such persons in the age-period 10—15. The figures of civil condition for ages 15—20 and 20—25 have not been so affected by the smoothing except that a certain number of unmarried females who would in accordance with the world wide practice return ages nearer 17 than 23 be transferred to age-group 20—25. The results obtained would therefore probably be nearer to the true state of affairs. The net result of smoothing is that a larger proportion of the population is found to be married or widowed at ages below 10 as compared to past censuses.

The effect of this change in procedure is brought out by the diagram below which shows for the last three censuses the proportion of the unmarried per mille of the population of each sex at each age-period below 15.



Proportion per mille of each sex at each age period who were unmarried (1911-1921)

The proportion of the unmarried of ages 0—5 and 5—10 is now smaller among both sexes than at the two previous censuses. The proportion of the unmarried of both sexes for ages 10—15 is for the same reason greater than before. In the case of males the proportion of the unmarried among those aged 15—25 is slightly smaller on account of transfer of married males from higher ages, while the number of unmarried females in ages 15 and upwards appears to have increased.

105 The table in the margin shows the variation per cent in the num-

Movement  
in Actual  
Figures.

Increase or decrease per cent during the decade 1921—1931

Age-group	Total		UNMARRIED		MARRIED		WIDOWED	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All ages	13.3	13.7	14.2	18.4	15.8	14.0	-2.4	-1.0
0—15	14.4	16.0	14.0	15.4	31.0	33.9	-20.3	-11.1
15—20	24.7	34.4	12.4	34.0	58.8	35.3	27.5	9.0
20—25	36.1	35.2	30.1	174.3	36.8	30.6	-5.0	-5.3
25—30	12.3	12.2	-5.0	103.4	21.3	11.2	-5.5	4.8
30—40	13.8	8.5	10.7	12.9	16.8	6.9	-2.2	9.8
40 and over	-2	-3.7	3.1	65.7	4	-5.3	-2.4	-3.1

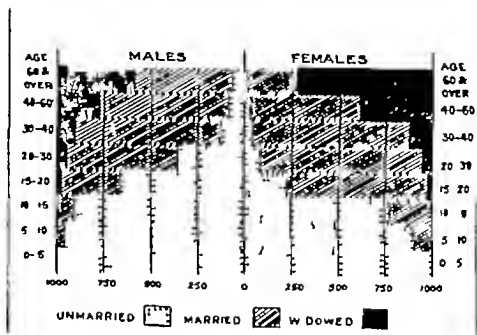
ber of total  
unmarried,  
married and  
widowed for  
the last inter-  
censal period  
as well as at  
different ages  
The number  
of both the  
unmarried  
and the mar-  
ried has in-  
creased, while  
there is a  
small decrease  
in the num-  
ber of the  
widowed. The

decrease in the widows of ages 0—15 is particularly noticeable and may be due partly to improved method of tabulation and partly to the improvement in conditions. According to the law of averages the larger the number on which an average is based the more reliable is the result obtained. The number of the widowed under 15 is a case in point. Their total in the Province is 14,405 (males 6,974 and females 7,431), which is only a small fraction of the population. In such a case even a slight mistake in the posting of results during any stage of abstraction might cause a large percentage of error, while in the case of the figures of the unmarried of same ages, which are many hundred times larger, similar errors will counterbalance each other and leave the results practically unaffected.

Proceeding with the discussion we find that there is a noticeable increase in the number of the widowed aged 15—20, which is clearly due to the smoothing as male widowers of this age-period show the large rise of 27.5 per cent over the figures of the last census, while the next higher age-group, 20—25, shows an actual decrease of 5 per cent which is also met with in the widows of same age. The cause responsible for the increase in the case of the married below the age of 10 holds good equally in the case of the widowed in age-group 15—20, which seems to have gained at the expense of the next higher age-group 20—25. This displacement in the number of widowers is noticeable in all other higher age-groups. In the case of females the number of widows above 40 has slightly decreased, while there is increase at other ages though considerably smaller than the increase in total population except at ages 30—40.

Proportional  
Distribution  
According to  
Age and Civil  
Condition.

106 The diagram below shows the distribution of the male and



*Civil condition per mile of each sex at each age-period 1911.*

female population by age and civil condition, and at once supports the general view of the universality of marriage in India. The number of unmarried persons especially females in higher ages becomes very small, while owing to the comparatively short span of life in this country there is a large number of the widowed particularly in ages over 40. Widow re-marriage is deprecated by a considerable section of the public and this fact tends to increase the number of widows. Elderly males widowed or otherwise generally wed young women and as older people are likely to depart first their death increases the number of widows still further.

The table in the margin gives the percentage of the married among those aged 15—40 belonging to different religions. It appears that Ad Dharmis have the greatest proportion of married persons in the reproductive period of life. The proportion among Hindus is higher than that among Muslims and Jains which is about equal. Sikhs have fewer married males owing to the paucity of women among them, but have for the same reason nearly the highest proportion of married females. The Christians, Buddhists and Zoroastrians have the fewest of both sexes married.

107 The number of persons returned as married below the age of 15 has increased at a rate more than double that of the general rise in total population (cf. the table in paragraph 105) and this in spite of the legislative measure recently passed to prohibit males below 18 and females below 14 from marrying. Perhaps this measure was in a way responsible for swelling the number by accelerating early marriages in anticipation of the prohibition.

\*The Hindu Act as passed in 1929, has not come into force until 1st April 1930.

The total unsmoothed figures of civil condition for the Province are reproduced in the table below

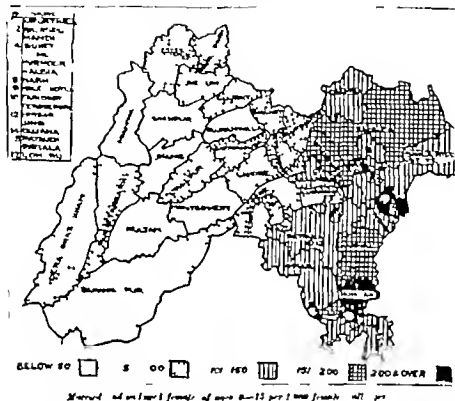
*Unsmoothed figures by civil condition and age (whole Province)*

Age-period	UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0-3	3,188,870	1,611,470	1,577,400	78	130	184	72	50	10
4-6	2,501,801	1,231,915	1,269,886	2,738	743	15,693	1,218	67	72
7-13	4,570,743	2,090,070	2,480,673	708,870	27,439	51,181	6,708	1,290	3,409
14-16	1,202,700	589,015	613,685	6,438	177,79	451,704	12,814	6,419	6,965
17-20	1,191,709	1,010,071	171,638	24,100	799,207	1,701,049	69,190	17,111	31,777
21-26	741,791	311,220	430,571	148,928	175,765	810,797	81,762	11,091	36,071
27-33	2,040,707	1,087,339	953,368	1,100,974	1,190,209	1,607,075	191,072	102,013	92,009
34-40	1,104,411	687,769	416,642	1,113,000	67,787	490,677	1,7194	76,78	80,609
37-43	1,111,110	681,101	430,008	1,377,700	706,071	671,629	315,990	112,707	181,633
44-50	1,117	4,87	5,994	171,179	30,419	1,087,717	219,273	92,499	1,077
47-53	1,003	52,473	7,450	8,7580	40,200	7,7171	14,723	173,631	269,195
54-60	22,027	2,0781	2,000	2,0780	191,31	101,119	186,760	78,851	101,925
57-63	34,501	71,099	1,112	478,878	771,889	1,200,049	477,018	172,417	260,901
64-70	11,387	10,000	1,008	1,2112	89,787	12,005	134,670	61,197	73,470
67-73	10,271	11,107	1,104	147,018	117,341	70,777	220,040	99,163	121,887
74 and over	11,587	9,850	1,738	97,007	71,002	21,401	1,161	95,015	118,36
Total for all ages	13,86,073	5,40,077	4,45,996	11,20,972	661,400	6,94,777	2,655,461	1,16,741	1,51,120

It is significant that while only 391,770 persons of both sexes were returned as married up to ages 0-13, 625,198 were so returned at ages 14-16. The latter are the ages at which marriage of females is permissible under the recent legislation and at which many people are actually married. A contributory cause for the large number doubtless is preference for 15 as the year of age. At last census the number of those recorded as married among those aged 0-14 was 531,619 and the corresponding figure for the present census for ages 0-15 after smoothing comes to 707,199. In the case of both sexes those returning themselves as married at ages 14-16 some were undoubtedly younger than 15 while others might be older. The smoothing has thus corrected the age as well as the civil condition of a certain number, who may not have really attained these ages but returned them owing to their being married.

That the people are returning in large numbers the ages at which marriage is permissible under the law is an indication of the new piece of legislation having become widely known. The large number of marriages celebrated in a hurry before the Act came into operation might however be regarded as a transitory step and it can be reasonably hoped that cases of early marriage will be less numerous at the next census.

The map below shows the local distribution of married and widowed females below the age of 15. It indicates where the age at marriage of females is relatively low. The results are given in terms of the proportion of married and widowed females aged 0—15 per mille of the total female population of all ages. Early marriages of females seem to be in vogue in the Eastern Punjab particularly in Rohtak District and Sirmoor and Bilaspur States. In the upper reaches of Sirmoor marriages of infants are reported to be common. The age of marriage is comparatively low in Jind, Karnal, Hoshiarpur and Kangra. It is a little higher in Ambala, Patiala, Hissar and Gurgaon and is highest in the western or the Muslim part of the Province.



Age at Marriage from Census Data.

108. There being no registration of marriages in India statistics are not available wherewith to ascertain directly the average age of the bride or bridegroom at the time of wedding. The census statistics, however, show the proportion of the population that is married or unmarried at each age, and by making certain assumptions we can use them to estimate the average ages at which marriage takes place. The calculation below gives the average age of marriage for females and males of all religions. The reader who is interested in the subject may work out for himself the average age in each religion by the same method. This method is the same as that given in the Bengal Census Report of 1911 (pages 266 to 269) and is reproduced below for facility of reference.

If  $U$  is the number of females whether unmarried, married or widowed at the age of  $x$  years between  $x$  and  $x+1$  years old and  $P$  is the proportion between the ages  $x$  and  $x+1$  returned as married or widowed then  $1/U$  is the number of females between  $x$  and  $x+1$  who have been married. Assuming that mortality rates are the same for married as for unmarried females and that the age distribution of females remains the same for a year then of the females between  $x$  and  $x+1$  who had been married  $U^{x+1}/U^x$  or  $U^{x+1}/U^x$  are  $x$  years and the number of married females between the ages  $x$  and  $x+1$

$U_{x+1} - P_{x+1}$  The difference between these two quantities  $U_{x+1} - P_x$  and  $U_{x+1} - P_{x+1}$  must be the number of marriages which took place during the year among the women who were aged  $x$  at the beginning and the average age at which these marriages took place would be almost exactly  $x+1$  years. We, therefore, account for all the marriages which took place in the year by the series  $\sum U_{x+1} (P_{x+1} - P_x)$

The marriages  $U_{x+1} (P_{x+1} - P_x)$  took place at the average age  $x+1$  and  $U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})$  at the average age  $x$  and so on.

Thus the average age at which the marriages took place will be  $\frac{\sum U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})x}{\sum U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})}$

The actual calculation for the average age of bride and bridegroom in the Province for all religions is given in the following two tables. The proportion  $P_x$  in column 2 is obtained by running a smooth curve through the points determined by the proportions of the married and widowed in quinquennial age periods and the figures in column 1 are taken from the graduated age distribution for females and males given in Subsidiary Table XI to Chapter IV.

Table 1. *Age at marriage of the bride and groom*

Age	Females				Males			
	Married (and widowed) per 1,000	Number living per 100,000 of the female population	Number of marriages which take place when the age is between $x-5$ and $x+1$ (aver. age $x$ )		Married (and widowed) per 1,000	Number living per 100,000 of the male population	Number of marriages which take place when the age is between $x-5$ and $x+1$ (aver. age $x$ )	
$x$ to $x+1$	$P_x$	$U_x - 1$	$(U_x - P_{x-1})$	$U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})x$ to $x+1$	$P_x$	$U_x - 1$	$(U_x - P_{x-1})$	$U_x (P_x - P_{x-1})x$
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
0-4	0	2,402	0	0	18	19	70	2,418
4-8	4	2,800	11	11	10	20	80	802
8-12	11	2,600	21	68	20	21	80	4,226
12-16	21	1,570	19	117	21	22	875	530
16-20	40	1,020	42	168	22	23	800	1,006
20-24	60	1,010	60	300	23	24	615	701
24-28	76	2,880	61	276	24	25	670	1,170
28-32	91	2,760	72	361	25	26	610	4,510
32-36	120	2,008	77	616	26	27	655	1,071
36-40	170	2,204	68	612	27	28	665	710
40-44	180	2,000	90	900	28	29	670	1,300
44-48	220	1,551	72	692	29	30	670	192
48-52	180	2,011	171	5,002	30	31	670	5,114
52-56	505	1,728	216	2,808	31	32	680	201
56-60	590	2,118	191	2,671	32	33	681	1,214
60-64	665	2,200	163	2,445	33	34	685	202
64-68	715	2,086	162	1,632	34	35	680	426
68-72	760	1,156	52	881				

The figures in column 4 become very small after the age 31 and it is useless to carry the series any further.

$$\text{Then } \frac{\sum U (I - P_{-1})}{\sum U (P - P_{-1})} = \frac{20,320}{2,200} = 9.23 \text{ years and thus the average}$$

age of the bride at marriage in the Province is 13.33 years.

*Calculation of the average age of the bridegroom at marriage*

Age	Married and divorced per 1,000	Number living per 100,000 of the male population.	Years of marriage which take place between ages 14 and 21	Age 1	Age	Married and divorced per 1,000	Number living per 100,000 of the male population.	Years of marriage which take place between ages 22 and 31	Age 1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
18	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
19	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
20	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
21	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
22	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
23	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
24	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
25	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
26	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
27	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
28	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
29	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
30	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
31	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
32	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
33	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
34	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
35	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
36	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
37	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
38	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
39	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
40	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
41	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
42	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
43	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
44	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
45	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
46	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
47	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
48	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
49	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
50	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
51	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
52	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
53	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
54	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
55	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
56	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
57	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
58	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
59	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
60	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
61	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
62	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
63	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
64	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
65	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
66	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
67	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
68	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
69	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
70	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
71	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
72	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
73	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
74	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
75	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
76	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
77	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
78	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
79	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
80	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
81	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
82	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
83	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
84	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
85	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
86	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
87	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
88	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
89	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
90	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
91	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
92	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
93	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
94	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
95	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
96	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
97	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
98	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
99	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
100	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

$$\text{Here } \frac{\sum U (I - P_{-1})}{\sum U (P - P_{-1})} = \frac{20,620}{1,018} = 20.28 \text{ years and thus the average}$$

age of the bridegroom is 20.28 years.

These calculations, which give the average age at marriage for females as 13.33 and for males as 20.28 years, are based on two assumptions: (a) the age distribution does not change appreciably from year to year and (b) the mortality rates are the same among the married as among the unmarried. The first assumption is not far from the truth. We have not used the differences between the proportion of the population at one age and those at another and if the distribution changes slightly it does not affect the result at all appreciably. The second assumption is somewhat arbitrary as undoubtedly the mortality rates are higher in the ages of early maturity in the case of married females than of the unmarried. But the number of females who are married and survive a year would be affected only slightly. The over-statement in the ages of married girls of younger age results in an under-estimate of the proportion of married in the age-period 10—15 thus raising a little the average age of the bride at marriage. The figures of males are practically free from this defect. The disparity between average ages is therefore probably less than 40 years brought out by our calculations. For practical purposes we may assume that the average age of the bride at marriage is 13½ years and that of the bridegroom a little under 21.

100. In the last Chapter we discussed at length the proportion of the sex at different ages and among different religions and other subjects of a kindred type. Here it may be useful to see the proportion of the sexes in the

marriageable population The scarcity of females in the Province is well-known, and directly or indirectly is the cause of various complications from an administrator's standpoint The number of marriageable males (unmarried as well as widowed) of the ages 15 to 40—to ignore for the time being those who are already married or are older but still wishful for marriage—as compared to unmarried females of marriageable ages (*i e*, 15—40) is as 5,735 1,000 or about six times as much Even if the widows aged 15 to 40 were to remarry freely the proportion would still be as high as 3,252 males to 1,000 females The situation would thus be greatly relieved, but it would not approach anything like the conditions in some foreign countries where the difficulty is to secure husbands In the case of different religions the proportion of marriageable males per thousand unmarried females (aged 15—40) is 8,804 among Hindus, 6,635 among Sikhs, 5,755 among Jains, 4,702 among Muslims and 3,943 among Christians If the number of widows aged 15—40 could be available, as it certainly is to some extent among Muslims, Christians and Hindu and Sikh Jats, the proportion would drop to 3,240 among Hindus, 4,178 among Sikhs, 2,321 among Jains, 3,062 among Muslims and 3,142 among Christians

110 There are 5,964,546 married males and 5,994,777 married females Polygamy. in the Province In other words there are 30,231 more married females than married males, which means an excess of 5 per cent This is accounted for by the excessive temporary or semi-permanent emigration of males as compared to females It is thus obvious that only a very small amount of this excess could be due to polygamy The figures of married males and females among the main religions are given in the margin The Muslims, generally

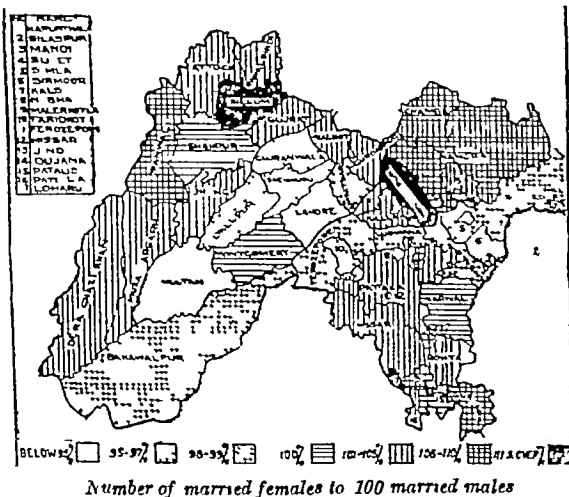
Religion	Married (absolute figures)	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
All Religions	5,964,546	5,994,777
Hindu	1,877,260	1,873,470
Sikh	828,073	840,708
Jain	8,284	8,454
Muslim	3,008,096	3,081,653
Christian	79,720	77,585

believed to be the most polygamous, contain 4 per cent more wives than husbands while in the case of Sikhs this percentage is 2.6, mainly due to a comparatively larger proportion of Sikhs who emigrate The excess in both cases is small compared to the actual numbers of the

married, and shows that polygamy is not practised in the Province to any appreciable extent Hindus and Christians show a larger number of husbands than wives This may be due in the case of Hindus to the presence of labourers from Rajputana, who do not in all cases bring out their wives The figures of Christians show fewer wives on account of the inclusion among them of European immigrants whose wives are often away in Europe

The map in the margin shows the percentage of married females to married

males in each district and state The districts with more than 100 married females per 100 married males may, in the absence of special causes, be regarded as comparatively more polygamous than others Prominent in this respect are Jhelum and Hoshiarpur, in both of which the disparity may be to a considerable extent due to the absence of husbands from their homes It has been mentioned in Section 7





of Chapter I that the Army obtains a large number of recruits from Jhelum while private employment and military service draw away numerous adult males from Hoshiarpur and Kangra. The percentage is also high in Chambia and Bilaspur States where the proportion of women is comparatively larger and polygamy among certain classes well known wives being a valuable asset to those engaged in agriculture. The Mianwali District in the west and Curzon in the east also show a high percentage. The main reason in the case of the former is probably polygamy and in the case of the latter emigration of males to other districts in search of labour resulting from insecure agricultural condition.

## Introduction

111 The practice of polyandry was believed to be prevalent in certain part of the Himalayas and the territory known as the Malwa situated between the Sutlej and the Ghaggar rivers (in Ambala District). The percentage of married females to males in the map in the last paragraph shows Bahawalpur, Sirsagar, Ambala, Kalua, Ludhiana, Maler Kotla, Ferozepore, Faridkot and Amritsar as having a smaller number of wives than husband. The proportion of married men in these areas would be still greater but for the fact that males predominate in the large emigration from those areas. The smaller percentage of married females undoubtedly creates a suspicion of polyandry particularly in the hill tracts. There are certain other districts and states such as Gujrat, Multan, Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Lahore and Bahawalpur which also show a larger number of married males compared to married females. These include areas which have been developing as a result of canal irrigation or which contain large towns and in both cases the element of immigration is substantial, resulting in the presence of more married males than married females. Polyandry obviously plays no part in the disparity of the proportions in these areas.

**Special  
Enquiry into  
Marriage and  
Fertility**

112 Reference was made in Chapter V to a special enquiry into marriage and fertility made in typical areas of each district and state. As a result of this enquiry ix tables have been prepared. The table relating to the sex of the first born appeared in Chapter V while the others are reproduced in paragraphs that follow. According to the statistics given the average number of children born per 100 wife of all religion works out at 380. In some cases a marriage n. doubt result in the birth of twice as many children or even more while in a number of cases the wedlock is altogether barren. No doubt averages based on a large number of cases examined produce result that indicate in the long run the normal size of the family.

Size of the Family Correlated in Determination of Hirsutism

113 The tal label shows the classification according to the occupation

TABLE II.—*Age and Sex* Occurrence of *Paras.*

Particulars.	Number (Number estimated)	Total of both labors born.	Average per family.	Number (Number estimated)	Proportion of north born labors.	and of millions exam- ined in the various districts and states The find- ings of all religious and test have been lumped to- gether in a statement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	173,422	536,670	304	412,500	719	
Learned from visit of land, Japanese, Russian, Germans, and Zulus etc	91	22,874	251	21,600	267	
Old trading proprietors, cultivators, coast etc	1,819	220,790	121	170,431	71	
Field laborers	634	36,217	472	28,711	71	
Other laborers	2,837	29,823	24	19,773	721	
Unemployed persons	1,344	27	278	1,700	115	
State work including municipal and other local bodies and village committees	4,1	19,953	303	1,247	725	
Military work	60	2	3	1,319	715	
Ministry of Education, health, etc.	1,000	3,779	234	2,4	694	
European doctors and one born	2,2	2	2	2,22	747	
Teachers in schools, colleges, etc	19,930	19,923	6	11	764	
Government work	12,532	31,477	11	3	721	
Working and dying	1,307	4,212	6	1	634	
Police and watchmen	101	22,212	221	16,996	117	
Working	3,670	23,442	360	14,746	132	
Working	1,477	7,444	421	3,728	227	
Working	3,13	13,471	43	9,34	683	
Working	32	32,443	64	27,234	721	

being divided into 17 groups The number of families and of the children born and surviving is given in the case of each occupation followed by husband the average number of children born per 100 families and the number surviving out of every 1 000 born being also shown

It appears that lawyers, doctors and teachers have the largest proportion of children born per 100 families, while the rate of survival among their children is also high evidently because of the greater care bestowed on them It may be that the high proportion of children born is due to the members of this class remembering each and every departed child better than other classes not equally intelligent The sweepers, field labourers and beggars also seem to beget a large number of children while domestic servants have the fewest The survival rate is higher among the children of *jagudars*, rent-receivers, etc , while weavers and beggars are not far behind in this respect The children of sweepers and washermen on the other hand have one of the lowest rates of survival indicating that a high birth-rate when accompanied by poverty and unhygienic work leads to a high death-rate

114 On page 153 in Chapter V were set forth the names of castes included in each of the classes, into which families of main religions have been divided Separate figures are given in the table below, which shows the size of family for different classes and religions as well as the number of wives who were married at different ages in each case

Size of the Family by Religion and Class

TABLL III—SIZE OF FAMILIES BY CLASSES OR RELIGION OF HUSBAND

Particulars	Number of families examined	Total number of children born	Average per 100 families	Number of child ren surviving	Proportion of child ren surviving to a thousand born	NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH WIFE MARRIED AT				
						0—12	13—14	15—19	20—29	30 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL CLASSES										
All Religions	173,132	686,470	396	193,509	719	30,649	35,103	73,765	29,019	4,796
Hindu	71,846	293,811	409	210,060	717	14,233	16,843	20,765	9,162	2,042
Ad Dharmi	1,427	5,891	413	4,059	689	179	307	647	204	30
Sikh	23,055	94,854	411	67,812	715	3,872	4,620	10,455	3,591	511
Jain	134	510	387	350	674	38	30	61	5	
Muslim	75,436	264,773	378	205,852	723	12,130	13,687	31,720	15,761	2,129
Christian	1,535	6,022	431	4,770	721	188	350	617	206	84
HINDU BY CLASS										
I	22,281	87,357	392	62,790	710	4,936	5,551	8,489	2,618	687
II	28,176	123,646	430	88,657	717	5,038	6,443	11,895	3,885	915
III	4,310	17,403	404	12,122	697	925	970	1,722	598	95
IV	17,078	65,405	383	47,001	720	3,334	3,679	7,659	2,061	345
SIKH BY CLASS										
I	1,307	6,183	473	4,526	732	258	335	531	153	30
II	10,335	66,177	405	47,971	725	2,550	3,265	7,460	2,677	383
III	1,861	7,734	416	5,525	714	351	383	855	230	30
IV	3,552	14,760	416	9,790	663	710	643	1,609	531	59
MUSLIM BY CLASS										
I	3,328	13,770	414	10,490	702	597	699	1,496	433	103
II	48,429	180,531	373	129,007	718	7,411	8,454	20,968	10,610	986
III	9,700	38,619	398	27,385	709	1,714	1,922	4,114	1,717	233
IV	13,970	51,853	371	38,370	740	2,417	2,612	5,142	3,001	807

It will be seen that proportionately the greatest number of children is born among\* Indian Christian families, and the next highest among Hindus and Ad-Dharmis who like Indian Christians contain a large number of persons of lowest castes Sikhs come next with Hindus not far behind The Jains and Muslims have the lowest number of children born This result will cause surprise so far as Muslims are concerned, as they are well-known to be fairly prolific This result which is not confined to a few areas can be explained only by the fact that Muslims who are comparatively more ignorant forget some

\* It has to be remembered that the number of Ad Dharmi Christian and Jain families dealt with is comparatively small

of their children they may have lost. Further as pointed out in paragraph 50 of Chapter I the greater increase in the population of Muslims is chiefly due not to a very much higher birth-rate but to a comparatively higher survival rate. We will revert to this subject in the Chapter on Religion.

Turning now to the size of family among different classes of the main religions we find that among Hindus Classes II (cultivators) and III (artisans) have the largest number of children born. The proportion of the survivors on the other hand is higher among Classes IV (backward) and I (intellectual). Among Sikhs the cultivators have the smallest proportion of children born or perhaps like Muslims they forget some who died young though this proportion is higher than that among Hindu artisans. Among Muslims the greatest number of children per family is found in Class I (intellectual) and the lowest in Class II (cultivators). It is the latter class that brings down the Muslim figures, while the other classes can hold their own against those of other religions. As we know it is the agriculturist class which is the most ignorant. The proportion of survivors is also in the same order except that artisans seem to have fewer survivors than the backward classes. On the whole it can be said that the artisan classes have a greater number of children born to them, but that high survival rate is found either among the richest or among the poorest classes.

113 Early marriages are quite common in this country but it is seldom that a wife goes to live with her husband before attaining the age of puberty. The period of marriage for the purpose of this enquiry was to be reckoned from the date on which the wife shifted to her husband's home. The question to elicit this information being of a rather delicate nature had to be put in a tactful manner so as not to cause offence. In the table below is given the number of wives married at different ages among different religions and the classes of main religions. The number of children born and surviving as well as the average per 100 women in each case is also given below.

TABLE IV—A CLASS SIZE OF FAMILIES CORRELATED WITH AGE OF WIFE.

Age of wife at marriage	9-11										12-14					15-18				
	Number of families	Number of children born	Average per 100 females	Number of children surviving	Average per 100 females	Number of families	Number of children born	Average per 100 females	Number of children surviving	Average per 100 females	Number of families	Number of children born	Average per 100 females	Number of children surviving	Average per 100 females	Number of families	Number of children born	Average per 100 females	Number of children surviving	Average per 100 females
Religion and class	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ALL CLASSES	29,579	111,371	37	36,631	124	42	1,123	371	37	1,149	263	3,293	251,309	77	179	57				
ALL RELIGIONS	11,271	33,411	29	29,253	276	1	441	38	14	269	13,297	71	78,265	113	74	29			1,143	273
Hindu	179	223	121	222	19		367	1,242	45	1,115	204	647	2,232	294		1,8		1,143	273	
Ad Dharmi	3,977	15,933	39	19,766	47		4,828	17,275	273	12,181	76	10,433	4,432	360		39,190		39,190	292	
Sikh	24	111	271	99	261	3		11	273	81	237	41	27	247		109		109	211	
Jain	12,129	43,294	35	31	1,253	13	47	6,247	3	26,479	72	21	117,821	27		84,261		84,261	294	
Muslim	164		173	6	1,214	339		1,434	46	1,033	261	17	379	112		1,733		1,733	241	
Christian																				
None Religion																				
By classes—																				
First Class I	1,296	17,467	36	13,1	1,263	8,331	17,713	219	12,6	227	9,140	22,839	39		24,272			24,272	24	
II	503	14,6	1	12,11	277	6,413	4,964	19	19	17	11,893	47,374	6		22,274			22,274	271	
III	923	3,257	3	2,634	276	97	3,423	371	3	19	233	1,772	97	492		4,972		4,972	270	
IV	3,231	12,396	2		793	2,679	11,646	217	413	29	745	2	21	26		19		19	270	
Second Class I	3	1,019	39	79	34	233	1,411	371	7	76	231	5	17		1,234			1,234	236	
II	53	9	367	6,403	270	2,263	1,231	273	6	745	745	30,74	603		22,609			22,609	276	
III	24	1,637	66	1,296	341	263	1,243	337	661	21	625	3,179	271		2,194			2,194	271	
IV	219	1,971	41	1	2	643	2,07	37	1,645	234	1,649	6,794	136		4,172			4,172	277	
Third Class I	7	1,225	1	1,479	29	659	2,1	1	2,25	234	1,494	4	1	249		4,237		4,237	270	
II	7,111	21,411	39	1,563	24	434	22	7	249	7	721	708	7,271	24		44,15		44,15	234	
III	1,711	2,779	425	4	2	294	1,972	719	274	3,021	291	4,11	19,199	221		11,813		11,813	290	
IV	2,417	8,169	226	8,711	245	7	12	9,790	31	6,34	21	8,142	1,554	297		11		11	277	

TABLE IV—AVERAGE OF SIZE OF FAMILY CORRELATED WITH AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE—*concd*

Age of wife at marriage		20—29					30 AND OVER					Total all ages				
Religion and class	Number of families	Number of children born	Average observed per 100 families	Number of children surviving	Average observed per 100 families	Number of families	Number of children born	Average observed per 100 families	Number of children surviving	Average observed per 100 families	Number of families	Number of children born	Average observed per 100 families	Number of children surviving	Average observed per 100 families	
I	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
ALL CLASSES																
All Religions	29,019	129,318	446	93,361	321	1,796	71,182	670	23,152	183	173,132	686	170	396	493,109	
Hindu	9,162	46,626	509	73,110	362	2,042	18,551	908	13,673	670	71,845	293	811	10,660	293	
Ad Dharmi	204	923	452	622	305	30	160	500	119	107	1,427	5,861	415	4,059	284	
Sikh	3,591	16,046	472	12,071	336	511	3,171	621	2,371	461	23,055	91,851	411	67,812	294	
Jain	5	30	600	21	420						134	519	38	350	261	
Muslim	15,761	63,281	402	46,204	291	2,129	8,969	421	6,706	115	75,756	281,773	378	20,852	273	
Christian	290	1,512	511	1,113	170	84	341	406	283	337	1,573	6,672	471	1,776	311	
Main Religions by classes																
HINDU Class	I	2,618	13,186	504	8,826	317	687	5,650	822	4,057	591	22,251	87,751	392	62,790	282
"	II	3,885	20,098	510	15,372	395	915	9,453	1,023	7,210	702	28,176	123,616	139	88,667	315
"	III	598	2,668	146	1,840	209	95	613	615	419	473	4,510	17,103	404	12,122	281
"	IV	2,091	9,774	474	7,113	145	115	2,835	822	1,918	556	17,078	65,105	382	17,091	276
SIKH Class	I	1,153	1,176	769	928	607	30	210	730	180	606	1,307	6,183	475	4,526	346
"	II	2,677	12,113	451	8,671	324	183	2,731	609	1,700	444	16,735	66,177	305	47,971	294
"	III	230	1,299	526	856	172	30	374	950	310	810	1,861	7,734	416	5,525	297
"	IV	531	2,418	455	1,610	304	50	247	419	175	297	7,352	11,760	416	9,790	275
MUSLIM Class	I	473	1,070	455	1,125	329	103	447	174	349	330	7,128	13,770	111	10,490	315
"	II	10,610	11,678	391	30,445	287	956	4,169	123	3,135	318	18,129	180,331	315	129,607	268
"	III	1,717	6,922	403	4,904	291	277	1,064	457	776	333	9,700	38,619	398	27,386	282
"	IV	3,001	12,711	121	9,470	314	807	3,289	408	2,446	103	13,979	71,853	371	38,370	274

The subject of the age of wife at marriage, about which the "special enquiry" figures are given in this table, has been dealt with above and it will be sufficient here to comment on the effect of early marriage on comparative fertility. The one hundred women of all religions married below the age of 12 have on an average 366 children born to them. Ad-Dharmi and Christian child-wives seem to be most prolific having the high average of 421 and 423, respectively. The average number of surviving children per 100 wives of all religions falling in this category comes to 271 so that almost every wife has on an average lost one child. If the sterile cases, of which there is a slightly higher proportion among these wives are excluded the number of children for fertile marriages would be 391. The wives married at ages 13—14 have a slightly greater average number of children born (371 per hundred) but a smaller number surviving (281 per hundred). The wives married at ages 15—19 and upwards have everywhere a larger number of children born than child-wives, as the proportion of sterile cases is obviously low among them. The proportion of survivors among their children is however not so high. The average number of surviving children per 100 wives of all religions married at ages 15—19, 20—29 and 30 and upwards is 272, 321 and 483 respectively. The apparently higher rates for women marrying after the age of 30 is due to the fact that the majority of them are widows, who are likely to mix up the children born of some previous marriage with those born after remarriage. The number of these cases too is small, and consequently the results are not so reliable. It would seem therefore that the children of wives married

at older ages die at a comparatively higher rate. The marginal table shows the proportion of children for wives married at different ages irrespective of duration and excluding sterile cases. We find that wives married below 12 have a higher proportion of children surviving than those married at higher ages. Is the greater survival rate among the children born to young

Age of wife at marriage	Fertile cases only	
	Number of children born per 100 families	Number of children surviving per 100 families
1	2	3
0—12	391	290
13—14	394	281
15—19	403	286
20—29	402	333
30 and over	687	510
All Ages	417	300



The derivative table in the margin shows the percentage of fertile and

TABLE V A —Percentage of fertile and sterile marriages

		RELIGION							
AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.	DURATION OF MARRIAGE	All Religions	Hindu	Ad Dharm	Sikh	Jain	Muslim	Christian	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0—12	0—4	{ Fertile	59	49	50	62	33	07	75
		{ Sterile	41	51	50	38	07	33	25
	5—9	{ Fertile	86	85	79	80	86	88	89
		{ Sterile	11	15	21	14	14	12	11
	10—14	{ Fertile	95	95	94	95	100	95	95
		{ Sterile	5	5	6	5	5	5	5
13—14	0—4	{ Fertile	98	98	92	99	100	98	98
		{ Sterile	2	2	8	1	2	2	2
	5—9	{ Fertile	66	59	57	79	100	69	67
		{ Sterile	34	41	43	21	31	31	33
	10—14	{ Fertile	93	93	89	93	100	93	97
		{ Sterile	7	7	11	7	7	7	3
15—19	0—4	{ Fertile	97	97	99	98	88	97	96
		{ Sterile	3	3	1	2	12	3	4
	5—9	{ Fertile	99	99	99	99	100	99	99
		{ Sterile	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	10—14	{ Fertile	71	65	52	78	83	73	70
		{ Sterile	29	35	48	22	17	27	30
20—29	0—4	{ Fertile	95	95	95	96	100	95	97
		{ Sterile	5	5	5	4	5	5	3
	5—9	{ Fertile	98	98	97	98	100	98	98
		{ Sterile	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
	10—14	{ Fertile	99	99	99	99	99	99	97
		{ Sterile	1	1	1	1	4	1	3
30—39	0—4	{ Fertile	80	77	54	89		80	82
		{ Sterile	20	23	46	11		20	18
	5—9	{ Fertile	95	95	98	97		95	97
		{ Sterile	5	5	2	3		5	3
	10—14	{ Fertile	98	98	98	99	100	97	95
		{ Sterile	2	2	2	1	3	3	5
40—49	0—4	{ Fertile	99	98	100	99	100	99	99
		{ Sterile	1	2		1		1	1
	5—9	{ Fertile	82	82	71	86		79	100
		{ Sterile	18	18	29	14		21	
	10—14	{ Fertile	89	94	100	90		87	73
		{ Sterile	11	6		10		13	27
50—59	0—4	{ Fertile	92	95	100	96		88	50
		{ Sterile	8	5		4		12	50
	5—9	{ Fertile	98	99	100	99		97	95
		{ Sterile	2	1		1		3	5
	10—14	{ Fertile	82	82	71	86		79	100
		{ Sterile	18	18	29	14		21	
60—69	0—4	{ Fertile	89	94	100	90		87	73
		{ Sterile	11	6		10		13	27
	5—9	{ Fertile	92	95	100	96		88	50
		{ Sterile	8	5		4		12	50
	10—14	{ Fertile	98	99	100	99		97	95
		{ Sterile	2	1		1		3	5

sterile cases with different durations of marriage, separately for different ages of wives at marriage, by main religions. It will be seen at a glance that the percentage of fertile marriages generally is very high in this Province. Even among the child-wives of all religions, by which are meant those married below the age of 12 the percentage of sterile cases, after 15 years' duration is reduced to two per cent. The percentage of such cases for wives married at ages 13—14, 15—19 and 20—29 after a similar duration is only one per cent. The wives married at

ages thirty and over, whose number is comparatively small, have a greater tendency to be sterile. These results are to be taken subject to the consideration that in some cases wives are deserted or divorced when their sterility is established after a few years' wedded life. Another thing that has also to be borne in mind is that some families not blessed with children may have refused to furnish this information, or may not have been questioned by the enumerators owing to the delicacy of the subject. One thing, about which we can safely generalise from these figures, is that the higher the age of wife at marriage the higher is the percentage of fertility even for shorter durations of marriage. The highest percentage of sterility for duration of marriage beyond 15 years is 8 among Ad-Dharmi wives married when below 12, which indicates the permanent harm that may be entailed by early marriage. As against these proportions the sterility is much more pronounced in European countries where the percentage of marriages that prove sterile would appear to be at least 6 %.

\* Pell. Law of Births and Deaths, p. 27. Darwin mentions that 19 per cent of the English nobility are childless, "which is more than three times the average for the rest of the nation."

Ibid, p. 123. "There seems to be a steady rise in the figures of sterile marriages as the birth rate falls. In France such marriages are about 20 per cent. of the total marriages; the percentage among the wealthier classes being 25."

Duration of  
Marriage and  
Size of Family.

117 In the table below the families of different religions and classes have been divided into groups on the basis of the duration of marriage. The number of children born to families with each duration is shown, as also the number born per 100 wives in each case.

TABLE VI.—Duration of marriage correlated with sex and religion of family.

Religion and class	DURATION OF MARRIAGE WITH PRESENT WIFE.																	
	Under 10 years.	10 years.	Between 10—19	20—29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
All classes All Religions	43,313	48,333	1.70	1.2	24,271	274	3,647	537,294	495	11,421	31,44	2.5	2,279	9.1	2.41	1.13	10,298	866
Hindu	10,841	24,287	1.70	4,304	11,842	77	27,125	87,294	417	19,702	102,408	5.14	1,379	10,085	7.32	7.78	43,473	887
Ad-Hindus	447	783	1.71	80	741	21.	499	1,815	444	235	1,867	6.34	32	83	2.59	103	979	848
Buddh	8,023	10,240	1.25	1,764	2,836	302	6,427	24,317	489	8,536	21.3	1,828	417	1,118	2.76	3,004	17,802	5.91
Jain	41	84	1.11	9	30	323	32	187	433	31	108	313	3	76	25.7	1	84	700
Muslim	10,311	40,002	3.92	4,732	13,437	44	11,636	40,499	368	14,008	12,842	1.91	1,269	7,814	6.12	7,724	41,287	5.34
Christian Non-Religious by class	44	1,046	23	81	178	213	499	1,815	479	231	2,021	8.79	51	103	6.71	172	971	841
Hindu Class I	4,471	8,678	1.78	1,318	2,848	272	6,427	20,4	2.94	8,536	20,841	2.36	263	2,229	8.44	3,008	18,079	5.64
II	8,023	9,063	1.13	1,880	4,304	272	9,904	43,874	4.11	7,123	42,136	5.91	697	8,024	8.49	7,427	18,023	5.27
III	1,044	1,472	1.41	798	8,123	1.05	1,205	8,371	6.74	1,118	8,155	8.36	94	823	8.77	437	2,744	6.78
IV	4,332	7,442	1.70	1,077	3,127	2.88	4,303	21,321	4.77	4,829	27,34	5.97	221	1,232	5.60	1,818	9,117	5.63
Non-Religious Class I	745	1,046	1.41	80	323	4.04	374	1,713	4.54	231	2,708	11.74	97	173	6.41	14	1,114	6.79
II	3,909	7,033	1.77	579	2,885	4.93	1,11	11,524	4.47	4.1	1,122	8.09	263	1,231	5.71	2,764	12,046	5.69
III	411	874	2.14	84	294	3.48	81	2,221	4.36	4.03	1,84	8.54	57	19	8.11	292	1,800	8.18
IV	928	1,736	1.82	702	6.24	2.11	1,053	3,022	4.36	341	8,263	9.11	80	308	3.12	2.78	1,970	8.40
Muslim Class I	812	1,046	1.27	232	21	2.1	812	3,703	4.46	817	1,979	2.43	83	343	4.16	368	2,045	5.54
II	12,785	13,222	1.03	2,878	9,819	3.39	11,720	84,844	3.46	12,117	58,832	4.93	143	4,974	5.47	1,344	15,513	5.79
III	5,419	3,798	1.94	834	1,820	2.17	2,894	12,46	4.17	2,381	1,123	2.73	193	1,863	8.77	838	8,914	6.88
IV	2,443	2,238	2.07	344	2,034	5.91	1,343	18,476	3.41	2,241	15,294	7.1	134	1,444	8.74	1,519	7,812	4.98

The durations of marriage met with most frequently are between 10 and 19 years, while naturally the greatest number of children born belongs to the marriages which have lasted between 20 and 29 years. Very few marriages seem to last longer than 30 years as during this period in most cases one or the other of the spouses is removed by death. The intervals at which children are born to a wife appear to be more or less uniform, the rate being about one child every five years, or about the average of duration ending with years that are multiples of five, or swollen like other similar returns. For instance the effect of plumping on the tenth year of duration is prominent in these figures for whereas the number of children among one hundred couples who have returned a duration of 10 years comes to 187 children, the average for those who have completed ten years is only a year more jumps to 24. This is a lively mean that some couples with a longer duration of marriage and consequently having a larger number of children, and some with a smaller duration have returned a duration of 10 years owing to a preference for that figure.

The number of children per one hundred couples of all religions with a duration of 33 years and over is 860. The corresponding average for European countries appears to be 420.

Footnote: Law of Birth and Death, p. 19. According to British and other sources the European average for 100 married women is 4.2 children or an average of 4.2 per marriage.

118 While it is impossible to compare all the figures collected at this special enquiry with the general census results a comparison is possible in certain aspects For instance, as already noticed on an average one child is born to a married woman every five years Taking all the married females alive of ages of 15—45 and assuming that all the children born during the last ten years were

Religion	Proportion of children born in the last ten years to 100 married females aged 15—45	Proportion of children under ten years to 100 married females aged 15—45
1	2	3
All Religions	224	178
Hindus	232	169
Muslims	224	184
England and Wales (1921)	170	149

born to them we get the results shown in the margin Actually some of the women might have died leaving children, while some who had children born to them during the last ten years may now be over 45 We find that for 100 women of all religions according to the figures of the general census, the

number of children born comes to 224 or a little over two children in ten years The effect of infant mortality is also apparent from the figures in the third column, and we find that out of 224 children born 178 survive to be included in the population under ten recorded at this census The figures of Hindus and Muslims are also given, the former comprise Sikhs and Jains as well, there being no separate birth record for these religions This shows that Muslims had a slightly larger number of children than Hindus This is probably true as the record made at the time of birth would not like the special enquiry held many years after their death omit the children of Muslims The comparative survival rates are also clearly brought out Compared to this according to the special enquiry the number of children born to 100 wives with a ten years duration of marriage comes to 194 The figures for England and Wales needless to say, present a great contrast

119 In the remaining paragraphs of this Chapter we shall take up the study of the subject of the widowed At this census there were 2,822 widows below ten, 7,431 below fifteen and 26,602 below twenty These figures are pathetic enough, but they seem insignificant when we realise that in ages above 40 every other woman is a widow The contrast that these figures present with the number of widows in England and Wales is most striking indeed, and in the table below is given the distribution by age and civil condition of 10,000 persons of this Province according to the census of 1931 and of England and Wales for the census of 1921 The figures indicate the proportionate number of each sex unmarried, married and widowed at different ages, and whereas they facilitate comparisons of the other two civil conditions as well they prominently bring to notice the comparatively high proportion of widows in this Province

The Widowed

Distribution of 10,000 of total Population by Civil Condition and Age.

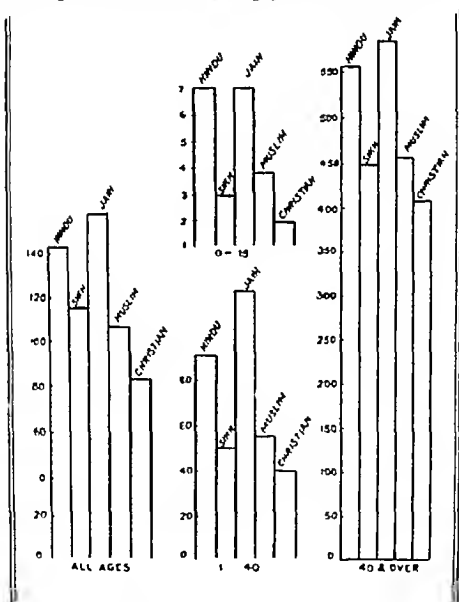
Age-Group	PUNJAB (CENSUS 1931)									ENGLAND AND WALES (CENSUS 1921)							
	Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed			Total		Unmarried		Married		Widowed	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
ALL AGES	5,463	4,537	2,956	1,903	2,094	2,103	413	511		4,771	5,229	2,626	2,796	1,973	2,004	172	429
0-15	2,176	1,921	2,108	1,738	68	180	2	3		1,395	1,377	1,395	1,377				
15-20	612	421	335	96	169	318	8	7		456	468	454	460	2	8		
20-25	505	430	233	37	257	381	15	12		384	451	315	327	68	122	1	2
25-30	445	363	102	10	317	331	26	22		354	427	158	175	194	243	2	9
30-35	402	312	64	7	307	275	31	30		338	401	78	104	256	280	4	17
35-45	579	457	60	8	443	348	70	101		659	753	99	145	545	561	15	47
45-55	416	317	31	4	294	178	91	135		562	605	66	99	468	436	28	70
55-65	259	192	16	2	158	68	85	122		364	402	38	62	285	241	41	99
65 and over	169	124	9	1	81	24	79	99		250	345	23	47	155	113	81	185



There are hardly any widows below 20 in England and Wales, and their number even up to the age of 45 is almost insignificant. The particularly small number of widowers points to the facility with which they can remarry. On the other hand the number of widowers in this Province is enormous. The fact that there is proportionately a higher number of married males in England and Wales at the ages of 35 and upwards shows that owing to longer life and late marriage the effective period of marriage in that country is much longer than here. The table also indicates in no uncertain terms the difference between the age of marriage in this Province and that in England and Wales.

120. The large number of widows presents a pathetic picture among the followers of all religions, though they are not quite uniform. The diagram given below shows the number of widows per 1 000 females in each age-period by main religions. The scales for different age-periods are different.

Proportion  
of Widows  
Among  
Females of  
Main Reli-  
gions.



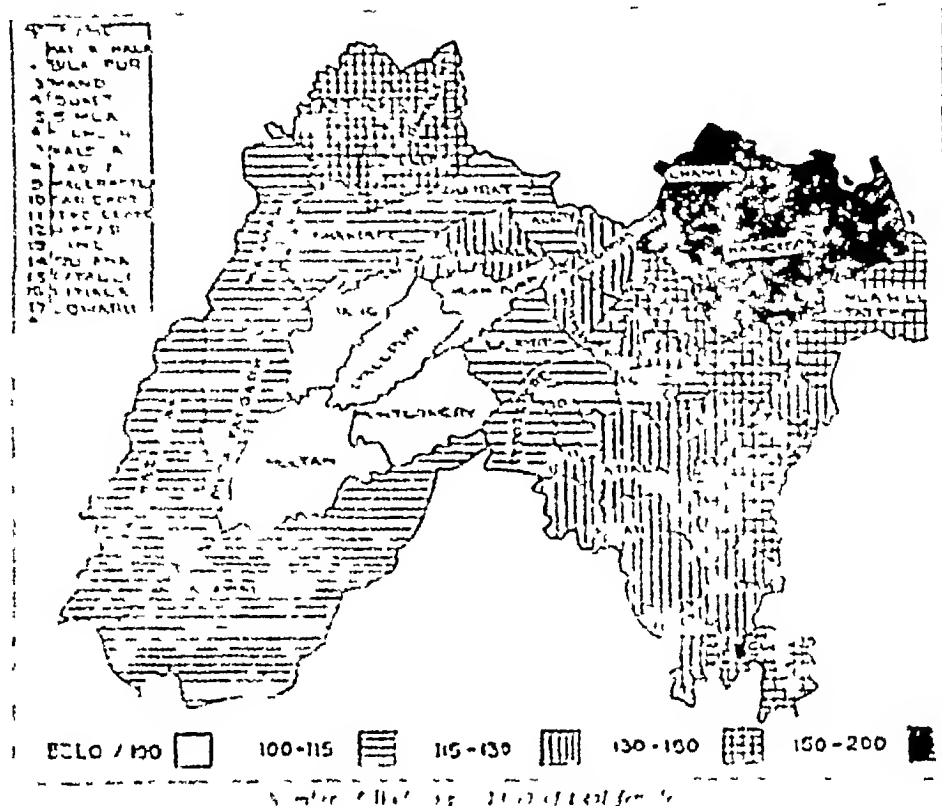
1. Proportion of Widows per 1000 of female population of each age-period.

It will be seen that Jain have the highest proportion of widows at all ages and Hindu the next highest. Muslims and Sikhs are nearly on the same footing except that in the case of Sikhs the proportion for all ages is slightly higher but lower in the child-bearing period of life and ages over 40. This is

accounted for by the smaller proportion of girls aged 0—15 among Sikhs as compared to Muslims. Consequently the rate of remarriage of widows among Sikhs would appear to be comparatively higher. The proportion of widows among Christians is the smallest.

121 The map below shows the local distribution of widows and their

Proportion of Widows in Different Areas



number *per mille* of total females in each district and state. The highest proportion of widows is found in Kangra District and Mudi Suket and Bilaspur State. In the plains the small State of Patanch heads the list. Hoshiarpur, Ambala and Gurgaon have also a fairly high proportion. In the north-west the proportion of widows in Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock with their Rajput and other martial races is not at all low, a fact which refutes the view commonly held of Muslim widows remarrying in large numbers. In this map all the colony districts (except Shahpur, which has a large *thal* area and the salt range similar in character to Jhelum and Attock inhabited by Awans) stand out prominently as having the smallest proportion of widows. The reasons for this are not far to seek, the people of colony areas are comparatively prosperous and take into wedlock all women of marriageable age, whether widows or virgins. The heterogeneous character of the population makes it easy for the people to marry widows in the absence of prejudices peculiar to their home districts.

122 The marginal table gives the number of widows *per mille* of total

Proportion of Widows Among Different Castes

Caste	Widows	Caste	Widows
1	2	1	2
Aggarwal (Hindu)	172	Khatri (Hindu)	151
Do (Jain)	105	Pathan (Muslim)	116
Arain (Muslim)	95	Rajput (Hindu)	181
Arora (Hindu)	174	Do (Sikh)	95
Do (Sikh)	111	Do (Muslim)	118
Awari (Muslim)	115	Sayid (Muslim)	111
Biloch (Muslim)	90	Shikhi (Muslim)	103
Brahman (Hindu)	108	Christian (Total)	81
Jat (Hindu)	125	Chuhra (Hindu)	91
Do (Sikh)	121	Do (Sikh)	99
Do (Muslim)	98		

females of each of the main castes, which have been arranged alphabetically. The Brahman with 198 widows out of a thousand women, or nearly one-fifth, tops the list. The Hindu Rajput with high feudal and military traditions comes next followed by the trading Aggarwal (172), a good third. Then come Khatri (151),

Arora (134) and Jat (123). Among Muslims the high-born Sayad (131) the martial tribes of Pathan (116) and Awan (115) and the heterogeneous collection, known as Sheikh (103) have the highest proportion of widows while the Jat and Biloch have the smallest population. Among Sikhs the Jat (124) is the aristocrat and the Arora (111) is a mere shop-man and has a smaller proportion of widows. As compared with the figures quoted above the number of widows among Christians (81) is very small indeed.

#### Widow Remarriage.

123. Amongst followers of Islam and Christianity there is no religious tenet prohibiting widow remarriage. But social customs come into play and among Muslims the castes and tribes enjoying high social status consider it derogatory for their widows to seek remarriage. For example Jats Rajputs Sayads and Iathans in many cases would not permit their widows to remarry.

*Proportion of widows per mille of all females at different age periods*

Age-period	Hindus	Muslims	Difference per mille.
1	2	3	4
0-5			
5-10			
10-15	2	1	1
15-20	6	3	
20-25	2	3	33
25 and over	22	177	108

Evidently they have been influenced by their long association with the Hindus. The table in the margin shows the difference between the proportions of Hindu and Muslim widows in the female population of their respective religion in various age periods. Thus a rough idea of the extent of remarriage among Muslim widows can be formed from these figures.

The number of widow remarriages among caste Hindus is still very small as is apparent from the figures for castes given in the last paragraph. Among some Hindu castes such as Jats widow remarriage is common as indicated by the smaller proportion of widows among them (123 per mille of total females as against 198 among Brahmans). The actual figures of remarriage of caste widows given below are based on the information supplied by the Vidya Vahi Sahak Sabha the main society in the Province which encourages widow remarriage. The figures compare widow remarriages in the Punjab and the N. W. F. Province and indicate an increase from year to year but even so the number of remarriages up to date is negligible in view of the enormous number of widows of marriageable ages.

Class.	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Brahmans	6	3	7	15	19	23	27	94	143	329	447	374	239	222	661	679
Kshatriyas	4		9	12	31	25	67	112	143	372	344	645	679	321	763	671
Aroras			3	3	6	81	104	136	222	247	270	617	237	341	729	679
Aggarwals	2	3	4	7	23	23	23	41	105	104	14	277	622	426	679	671
the south	1	1	3	3	3	13	19	40	19	4	74	127	199	219	341	447
Rajputs			3	1	3	12	11	14	43	136	262	246	264	211	341	341
Sikhs							16	19	4	14	231	275	492	312	427	473
Muslims				3	1	7	16	24	29	121	295	479	303	971	1,022	1,024
Total	1	11	11	19	84	229	217	153	672	1,492	2,462	2,172	1,294	1,229	3,493	3,111

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Religion and main Age-period at each of the last five censuses

SEX AND AGE	1931			1921			1911			1901			1891		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
MALES															
ALL RELIGIONS	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	1	1
0-5	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	1	1
5-10	997	3		998	2		998	2		998	2		997	3	1
10-15	996	4		997	3		997	3		997	3		996	4	4
15-20	995	5		996	4		996	4		996	4		995	5	18
20-40	994	6		995	5		995	5		995	5		994	6	66
40-60	993	7		994	6		994	6		994	6		993	7	201
60 and over	992	8		993	7		993	7		993	8		992	8	395
Religion															
0-5	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	1	1
5-10	997	3		998	2		998	2		998	2		997	3	1
10-15	996	4		997	3		997	3		997	3		996	4	5
15-20	995	5		996	4		996	4		996	4		995	5	20
20-40	994	6		995	5		995	5		995	5		994	6	72
40-60	993	7		994	6		994	6		994	6		993	7	220
60 and over	992	8		993	7		993	7		993	8		992	8	411
SECT															
0-5	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	1	4
5-10	997	3		998	2		998	2		998	2		997	3	6
10-15	996	4		997	3		997	3		997	3		996	4	10
15-20	995	5		996	4		996	4		996	4		995	5	27
20-40	994	6		995	5		995	5		995	5		994	6	77
40-60	993	7		994	6		994	6		994	6		993	7	204
60 and over	992	8		993	7		993	7		993	8		992	8	417
IRISH															
0-5	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	1	1
5-10	997	3		998	2		998	2		998	2		997	3	1
10-15	996	4		997	3		997	3		997	3		996	4	4
15-20	995	5		996	4		996	4		996	4		995	5	32
20-40	994	6		995	5		995	5		995	5		994	6	113
40-60	993	7		994	6		994	6		994	6		993	7	310
60 and over	992	8		993	7		993	7		993	8		992	8	686
WELSH															
0-5	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	1	1
5-10	997	3		998	2		998	2		998	2		997	3	1
10-15	996	4		997	3		997	3		997	3		996	4	3
15-20	995	5		996	4		996	4		996	4		995	5	16
20-40	994	6		995	5		995	5		995	5		994	6	59
40-60	993	7		994	6		994	6		994	6		993	7	182
60 and over	992	8		993	7		993	7		993	8		992	8	378
CHURCHMAN															
0-5	998	2		999	1		999	1		999	1		998	1	1
5-10	997	3		998	2		998	2		998	2		997	3	5
10-15	996	4		997	3		997	3		997	3		996	4	12
15-20	995	5		996	4		996	4		996	4		995	5	14
20-40	994	6		995	5		995	5		995	5		994	6	132
40-60	993	7		994	6		994	6		994	6		993	7	221
60 and over	992	8		993	7		993	7		993	8		992	8	331
FEMALES															
ALL RELIGIONS	995	5		998	2		999	1		999	1		997	3	
0-5	995	5		998	2		999	1		999	1		997	3	
5-10	994	6		997	3		998	2		998	2		996	4	2
10-15	993	7		996	4		997	3		997	3		995	5	9
15-20	992	8		995	5		996	4		996	4		994	6	20
20-40	991	9		994	6		995	5		995	5		993	7	133
40-60	990	10		993	7		994	6		994	6		992	8	513
60 and over	989	11		992	8		993	7		993	8		991	9	812
Religion															
0-5	995	5		998	2		999	1		999	1		997	3	
5-10	994	6		997	3		998	2		998	2		996	4	2
10-15	993	7		996	4		997	3		997	3		995	5	9
15-20	992	8		995	5		996	4		996	4		994	6	20
20-40	991	9		994	6		995	5		995	5		993	7	133
40-60	990	10		993	7		994	6		994	6		992	8	513
60 and over	989	11		992	8		993	7		993	8		991	9	812
IRISH															
0-5	991	6		997	3		998	2		998	2		990	4	
5-10	990	7		996	4		997	3		997	3		989	5	2
10-15	989	8		995	5		996	4		996	4		988	6	10
15-20	988	9		994	6		995	5		995	5		987	7	33
20-40	987	10		993	7		994	6		994	6		986	8	157
40-60	986	11		992	8		993	7		993	8		985	9	503
60 and over	985	12		991	9		992	8		992	9		984	10	840
SEKTH															
0-5	997	3		999	1		999	1		999	1		994	3	3
5-10	996	4		998	2		998	2		998	2		993	4	7
10-15	995	5		997	3		997	3		997	3		992	5	22
15-20	994	6		996	4		996	4		996	4		991	6	50
20-40	993	7		995	5		995	5		995	5		990	7	136
40-60	992	8		994	6		994	6		994	6		989	8	402
60 and over	991	9		993	7		993	7		993	8		988	9	777

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—continued.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex Religion and main Age-period at each of the last five Censuses.

RELIGION AND AGE.	1921.			1921.			1911.			1901.			1891.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
FEMALES—contd.															
JAIN															
0-5	937	2	1	1,000			907	2	1	909	1		900	4	
5-10	905	22	1	928	13	1	900	13	1	879	20	1	837	42	1
10-15	828	171	4	903	187	2	740	243	17	671	315	8	606	81	16
15-20	230	767	23	12	970	28	123	814	83	61	891	28	21	818	61
20-25	31	817	152	8	973	187	12	770	18	9	990	134	2	795	108
25-30	16	471	813	4	463	831	11	436	333	6	535	450	2	415	573
30-35	8	186	623	7	172	811	13	722	813	6	136	823	119	119	878
35 and over															
MUSLIM															
0-5	998	1		999	1		998	1		998			994		
5-10	934	82	1	917	23	1	979	29	1	902	79		851	47	1
10-15	803	184	3	812	183	3	779	218	3	602	183	1	561	222	3
15-20	272	714	12	307	678	13	281	702	17	30	881	71	18	874	111
20-25	85	878	70	30	898	74	28	893	77	6	888	156	6	874	178
25-30	17	813	270	10	620	340	11	827	36	1	877	356	6	818	478
30-35	12	271	717	10	264	722	12	248	741	6	279	325	6	203	739
35 and over															
CHRISTIAN															
0-5	990	1		990	1		990	1		990			990		
5-10	928	24	1	953	25	1	943	13		890	39		847	16	2
10-15	877	122	1	900	128	2	811	130	2	677	131	1	633	181	3
15-20	270	670	10	331	638	11	231	853	12	33	683	1	571	880	11
20-25	90	880	41	41	874	22	83	845	17	13	833	43	12	820	170
25-30	30	838	314	19	826	363	34	887	37	10	871	111	16	973	323
30-35	12	292	696	19	313	667	1	313	623	3	277	880	1	771	788
35 and over															

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages in each Religion and Natural Division.

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION.	MALES														
	All Ages.			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-20		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PUNJAB.															
All Religions	411	373	76	991	2		973	28	2	928	72	2	322	497	268
Hindu	411	361	50	967	1		961	34	1	905	70	1	311	516	287
Muslim	452	463	4	919	1		901	19	1	838	82	2	323	560	277
Jain	427	361	166	954			944	14	1	843	83	2	323	560	277
Muslim	454	463	4	919	1		901	19	1	838	82	2	323	560	277
Christian	491	317	66	990	1		982	8	1	944	84	1	419	521	265
I.—Indo Gangetic Plain West.															
All Religions	472	396	76	991	2		963	37	2	905	92	2	319	503	291
Hindu	411	361	50	967	1		961	34	1	905	70	1	311	516	287
Muslim	452	463	4	919	1		901	19	1	838	82	2	323	560	277
Jain	427	361	166	954			944	14	1	843	83	2	323	560	277
Muslim	454	463	4	919	1		901	19	1	838	82	2	323	560	277
Christian	491	317	66	990	1		982	8	1	944	84	1	419	521	265
II.—Himalayas.															
All Religions	476	471	1	992			935	59	1	906	87	2	319	503	291
Hindu	411	361	50	967			961	34	1	905	70	1	311	516	287
Muslim	452	463	4	919			901	19	1	838	82	2	323	560	277
Jain	427	361	166	954			944	14	1	843	83	2	323	560	277
Muslim	454	463	4	919			901	19	1	838	82	2	323	560	277
Christian	491	317	66	990			982	8	1	944	84	1	419	521	265
III.—Sub-Himalayas.															
All Religions	422	377	91	990	1		918	23	1	831	64	2	319	503	291
Hindu	411	361	50	967			961	34	1	905	70	1	311	516	287
Muslim	452	463	4	919			901	19	1	838	82	2	323	560	277
Jain	427	361	166	954			944	14	1	843	83	2	323	560	277
Muslim	454	463	4	919			901	19	1	838	82	2	323	560	277
Christian	491	317	66	990			982	8	1	944	84	1	419	521	265
IV.—North-West Dry Area.															
All Religions	470	371	4	990	2		936	23	2	900	31	2	317	472	275
Hindu	411	361	50	967	1		961	34	1	905	70	1	311	516	287
Muslim	452	463	4	919	1		901	19	1	838	82	2	323	560	277
Jain	427	361	166	954			944	14	1	843	83	2	323	560	277
Muslim	454	463	4	919	1		901	19	1	838	82	2	323	560	277
Christian	491	317	66	990	1		982	8	1	944	84	1	419	521	265

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—concluded

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages in each Religion and Natural Division

NATURAL DIVISION AND RELIGION	FEMALES																	
	ALL AGES			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-20			40 AND OVER		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>PUNJAB</b>																		
ALL RELIGIONS	419	464	115	997			911	82	1	762	235	3	87	846	67	12	502	436
Hindu	359	479	142	991	6		870	110	2	682	313	5	57	855	92	8	435	557
Sikh	413	412	115	997	3		938	61	1	703	205	2	87	802	51	9	542	449
Jain	423	419	118	997	2	1	965	71	2	825	171	4	81	798	121	14	402	584
Muslim	443	452	105	996	4		971	65	1	807	194	1	100	837	57	10	527	457
Christian	504	415	87	999	1		975	24	1	877	122	1	160	799	41	28	505	407
<b>I—Indo Gangetic Plain West</b>																		
ALL RELIGIONS	411	441	115	995	5		904	91	1	779	258	3	78	856	66	10	500	490
Hindu	352	484	134	995	5		868	130	2	669	376	4	48	861	88	5	446	540
Sikh	410	471	119	997	1		910	60	1	799	199	2	93	857	60	10	537	453
Jain	419	420	161	999	1		961	75	1	811	181	5	75	802	123	12	397	591
Muslim	435	459	106	994	6		918	61	1	778	210	3	95	849	56	17	518	469
Christian	499	424	87	998	1		967	71	1	859	170	2	158	797	15	28	547	425
<b>II—Himalayan</b>																		
ALL RELIGIONS	440	498	161	999	9		857	141	5	640	357	7	49	850	101	11	411	578
Hindu	317	495	115	991	9		857	140	3	613	349	8	47	850	103	10	408	582
Sikh	459	472	119	997	7		851	147	2	614	379	7	70	908	62	7	420	573
Jain	475	315	220	1,000			909	59		702	238		75	775	150		120	808
Muslim	365	413	111	987	13		817	184	3	605	780	0	51	882	97	7	450	537
Christian	505	415	87	1,000			957	74	9	903	47		347	613	40	200	520	280
<b>III—Sub Himalayan</b>																		
ALL RELIGIONS	498	465	176	999	1		901	91	1	416	250	4	80	851	96	13	488	499
Hindu	384	462	151	996	4		891	108	1	713	283	4	55	840	96	6	423	571
Sikh	377	457	125	997	1		910	80	1	747	250	3	62	870	59	5	524	471
Jain	419	414	116	992	6		971	11	5	886	114		115	774	111	23	434	513
Muslim	419	462	119	995	5		911	88	1	765	231	4	92	815	63	17	501	482
Christian	495	424	85	998	1	1	957	22	1	871	125	1	128	833	39	24	560	410
<b>IV—North West Dry Area</b>																		
ALL RELIGIONS	461	440	91	991	1		961	8	1	878	159	2	119	823	56	17	511	432
Hindu	439	442	115	997	3		962	17	1	911	186	3	88	820	83	14	471	515
Sikh	455	462	119	997	1		961	38	1	850	168	2	89	866	45	12	611	377
Jain	411	429	166	1,000			970	24		789	211		91	837	70		420	571
Muslim	461	479	115	997	1		961	15	1	857	111	2	125	822	63	17	557	426
Christian	556	451	111	1,000			989	11		913	86	1	201	763	73	25	623	352

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution by main Age-periods and Civil Condition of 10,000 of each Sex and Religion.

RELIGION AND AGE	MALES			FEMALES		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>PUNJAB—ALL RELIGIONS</b>						
ALL AGES	5,411	3,633	756	4,194	4,636	1,170
0-10	2,531	77	2	2,921	118	2
10-15	1,127	57	3	907	280	4
15-40	1,107	2,773	215	310	3,703	260
40 and over	169	1,316	338	23	935	394
<b>HINDU—ALL AGES</b>	5,144	4,006	850	3,757	4,787	1,426
0-10	2,559	61	2	2,745	164	3
10-15	1,071	122	4	814	374	5
15-40	1,330	2,532	218	214	3,420	368
40 and over	181	1,301	596	14	820	1,050
<b>AD-DHARMI—ALL AGES</b>	4,758	1,439	803	3,716	5,373	912
0-10	2,700	175	2	2,802	371	3
10-15	991	118	0	974	598	0
15-40	915	2,650	210	210	3,367	157
40 and over	92	1,296	555	20	1,037	746
<b>SIKH—ALL AGES</b>	5,536	3,046	819	4,133	4,719	1,118
0-10	2,619	24	1	2,844	84	1
10-15	1,120	75	2	943	244	3
15-40	1,525	2,183	101	320	3,243	102
40 and over	295	1,364	625	20	1,148	952
<b>JAIN—ALL AGES</b>	5,309	3,608	1,023	4,228	4,190	1,582
0-10	2,800	19	3	2,870	45	4
10-15	1,131	60	1	1,001	208	4
15-40	1,352	2,415	204	325	3,186	482
40 and over	220	1,108	723	20	751	1,002
<b>MUSLIM—ALL AGES</b>	5,536	1,780	686	4,433	4,523	1,044
0-10	2,856	29	2	3,042	97	2
10-15	1,155	65	3	952	230	3
15-40	1,423	2,313	198	411	3,253	220
40 and over	101	1,373	482	28	943	819
<b>CHRISTIAN—ALL AGES</b>	5,006	3,428	666	5,040	4,153	807
0-10	2,908	12	1	3,201	37	1
10-15	1,195	74	1	1,092	152	2
15-40	1,731	2,190	209	612	3,066	156
40 and over	72	1,102	155	45	898	648

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Proportion of the Sexes by Civil Condition at certain Ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.

RELIGION AND NATURAL DIVISIONS		NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES														
		All Ages			6-10			10-15			15-24			25 and over		
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
PUNJAB.																
All Religions																
Hindu	414	1,065	1,311	430	2,487	1,311	671	2,686	1,915	391	1,361	1,612	327	677	1,326	
Muslim	416	993	1,291	406	2,491	1,271	633	2,534	1,546	325	1,321	1,461	34	857	1,470	
Jain	432	1,207	1,311	461	2,113	1,036	694	2,129	1,615	176	1,177	785	40	958	1,500	
Maroon	432	1,211	1,230	448	2,056	1,167	779	2,131	1,800	312	1,100	1,239	143	506	1,327	
Christian	472	1,601	1,259	484	2,819	1,012	682	2,818	1,621	24	1,161	921	231	677	1,426	
Christians	415	973	973	400	2,457	824	321	2,524	1,713	354	1,124	982	495	606	1,143	
I - Indo-Gangetic Plain West																
All Religions																
Hindu	673	303	1,123	574	2,473	934	635	2,574	1,171	378	1,291	990	37	676	1,373	
Muslim	663	293	1,315	571	2,300	901	611	2,500	1,121	325	1,271	1,054	42	671	1,590	
Jain	686	1,070	1,111	657	1,787	989	683	1,810	1,147	177	1,163	776	63	686	1,517	
Muslim	707	1,211	1,207	666	1,633	1,070	739	1,870	1,870	204	1,155	1,211	98	676	1,371	
Maroon	665	676	1,103	603	2,360	1,025	683	2,301	1,121	220	1,101	610	172	699	1,316	
Christian	633	665	1,032	600	2,473	476	715	1,946	1,114	313	1,107	610	504	604	1,126	
II - Himalayan																
All Religions																
Hindu	611	1,029	1,011	529	2,363	2,231	649	1,323	1,243	147	1,233	1,219	177	436	1,016	
Muslim	612	1,032	1,067	513	2,300	2,312	643	1,323	1,243	143	1,233	1,197	117	452	1,033	
Jain	647	784	1,071	673	2,006	1,070	603	2,064	726	73	973	785	53	338	1,257	
Muslim	643	633	1,107	531			641	1,870		197	990	730	323	323	1,273	
Maroon	573	1,16	1,039	584	2,331	1,070	602	2,319	1,107	111	992	797	58	736	1,324	
Christian	531	439	1,033	516	1,070		600	1,007		753	1,149	1,100	1,211	433	1,323	
III - Sub-Himalayan																
All Religions																
Hindu	611	1,046	1,315	554	2,474	1,067	643	1,199	1,461	163	1,233	1,076	135	639	1,000	
Muslim	601	1,027	1,293	550	2,384	1,076	634	1,213	1,000	121	1,167	1,144	46	532	1,412	
Jain	678	1,073	1,176	668	2,186	1,000	643	1,074	1,276	123	1,272	981	31	912	1,183	
Muslim	639	1,030	1,103	572	2,070	1,000	736	1,067		246	1,233	1,271	116	696	1,101	
Maroon	646	1,043	1,257	605	2,311	1,000	603	1,308	1,401	233	1,211	1,051	371	662	1,441	
Christian	614	1,066	674	544	6,077	2,007	723	4,811	1,000	796	1,163	981	442	64	1,114	
IV - North West Dry Area																
All Religions																
Hindu	677	637	1,246	554	2,139	1,231	703	2,129	927	254	1,133	997	523	447	1,461	
Muslim	681	613	1,257	576	2,063	1,200	703	2,173	1,446	192	1,086	1,291	151	500	1,500	
Jain	659	666	1,044	576	1,723	1,000	696	2,186	921	196	1,123	753	111	600	1,173	
Muslim	703	637	1,173	673			606	6,000		316	991	906	600	600	1,276	
Maroon	682	1,063	1,213	603	2,330	646	712	2,377	830	371	1,221	906	596	667	1,617	
Christian	723	647	643	677	1,911	323	756	4,906	970	256	1,306	1,006	443	676	906	

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

(Based on Imperial Table VIII)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes.

CASTES OR RELIGIONS	MALES																	
	ALL AGES			6-10			10-15			15-20			20-25			25-35		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PUNJAB																		
1 ADARWAL	Hindu	616	341	96	999	1	605	13	1	78	196	4	412	424	11	222	667	111
2 ARON	Hindu	621	294	95	999	1	605	21	1	78	237	7	422	434	11	196	723	161
3	Muslim	549	337	94	1,000		599	36	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
4 ARAT	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
5 ARORA	Hindu	643	378	66	999	1	605	12	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
6	Muslim	549	337	94	1,000		599	36	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
7 A AM	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
8 BAWARI	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
9	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
10 PHARU	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
11 DE WRAH	Hindu	627	364	96	999	1	605	11	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
12	Muslim	549	337	94	1,000		599	36	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
13 CH HA	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
14	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
15	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
16	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
17	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
18	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
19	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678
20	Muslim	470	349	70	999	9	605	32	1	1	333	112	4	261	411	15	315	678

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—continued**  
(Based on Imperial Table VIII)

**Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes**

			MALES—concl'd																						
			ALL AGES			0—6			7—13			14—16			17—23			24—43			44 and over.				
CASTE AND RELIGION			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed		
21	DAGI AND KOLI	Hindu	427	507	66	980	20		916	82	2	722	208	10	422	547	31	92	837	71	36	768	196		
22	DHOBI	Hindu	463	449	88	999	1		953	46	1	951	337	12	325	630	45	94	802	104	44	605	351		
23	"	Muslim	539	381	80	999	1		970	29	1	830	164	6	521	451	28	142	756	102	52	656	292		
24	FAQIR	Hindu	615	293	92	999	1		955	45		855	141	4	600	375	25	439	471	90	404	360	230		
25	"	Sikh	647	240	113	996	4		993	7		838	146	16	643	323	34	601	318	81	504	274	222		
26	"	Muslim	529	382	89	997	3		937	61	2	761	230	9	450	520	30	159	737	104	79	591	330		
27	GUJJAR	Hindu	508	400	92	995	5		913	85	2	743	250	7	474	500	26	180	719	101	71	582	347		
28	"	Sikh	469	430	101	995	5		842	158		592	408		484	508	8	225	672	103	78	622	300		
29	"	Muslim	511	406	83	997	3		930	62	2	775	219	6	486	495	19	151	762	87	49	638	313		
30	HARNI	Muslim	594	344	62	997	3		999	29	2	861	131	8	509	461	30	148	789	63	43	698	259		
31	JAT	Hindu	493	411	96	997	3		895	102	3	633	358	9	388	584	28	164	723	113	98	550	352		
32	"	Sikh	555	359	86	999	1		975	24	1	857	139	4	579	407	14	270	654	76	127	572	301		
33	"	Muslim	573	367	60	998	2		982	18		906	92	2	640	348	12	200	735	65	41	708	251		
34	JHAWAR	Hindu	507	390	103	998	2		951	48	1	787	205	8	439	529	32	138	743	119	65	566	369		
35	"	Sikh	547	365	88	998	2		977	21	2	800	186	5	453	512	35	168	729	103	84	598	318		
36	"	Muslim	540	373	87	997	3		957	42	1	818	177	5	490	483	27	126	776	98	47	615	338		
37	JULANA	Hindu	467	453	80	995	5		956	43	1	801	196	3	447	528	25	122	793	85	44	688	268		
38	"	Sikh	435	453	112	1,000			899	98	3	656	344		339	616	45	133	750	117	54	616	330		
39	"	Muslim	540	375	85	999	1		974	26		861	134	5	535	433	32	150	754	96	45	643	312		
40	KAMBOH	Hindu	531	383	86	999	1		999	31		816	176	8	516	467	17	149	758	93	59	599	342		
41	"	Sikh	526	404	70	999	1		969	31		802	192	6	440	543	17	126	797	77	49	683	268		
42	"	Muslim	535	398	67	998	2		983	36	1	828	168	4	474	506	20	123	800	77	48	683	269		
43	KASHMIRI	Muslim	543	387	70	999	1		982	17	1	900	92	2	642	340	18	177	747	76	54	605	281		
44	KHATRI	Hindu	568	365	67	999	1		989	11		942	56	2	690	299	11	217	715	68	94	640	266		
45	"	Sikh	550	377	73	999	1		988	11	1	879	111	10	610	308	22	204	728	68	70	664	257		
46	KUMHAR	Hindu	487	430	83	998	2		942	57	1	697	295	8	354	619	27	97	808	95	50	621	329		
47	"	Sikh	553	367	80	997	3		976	23	1	803	188	9	502	472	20	166	752	92	75	621	304		
48	"	Muslim	548	381	71	997	3		975	25		839	152	9	524	455	21	143	774	83	45	678	277		
49	LOHAR	Hindu	495	418	87	996	4		946	52	2	758	235	7	458	512	30	148	753	99	61	633	306		
50	"	Sikh	530	371	99	1,000			952	40	2	760	235	5	431	550	19	203	691	106	88	569	343		
51	"	Muslim	540	387	73	999	1		964	35	1	822	173	5	495	480	25	131	784	85	53	660	287		
52	MACHHI	Muslim	553	374	73	999	1		973	26	1	852	144	4	559	418	23	154	761	85	39	671	290		
53	MEO	Muslim	518	407	75	998	2		966	33	1	787	205	8	403	566	31	68	835	97	13	641	346		
54	MIRASI	Muslim	554	370	76	999	1		976	23	1	863	130	7	578	392	30	171	740	89	56	666	278		
55	MOCHI	Hindu	390	526	84	1,000			831	169		681	319		394	571	35	78	812	110	39	641	320		
56	"	Muslim	540	382	78	998	2		979	21		870	127	3	548	433	19	138	768	94	39	665	290		
57	MUSSALLI	Muslim	580	358	62	999	1		988	12		900	96	4	609	372	19	157	759	84	38	717	245		
58	NAI	Hindu	495	399	106	998	2		952	47	1	736	258	6	426	545	29	153	726	121	78	559	363		
59	"	Sikh	544	358	98	999	1		930	20		815	1741	1	510	456	34	259	644	97	118	556	326		
60	"	Muslim	530	389	81	998	2		966	33	1	840	154	6	521	454	25	149	756	95	44	690	296		
61	PAKHIWARA	Muslim	541	371	88	1,000			983	14	3	898	93	9	502	461	37	139	770	91	36	620	335		
62	PATHAN	Muslim	557	380	63	999	1		988	11	1	921	75	4	675	307	18	202	726	72	47	723	230		
63	KANET	Hindu	445	485	70	981	19		917	81	2	760	234	6	448	529	23	136	791	73	47	742	211		
64	RAJPUT	Hindu	523	396	81	999	1		979	21		879	117	4	607	376	17	206	709	85	96	631	273		
65	"	Sikh	545	395	60	999	1		988	11	1	904	94	2	388	602	10	153	763	84	57	719	224		
66	"	Muslim	566	372	62	998	2		980	19	1	897	99	4	644	339	17	175	760	65	45	700	255		
67	RATHI	Hindu	539	385	76	999	1		985	15		895	103	2	643	339	18	191	730	79	59	688	253		
68	SATNI	Hindu	509	388	103	999	1		958	41	1	780	216	4	472	503	25	170	722	108	85	560	355		
69	"	Sikh	534	373	93	999	1		967	32	1	707	230	3	428	554	18	184	703	113	106	586	308		
70	SANSI	Hindu	532	381	87	996	4		957	41	2	760	232	8	465	513	22	137	749	114	46	627	327		
71	SAYAD	Muslim	551	380	69	998	2		985	14	1	890	108	2	641	343	16	177	742	81	47	699	254		
72	SHEIKH	Muslim	520	405	75	996	4		960	38	2	841	152	7	552	423	25	148	761	91	44	674	282		
73	SUNAR	Hindu	534	386	80	998	2		962	37	1	812	182	6	501	478	21	163	743	94	77	626	297		
74	"	Sikh	559	371	70	999	1		973	27		815	183	2	478	495	27	208	724	68	103	618	279		
75	"	Muslim	556	378	66	999	1		975	25		795	200	5	542	428	30	149	768	83	72	669	259		
76	TARKHAN	Hindu	501	401	98	997	3		941	57	2	733	259	8	406	562	32	148	743	109	69	577	354		
77	"	Sikh	533	377	90	999	1		975	24	1	789	205	6	484	496	20	211	696	93	85	595	320		
78	"	Muslim	544	378	78	999	1		978	22		869	126	5	545	436	19	145	752	103	39	678	283		
79	TELI	Muslim	537	383	80	998	2		960	39	1	806	188	6	476	503	21	143	759	98	44	640	316		



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—continued

(Based on Imperial Table VIII)

Distribution by Civil Condition of 1 000 of each Sex at certain Ages for Selected Castes.

			FEMALES											
			All Ages			0-4			5-14			15-24		
			Unmarried	Married	Widow	Unmarried	Married	Widow	Unmarried	Married	Widow	Unmarried	Married	Widow
CASTE AND RELIGION			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>PUNJAB.</b>														
1	AGRAWAL	Hindu	308	479	112	642	3	9	526	1	1	408	262	16
2	ANNA	Hindu	471	442	1,1	907	571	129	80	1	1	428	742	16
3		Medium	461	433	91	901	477	23	23	1	1	428	742	16
4	ARAT	Medium	461	433	91	901	477	23	23	1	1	428	742	16
5	ANDRA	Hindu	431	432	134	994	441	483	1	1	1	483	483	1
6		Hindu	431	433	111	975	432	47	1	1	1	483	483	1
7	AWAN	Medium	410	445	119	964	441	33	1	1	1	483	483	1
8	BAWRIA	Hindu	444	447	80	964	441	107	1	1	1	483	483	1
9		Hindu	444	447	80	964	441	107	1	1	1	483	483	1
10	BELUCH	Medium	372	429	72	890	470	30	1	1	1	483	483	1
11	BAHAWAN	Hindu	423	443	113	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
12		Hindu	423	443	113	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
13	CHAMAR	Hindu	362	433	116	901	441	273	1	1	1	483	483	1
14		Hindu	362	433	116	901	441	273	1	1	1	483	483	1
15	CHITRA	Hindu	341	441	123	901	441	107	1	1	1	483	483	1
16		Hindu	341	441	123	901	441	107	1	1	1	483	483	1
17		Medium	431	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
18	CHITRA	Hindu	431	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
19		Hindu	431	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
20		Medium	431	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
21	DASTAR KOLI	Hindu	378	447	129	954	441	107	1	1	1	483	483	1
22	DASTAR	Hindu	394	441	111	963	441	107	1	1	1	483	483	1
23		Medium	431	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
24	FAR	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
25		Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
26		Medium	431	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
27	GUR	Hindu	411	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
28		Hindu	411	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
29		Medium	431	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
30	HARY	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
31		Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
32		Medium	431	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
33		Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
34	JAT	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
35		Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
36		Medium	431	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
37	JYLA	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
38		Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
39		Medium	431	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
40	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
41		Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
42	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
43	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
44	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
45	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
46	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
47	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
48	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
49	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
50	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
51	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
52	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
53	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
54	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
55	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
56	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
57	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
58	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
59	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
60	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
61	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
62	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
63	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
64	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
65	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
66	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
67	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
68	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
69	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
70	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
71	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
72	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
73	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
74	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
75	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
76	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
77	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
78	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
79	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
80	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
81	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
82	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
83	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
84	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
85	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
86	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
87	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
88	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
89	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
90	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
91	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
92	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
93	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
94	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
95	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
96	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
97	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
98	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
99	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1
100	KANBOH	Hindu	404	441	107	979	477	121	1	1	1	483	483	1

# CHAPTER VII.

## INFIRMITIES

124 General 125 Insane 126 Local distribution of insanity 127 Sex proportion and age distribution among the insane 128 Punjab Mental Hospital 129 The Deaf and Dumb 130 Age distribution of deaf mutes 131 Local distribution of deaf mutes 132 The blind 133 Age distribution of the blind 134 Measures for combating blindness 135 Leprosy and its local distribution 136 Leprosy at different ages 137 Proportion of sexes among the leprosy 138 Leper Asylums in the Province 139 Age distribution among different infirmities and total population 140 Comparison of the number of the infirm with other provinces 141 Sex proportion by age among the infirm

The statistics relating to the four infirmities, insanity, deaf mutism, blindness and leprosy, by quinquennial age periods for the Province are given in Imperial Table IX, Part I, and totals for all ages by each district and state are given in Part II of the same table Reference to Statistics

Subsidiary Table I gives the number of the infirm per 100,000 of the total population of each sex for the whole Province, and each Natural Division, district and state

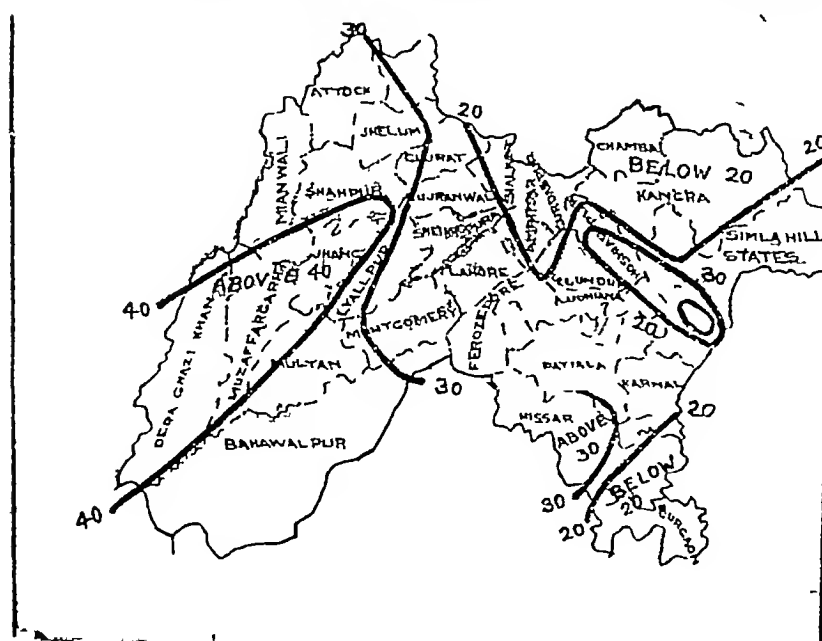
Subsidiary Table II gives the number of the infirm per 100,000 and females per 1,000 males at certain age periods for the whole Province

Subsidiary Table III gives age distribution of 10,000 infirm for the total Province

124 An enquiry which deals with the various aspects of the population, General for instance, with the number of earners, working dependants and non-working dependants, would be incomplete if it did not make an attempt to estimate what proportion of the population suffers from some physical infirmity rendering it incapable of earning a livelihood In order to partially fulfil this purpose a column has been provided in the general schedule at each census to ascertain the number of persons, who are insane, deaf-mute, totally blind or leprosy

The figures obtained as a result of this enquiry are given in Imperial Table IX, Parts I and II It may be remarked that the figures of infirmities are the least dependable of all the census figures as the presence of an infirmity, especially leprosy or insanity among females, is seldom given out The only figures comparatively reliable are those concerning blindness, an infirmity to which no stigma attaches, but here again sometimes persons with a weak eyesight or blind of one eye are returned as totally blind

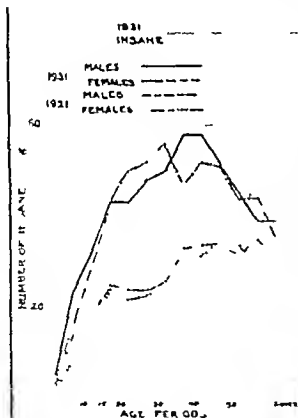
125 At this census 5,619 males and 2,720 females were recorded as Insane. insane in the Province These figures include the congenital idiots, known in some places as "*chuhals*" (literally meaning rats) owing to the shape and smallness of their heads and features, and those who become mentally deranged later in life The number of the insane appears to be very much smaller than it really is, as an infirmity of this type is kept carefully concealed, and strangers are unaware of its existence in a family unless it takes an acute form or the afflicted person becomes violent The figures of past censuses were, however, affected by similar drawbacks, and the results are therefore comparable



Number of insane per 100,000 of the total population. 1931

trict have been taken after excluding the inmates of the Lahore Mental Hospital born outside the district. It is apparent from the map that the highest number of insane persons is to be found in the Districts of Jhang Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. Poverty drug habit and some peculiarity of their hot climate may have their share but the main cause seems to be the practice prevailing among the inhabitants to marry within a limited circle of relationship. Cousin marriages, if the process is repeated generation after generation, are in some cases directly responsible for imbecility and unsoundness of mind in children. The high proportion in some other predominantly Muslim districts also lends support to this view. The proportion obtaining to the east of the isopleth showing 30 per 100 000 for the central Punjab is small except for an area of high proportion in Hoshiarpur District and the lower foot-hills of Kalsia. This area is also conspicuous for the smallest proportion of females, and there is possibly a connection between insanity and enforced sexual abstinence. That this is so is evidenced by the greater prevalence of insanity in youth and early manhood. This result may also be partly due to better enumeration in these areas and partly to poverty. The proportion in the other Sub-Himalayan districts and Kangra and Simla is the lowest being less than 20 per 100 000 of the total population. Hissar has a proportion of over 30 while a little more to the south-east the figures show an improvement.

Sex Proportion and Age Distribution Among the Insane.



Number of insane per 100 000 of the population of each sex for each age period.

the same and the nature of the two curves is similar except for minor variations due to the new process of smoothing the ages. The only difference at the

127 The graph in the margin shows the distribution of the insane by sex and age the number per 100 000 of each sex at various ages being given for 1931 and 1921

Like all other infirmities the number returned as insane is very small below the age of five but by the age of ten the imbecility of the children would be well established. The proportion then begins to rise steadily till the age of 35-45 when it is about highest among males. Afterwards it begins to fall rapidly among males while among females its decline is rather slow and the highest point is reached at 55-60.

The proportions for the 1901 census are about

During the summer months the people of these localities anoint their bodies with oil as protection against the evil effects of excessive heat.

present census is that the peaks of the curves have been slightly displaced. The general tendency of the smaller proportion of the insane at young ages, the largest proportion obtaining in middle ages, and a rapid decline in old ages, is the same in both sets of curves. The comparative difference between the male and female proportions also remains the same, and it is significant that among females the proportion of the insane is always lower than males, no doubt due partly to the concealment of the infirmity. Among women too, an increase in the proportion is apparent till the age of 20, but between 20 and 30 the proportion drops slightly, indicating thereby that at this period of a woman's life she is well treated. This particular drop in the proportion may be partly due to the increase in the number of able-bodied women at this age as a result of immigration. The female proportion again begins to rise from 30 onwards and after remaining almost steady till 55 reaches the highest point at 55—60, dropping again for all ages over 60. This should cause no surprise as the ages of the insane have to be guessed by others, and as we know most persons are erratic even in stating their own age. The higher proportion at comparatively older ages might be due partly to ill-treatment, to which old women are sometimes subjected.

The drop in the proportion of the insane of both sexes at higher ages is accountable by the fact that insanity is a derangement found in the most youthful and the insane are for various reasons much shorter-lived than normal people.

128 There is only one Mental Hospital in the Province, which is situated

Punjab  
Mental  
Hospital

Year	Total	Males	Females
1922	887	683	184
1923	900	710	190
1924	875	683	192
1925	805	681	184
1926	854	671	183
1927	890	705	185
1928	950	754	196
1929	1,011	802	209
1930	1,010	802	208
1931	993	772	221

in Lahore. In the margin is reproduced the average daily number of inmates of this hospital for each of the ten years, 1922—31. The figures show that on an average about 1,000 persons mentally unfit are looked after in this hospital. Until recently accommodation had been much restricted, but the addition of a new section for criminals and another for women has relieved the congestion. Some improvements in sanitation to ameliorate the health conditions have also been carried out. Consequently the health statistics

have steadily improved despite the increase in the number of patients, but even then mortality amounted to 10.39 per cent of the average daily population during the year 1929-30.

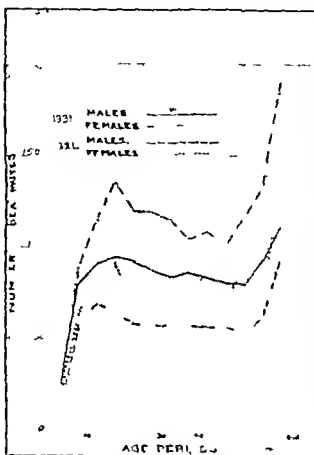
The treatment of the insane has now been brought into line, as far as possible, with modern methods. Formerly all patients were removed to their cells or barracks for two or three hours during the hotter part of the day when their attendants were off duty, while violent cases were hardly allowed full liberty even within the precincts of their section and suicidal patients were kept locked in their cells at night. A distinct improvement has been noticeable during the last decade. All cases of acute melancholia and all patients exhibiting definite suicidal tendency are kept in an open hospital ward, with trained attendants on duty day and night. While these measures cannot absolutely prevent suicides it is a fact that they have a salutary effect on the situation.

129 The deaf and dumb in the Province number 12,347 males and 7,185 females, as compared to 14,613 males and 8,145 females ten years ago. There is thus a decrease in both sexes. It was remarked in the last Census Report that some persons, who were weak of hearing only, had probably been included in the returns, especially at higher ages. The intention was to

The Deaf and  
Dumb

ascertain the number of the persons who were both deaf and dumb and the instructions to enumerators were made very clear on this point both in 1921 and now. The instructions appear to have been carried out more faithfully on the present occasion.

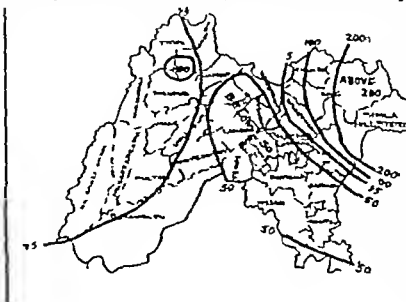
Age Distribution of Deaf-mutes.



Number of deaf-mutes per 100,000 of total population of each sex for each age-period.

after drops gradually till the age of 55 and again rises abruptly. The drop in the proportion till the age of 55 shows that among those afflicted with this infirmity the rate of mortality is higher than in the rest of the population.

Local Distribution of Deaf-mutes.



Number of deaf-mutes per 100,000 of the total population 1921.

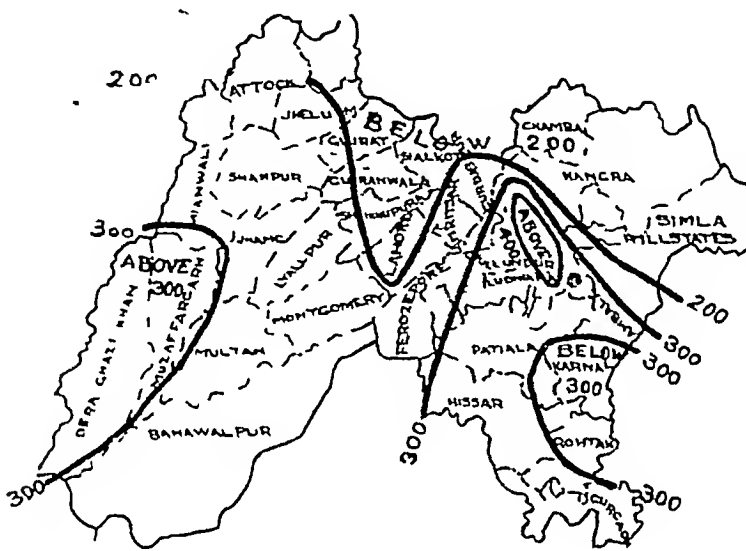
130 The graph in the margin shows the age distribution of the deaf and dumb at this census and at the census of 1921. The proportion for both sexes has considerably fallen at all ages though it seems that the figures of ages after 35 have still been swollen by the inclusion of those who have lost their hearing or power of speech owing to extreme old age or a disease such as paralysis. In the earlier ages, of course the figures are for the most part made up of those born deaf and dumb. The proportion as in the case of other infirmities rises up to the ages of 10—15 years but there-

131 The map in the margin shows the local distribution of deaf-mutes. The highest proportion is met with in the Himachal region, the number evidently rising with the altitude. The prevalence of deafness in the

Himalayan areas has undoubtedly something to do with this infirmity, as also congenital syphilis. The Indo-Gangetic Plain containing the greatest proportion of Hindu and Sikh population with the wider degree of exogamy has the lowest proportion. The proportion in the western and predominantly Muslim districts is higher, the salt range area in Jhelum District showing a proportion of over 100 per 100,000. The high proportion in western districts might therefore have a good deal to do with the practice of cousin-marriage common among Muslims.

132 According to the returns there were 69,673 persons totally blind in the Province as against 65,051 ten years ago. The increase is mainly due to the increase in the total population. The number of blind females per 1,000 blind males is 876.

The Blind.

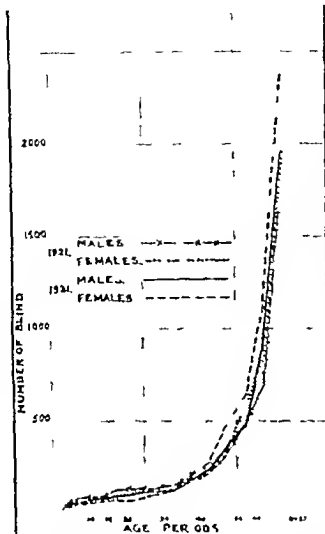


Number of blind per 100,000 of the total population

The map in the margin shows the local distribution of the blind. The proportion of the blind per 100,000 of the total population of each area is given. It would appear that the greatest proportion of the blind is to be

found in the Hoshiarpur District, mainly resulting from small-pox which according to the statistics available caused proportionately more deaths there during the last decade than in any other district. Moreover, this district has got a particularly large proportion of the aged as is evident from the map on page 133, and old people as is well known are much more liable to lose their vision than others. The Himalayan districts and states have the smallest proportion, as also Rawalpindi and the northern part of Attock District, evidently because of the cooler climate and comparative absence of dust. The districts of eastern Punjab between the Sutlej and the Ghaggar have a higher proportion of blindness than those to the west. The proportion in the south-west of the Province is again high, evidently due to the sand and dust and the strong glare of the sun.

Age Distribu-  
tion of the  
Blind.



Number of blind per 100,000 of total population of each sex for each age period

proportion of the blind among females of younger ages, which is attributable partly to greater concealment in the case of females, and partly to the genuinely larger number of the blind among males who are in the majority in the total population and are comparatively more exposed to accidents. The curve for females after crossing the curve for males at 35-40 keeps a higher level to the end.

134 It will be evident from the diagram in the last paragraph that the proportion of the blind to the total population of both sexes has slightly risen since 1911 and considering that better means are now available to combat blindness the increase may be attributable to the improvement in enumeration at the present census.

Year	Number of normal eyes	Year	Number of normal eyes	Year	Number of normal eyes
1901	4,794	1911	8,131	1921	12,427
1902	4,453	1912	12,965	1922	13,427
1903	4,541	1913	12,173	1923	13,427
1904	4,699	1914	12,266	1924	13,427
1905	4,812	1915	12,474	1925	13,427
1906	4,831	1916	12,672	1926	13,427
1907	4,955	1917	12,870	1927	13,427
1908	5,123	1918	13,068	1928	13,427
1909	5,134	1919	13,266	1929	13,427
1910	5,282	1920	13,464	1930	13,427

133 The diagram in the margin shows the proportion of the blind per 100,000 of each sex at various ages for this census as well as the last. The number of those born blind seems to be very small and the fewness of blind children below 5 is mainly due to the refusal of fond parents to admit total blindness of their offspring while there is any hope of a cure. The proportion up to ages of 30 rises slowly but steadily and afterwards begins to mount rapidly the curve becoming very steep after 50 when senility is undoubtedly the cause.

The conditions for both sexes are similar with this difference that the curve for females keep lower than that of males up to the age of 35 when it crosses over indicating a smaller proportion

Measures for  
Combating  
Blindness.

The table in the margin shows the successful operation of cataract performed in this Province annually since 1901. These figures have been supplied by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospital and show the progress made from year to year. But for these operations the number of the blind would be many times greater than it is. The available

Year	Moga	Amritsar	Gojra
1	2	3	4
1910	2,387	1,478	
1911	2,534	1,643	
1912	3,245	1,664	
1913	3,411	1,471	
1914	4,734		
1915	4,035	2,183	
1916	6,894	1,888	
1917	5,008	1,216	
1918	7,217	1,892	
1919	7,510	2,800	
1920	8,102	*	
1921	*	*	
1922	6,158	*	
1923	6,123	761	
1924	*	*	
1925	*	*	
1926	*	*	
1927	8,398	1,783	
1928	7,828	*	
1929	6,537	2,204	4 321
1930	7,134	2,073	3,778

\*Not available

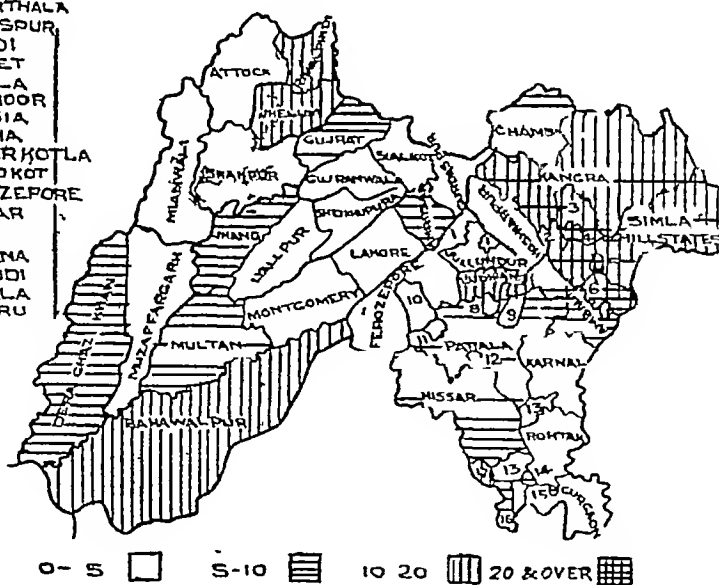
figures for the three well-known centres, Moga, Amritsar and Gojra, are given in the margin for general interest

135 The figures of leprosy are the least reliable, as it is a disease which the afflicted are anxious to conceal and in many cases can conceal successfully. The instructions required the enumerators to distinguish between leucoderma and leprosy, and only to record the latter. In a large number of cases an enumerator is not competent enough to make out the disease by merely looking at the sufferer, and in the case of females he has, as a rule, to depend on the version of a male member of the family. It might therefore be pertinently asked why if the statistics of leprosy are so incomplete these

Leprosy and its Local Distribution.

are at all compiled at each census. The answer to this question has already been given, and it may be added that with a better understanding of the object of a census, which is noticeable, an increasing measure of accuracy is being attained, moreover, the figures at any rate give the comparative local distribution of the infirmity, and those who are trying to eradicate it from the land are greatly assisted if they know in what localities their attention is most needed. If it be admitted that the tendency to conceal this infirmity is uniformly strong in all parts of the Province the high proportion of lepers in a particular area will show that the number of sufferers there is comparatively larger than elsewhere. At the same time it would become possible to locate the special cause of the disease in the particular locality.

- 1 KAPURTHALA
- 2 BILASPUR
- 3 MANDI
- 4 SUKET
- 5 SIMLA
- 6 SIRMOR
- 7 KALSIA
- 8 NABHA
- 9 MALER KOTLA
- 10 FARIDKOT
- 11 FERROZPORE
- 12 HISSAR
- 13 JIND
- 14 DUJANA
- 15 PATAUDI
- 16 PATIALA
- 17 LOHARU



Proportion of lepers per 100,000 of the population

The map in the margin shows the local distribution of lepers, the number per 100,000 of total population of each area being shown. The number of foreign-born inmates of leper asylums has been excluded in each case.

The proportion of the leprous is largest in the Himalayan Natural Division, the figures of Kangra (39) and Mandi (144) being the highest. The affliction in the hill areas arises for the most part from the prevalence of venereal diseases. The Ludhiana, Jullundur and Rawalpindi Districts and Bahawalpur State have the next highest proportion. Most of the central districts as well as the

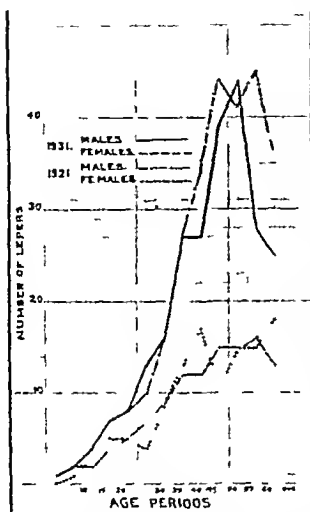


districts in the extreme north-west and the south-east across the Ghaggar show the smallest proportion.

Leprosy at  
Different  
Ages.

136 Let us now examine the number of lepers at different ages as compared to the total population at those ages. This proportion for the present census

as well as the last is illustrated by the graph in the margin. We find that lepers form about the same proportion of the present population as they did ten years ago of the 1921 population. The proportion among both the sexes is also practically the same the 1931 curves being generally smoother. We notice that the maximum proportion of lepers is in the population aged between 40 and 55 years. It may therefore, be regarded as an infirmity of the middle aged, the small proportion of lepers among persons of over 50 indicating that lepers do not survive the age of 50 in considerable numbers.



Number of Lepers per 100,000 of total population of each sex for each age-period

of the infirmity among females. It is quite possible that despite clear instruction an enumerator as a result of his own ignorance of the disease may put down a leprosy person merely suffering from leucoderma, yaws or syphilis. This possibility will affect the male figures in particular and raise the proportion of male lepers higher.

In recent years a campaign has been launched to eradicate leprosy from the Province and a note on the subject written specially by the Director of Public Health printed as Appendix II at the end of this Report and briefly describes the details of these activities.

138 In the margin is shown the number of patients in residence in the different asylums of the Province in 1931 and 1921. Admission to these asylums is voluntary and lepers are maintained and treated by specialists in the disease according to up-to-date methods and free of any charge. Any leper applying for admission is admitted if accommodation

Leprosy Asyl-  
lums in the  
Province.

Leprosy Asylum.	1931	1921
Bikaner (Kangra District)	2	3
Bikaner (Male District)	26	44
Tara Talwar (Ambala District)	139	221
Amala	104	89
Kanpur	22	113

is available, but in the case of Palampur those belonging to the Kangra District are given preference. Similarly there is no compulsion for patients to stay in the asylums and they are at liberty to leave whenever they so desire. The authorities, however, have the power not to re-admit those who have proved undesirables by previous misbehaviour. Efforts are made as far as possible, to prevent migration of lepers from one asylum to another, because this necessitates their travelling in public carriages and endangering other passengers with possible infection.

139 The extent of prevalence of the various infirmities at various

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION		INSANE.		DEAF MUTES		BLIND		LEPROUS	
	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—5	1,468	1,608	212	279	458	618	181	158	141	355
5—10	1,301	1,340	847	941	1,314	1,441	354	313	253	508
10—15	1,214	1,101	1,062	1,055	1,304	1,474	393	340	338	444
15—20	936	928	1,114	1,085	1,115	1,102	377	281	531	600
20—25	924	947	1,006	1,059	1,081	1,009	404	298	606	825
25—30	816	802	1,075	930	906	842	394	335	829	952
30—35	738	688	1,013	860	782	722	386	342	955	977
35—40	570	538	916	853	621	560	427	435	1,233	1,015
40—45	487	467	785	765	514	473	483	504	1,041	930
45—50	421	387	600	632	431	399	640	750	1,304	926
50—55	341	311	429	471	344	303	694	806	1,177	762
55—60	260	231	278	386	302	258	970	1,033	571	622
60 and over	525	460	573	684	738	793	4,298	4,405	1,021	1,015

periods of life is clearly brought out by the table in the margin, in which the age distribution of 10,000 suffering from each infirmity is compared to the similar age distribution of the total population. The highest

Age Distribution Among Different Infirmities and Total Population

proportion of the insane is found during adolescence and youth, that is from the ages of 10 to 35 years. The proportion of deaf-mutes is greatest in childhood and goes on diminishing after the age of 15. The proportion of the blind rises with the years of age, while the leprosy are most numerous in the middle age, i.e., from 35 to 55.

140 We can now compare the extent of the prevalence of the infirmities in this Province with that obtaining in some of the other Indian provinces and states. The marginal table may be examined for this. We find that the

Infirm per 100,000 of the total population

Serial No.	Province or State.	Insane	Deaf mutes.	Blind.	Lepers
1	Punjab	29	69	246	10
2	N W F Province	31	66	102	10
3	Jammu & Kashmir	39	159	156	56
4	Baluchistan	48	67	195	6
5	Ajmer Merwara	35	73	386	3
6	Rajputana Agency	23	28	282	5
7	Bengal	44	70	73	42
8	Burma	88	116	189	76
9	Assam	59	75	107	60

Punjab is very fortunate in respect of some of the infirmities. It has got about the smallest number of the insane and leprosy. The number of blind is, however, very high, being only exceeded in the sandy tracts of Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana Agency. The deaf-mutes are most numerous in

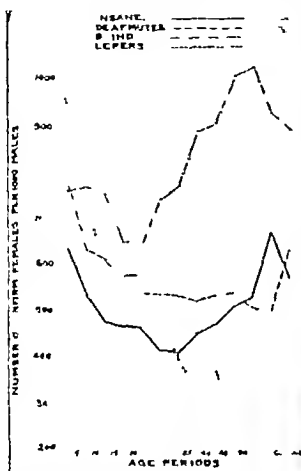
Comparison of the Number of the Infirm with Other Provinces.

Kashmir, which adjoins our Himalayan Division, and it would not be improper therefore to repeat that the altitude and climate and congenital syphilis are greatly responsible for this affliction. As regards leprosy, only Ajmer-Merwara, Baluchistan and N W F Province have an advantage over the Punjab. The areas, which are the worst off in this respect, are Burma, Assam and Kashmir.

Sex Proportion by Age Among the Infirm.

141 An idea of the sex proportion among the infirm could be formed

from the curves of the present age distribution of each sex a reference to which was made in some of the preceding paragraphs. There however was shown the proportion of the infirm in the total population of each sex at various ages. The diagram in the margin gives the number of females suffering from each infirmity per 1000 male sufferers at each age-period. The most prominent feature of these curves is that the proportion of females is everywhere less than 1000 except that in the case of the blind females of 45—50 and 50—55 are in excess of the males. All the other curves including the one for the blind show a drop sharp



*Number of infirm females per 1,000 males by age-period.*

or gradual at the ages of marriage which is an indication of the need for concealment at these ages.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Infirmary per 100,000 of the Population of each Sex at each of the last five Censuses

District or State and Natural Division	INSANE.										DEAF MUTES									
	MALES					FEMALES					MALES					FEMALES				
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<b>PUNJAB</b>	36	35	31	33	31	21	20	20	26	21	79	108	95	91	115	56	72	70	68	77
<b>I—Indo-Gangetic Plain West</b>	36	35	31	33	31	18	17	17	17	15	52	70	58	47	74	33	42	38	29	45
1 Hissar	40	27	22	28	34	20	14	15	17	20	55	77	60	74	80	33	47	50	40	55
2 Loharu State	24	18	20			18	10	23			73	183	130	135	82	45	93	116	85	44
3 Rohtak	18	23	26	31	34	8	10	0	13	11	41	57	45	30	67	25	30	25	22	41
4 Dugana State	48	7	37	40	36	7	8	8	17	10	144	88	167	64	94	44	40	58	26	
5 Gurgaon	10	10	10	10	18	0	10	10	8	0	43	64	65	71	50	31	40	58	41	40
6 Patnauli State	20	10	10	10	16		12			22	20	52	70	87	70	34	23	21	38	44
7 Karnal	27	25	26	25	20	18	13	16	17	16	41	43	20	20	66	26	20	15	17	36
8 Jalandhar	34	36	31	41	33	17	22	24	23	14	67	81	59	46	84	44	57	38	24	60
9 Kapurthala State	22	27	28	25	35	12	26	10	16	18	53	64	83	94	102	45	43	68	50	66
10 Ludhiana	32	24	26	20	32	24	10	14	21	16	50	83	68	42	80	33	37	25	31	45
11 Maler Kolla State	15	34	32	72	44	5	12	20	28	26	28	32	40	60	40	24	12	23	42	31
12 Ferozepore	26	31	27	20	34	14	18	10	17	22	66	83	59	41	73	35	40	38	23	46
13 Faridkot State	23	14	14	14	16	12	6	11	9	6	31	50	43	48	56	22	32	21	49	25
14 Patiala State	25	25	10	11	10	12	12	11	5	6	50	78	52	30	50	27	48	34	23	27
15 Jind State	16	17	10	10	20	13	5	6	2	13	51	54	54	30	67	27	35	30	23	44
16 Nabha State	33	10	12	17	15	14	8	0	0	0	62	50	67	70	77	30	24	34	58	42
17 Lahore	144	120	102	100	57	43	45	40	48	29	53	77	73	42	102	35	40	45	30	70
18 Amritsar	10	10	21	34	26	10	12	13	15	12	41	53	47	37	70	30	30	30	26	37
19 Gujranwala	23	17	20	35	30	21	13	17	10	16	58	60	74	59	86	43	43	45	35	47
20 Sheikhupura	32	29				10	17				75	90				45	44			
<b>II.—Himalayan</b>	21	31	21	59	44	10	18	16	38	27	227	329	255	326	379	178	240	226	279	256
21 Sirmoor State	38	36	29	61	92	20	61	38	42	66	206	344	216	260	374	186	221	211	239	248
22 Simla	51	13	16	4	26	8	26	14	28	18	94	131	169	153	185	113	135	137	169	163
23 Simla Hill States	30	33				14	17				225	284				106	235			
24 Bilaspur State	8	10		10	26	4	2		7	8	50	151	181	229	306	50	92	178	234	253
25 Kangra	14	20	26	66	46	9	13	18	64	36	335	437	437	464	477	241	303	311	356	344
26 Mandi State	19	34	0	4	34	11	17	3	10	19	131	184	51	48	177	108	122	37	31	93
27 Suket State		24	7	41	18		8	4	4	16	81	112	107	176	137	98	51	62	233	41
28 Chamba State	4	54	34	42	64	3	25	26	24	17	12	315	258	384	460	7	276	242	375	456
<b>III.—Sub-Himalayan</b>	30	27	24	42	34	19	15	17	26	22	85	114	115	86	121	63	81	83	63	83
29 Ambala	32	23	36	62	40	22	13	24	37	36	70	168	125	60	132	70	86	80	30	79
30 Kalsia State	63	31	48	80	40	38	30	03	73	74	165	267	281	273	268	185	254	256	215	200
31 Hoshiarpur	42	33	24	42	20	26	12	8	25	11	118	128	115	109	132	78	91	86	82	103
32 Gurdaspur	20	23	19	30	21	13	14	17	10	9	77	168	114	62	114	58	74	72	50	62
33 Sialkot	10	17	14	27	19	11	12	11	16	16	58	62	73	46	70	36	56	55	31	43
34 Gujrat	29	30	20	40	41	12	18	12	29	29	71	107	96	77	121	45	70	65	45	70
35 Jhelum	34	34	31	57	43	36	17	15	32	30	120	140	147	88	143	82	98	99	72	112
36 Rawalpindi	28	26	22	42	44	10	16	23	20	32	76	122	144	150	142	62	80	125	116	122
37 Attock	45	40	34			26	21	30			90	107	131			72	74	66		
<b>IV—North-West Dry Area</b>	46	44	41	60	53	31	30	30	40	34	87	107	94	126	116	56	68	66	85	71
38 Montgomery	34	33	53	73	59	23	24	31	40	37	80	91	103	158	115	55	57	76	91	67
39 Shahpur	40	34	28	71	30	29	26	24	43	20	90	98	102	151	150	68	72	70	107	94
40 Mianwali	43	44	37	30		27	15	17	41		87	131	94	142		58	79	69	169	
41 Lyallpur	34	28	25	27		24	18	10	16		60	71	56	67		44	42	36	44	
42 Jhang	72	63	51	76	55	30	35	36	44	29	163	150	166	155	148	74	98	74	64	78
43 Multan	40	43	47	84	53	33	31	30	58	28	85	102	117	166	106	52	64	84	102	76
44 Bahawalpur State	44	49	38	37	62	30	43	23	20	37	87	110	65	102	64	58	69	48	62	43
45 Muzaffargarh	61	56	61	79	81	51	48	52	40	54	82	138	119	118	107	53	85	75	73	90
46 Dera Ghazi Khan	50	62	51	80	40	34	32	20	47	35	97	115	103	133	94	52	70	64	103	56

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—concluded.

Infant per 100 000 of the Population of each Sex at each of the last five Censuses.

[illegible]

Notes.—There are 1 Marital Hospital and 8 Leprosy Asylums in the Province. The corrected proportion for district is excluding Leprosy and Lunatic Asylums after deducting the number of inmates born outside the district in which these asylums are situated, is as follows:—

Name of Asylum.	District where situated.	Overseas Patients.	
		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Mental Hospital, 1. Lahore	Lahore	25	21
Lepet Asylums.			
1. Tara Tarao	Americus	11	8
2. Gubaria	Banda	122	94
3. Akhala	Amjola	8	7
4. Kowalpanah	Kawalpanah	10	8
5. Palanpur	Kangri	31	22

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Infirm per 100,000 and Females infirm per 1,000 Males at certain Age-periods (1931 Census)

Age	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX FOR EACH AGE PERIOD								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES			
	Insane		Deaf-mutes		Blind		Lepers		Insane	Deaf mutes	Blind.	Lepers.
	1 Males	2 Females	3 Males	4 Females	5 Males	6 Females	7 Males	8 Females				
ALL AGES	36	21	79	56	239	252	13	6	484	582	876	398
0—5	5	3	25	20	20	23	1	1	638	786	765	1,000
5—10	24	15	80	59	65	59	2	2	538	638	775	800
10—15	12	10	91	60	77	72	4	2	481	615	757	522
15—20	43	25	95	66	96	76	7	4	471	575	654	495
20—25	43	24	93	59	104	70	8	5	468	543	646	542
25—30	48	24	88	58	116	105	13	7	419	541	745	457
30—35	50	26	84	58	125	125	16	0	411	537	776	407
35—40	58	33	86	58	179	203	27	12	451	525	891	328
40—45	58	34	84	56	236	271	27	12	472	535	913	350
45—50	51	34	81	57	368	488	39	15	510	530	1,012	283
50—55	45	32	60	51	479	652	44	15	531	513	1,032	258
55—60	30	35	93	62	893	1,127	28	16	660	496	934	434
60 and over	70	31	111	97	1,072	2,377	25	13	578	630	898	306

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the Infirm by Age per 10,000 of each Sex (five Censuses)

Age period.	INSANE										DEAF MUTES									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
0-5	212	95	73	144	301	270	155	137	210	375	458	285	323	326	640	618	302	436	409	781
5-10	847	682	627	816	1,016	941	672	676	870	965	1,314	1,224	1,463	1,305	1,431	1,441	1,367	1,433	1,475	1,514
10-15	1,062	1,009	1,051	1,267	1,171	1,055	935	1,046	1,214	1,318	1,394	1,310	1,375	1,437	1,333	1,474	1,374	1,389	1,465	1,354
15-20	1,114	1,030	1,138	1,190	1,553	1,085	994	1,156	1,311	1,441	1,115	1,091	1,173	1,193	1,441	1,102	1,008	1,181	1,136	1,489
20-25	1,096	1,098	1,236	1,067	1,200	1,050	893	1,128	957	1,052	1,081	864	1,056	994	996	1,000	811	1,049	918	920
25-30	1,075	1,200	1,282	1,130	1,222	930	938	1,010	1,008	1,066	966	922	1,038	973	957	842	771	901	910	905
30-35	1,013	1,209	1,258	1,049	834	860	904	1,151	1,013	972	782	813	919	800	609	722	786	895	914	618
35-40	915	741	747	780	865	853	743	735	853	920	621	541	526	569	605	560	567	545	531	677
40-45	785	841	810	800	458	765	960	978	763	743	514	573	626	681	321	473	607	642	605	715
45-50	600	540	511	380	485	632	628	570	764	686	431	358	338	359	467	390	356	324	302	512
50-55	420	582	469	480	210	471	774	594	570	238	344	508	422	409	203	303	546	431	420	149
55-60	270	257	192	164	744	386	266	201	187	593	302	256	148	160	436	258	176	153	156	412
60 and over	573	698	606	675	335	684	1,070	658	799	421	738	1,246	593	734	502	799	1,149	621	750	454

Age period	BLIND										LEPERS									
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891
0-5	181	187	193	181	300	158	148	164	120	212	141	50	54	65	57	355	95	163	149	90
5-10	354	399	422	440	444	313	294	310	311	317	253	228	116	136	72	568	258	245	312	199
10-15	393	433	461	478	453	340	307	306	347	383	338	350	175	298	194	444	448	268	850	405
15-20	377	421	418	429	595	281	270	312	351	478	531	380	704	336	549	600	597	594	558	752
20-25	404	366	419	435	523	298	339	332	364	410	606	420	452	452	663	825	570	513	655	688
25-30	394	415	470	512	613	335	353	389	432	554	820	575	690	791	1,127	952	543	641	796	1,214
30-35	386	432	466	575	495	342	400	498	546	434	955	820	864	1,132	1,051	977	1,120	1,049	1,161	951
35-40	427	394	429	452	682	435	411	397	413	763	1,233	1,005	1,106	872	1,005	1,015	990	1,142	930	1,533
40-45	483	502	673	719	430	504	602	801	778	454	1,041	1,335	1,536	1,628	898	939	1,601	1,573	1,302	752
45-50	640	477	518	483	942	750	493	502	480	1,104	1,304	1,165	1,039	1,013	1,391	920	624	723	670	1,058
50-55	684	862	980	927	478	866	1,050	1,094	1,057	463	1,177	1,310	1,420	1,281	589	762	1,045	1,189	1,086	511
55-60	970	559	490	504	1,495	1,033	563	469	495	1,718	571	635	537	528	1,051	622	407	478	439	901
60 and over	4,298	4,553	4,031	3,865	2,543	4,405	4,770	4,420	4,300	2,710	1,021	1,730	1,617	1,466	783	1,015	1,696	1,422	1,592	937

# CHAPTER VIII

## OCCUPATIONS OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

### SECTION I.—GENERAL.

14. Instructions about the return of occupations. 143. Changes in instructions since 1921. 144. Classification of occupations. 145. Comparison with the figures of last census. 146. Earners and working dependants. 147. Female workers. 148. Subsidiary occupations. 149. Comparison of the population of workers with other provinces. 150. Distribution of non-working dependants.

### SECTION 2.—DETAILED EXAMINATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

151. Detailed examination of occupational distribution. 152. Cultivation. 153. Cultivating owners and tenants. 154. Aggregational labourers. 155. Cultivating owners and co-owners in holdings. 156. Cultivation of special crops. 157. Stock-raising. 158. Birds and bees. 159. Order 2 Fishing. 160. Sub-Class II, Order 3, Exploitation of Minerals. 161. Class B. 162. Sub-Class III, Industry. 163. Sub-Class IV Transport. 164. Sub-Class V Trade. 165. Class C, Administration; Public Forces. 166. Services of the State. 167. Professions and Liberal Arts. 168. Class D Miscellaneous. 169. Beggars and vagrants.

### SECTION 2.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES.

170. Occupations of selected castes. 171. Occupations of Brahmins. 172. Female workers in each caste.

### SECTION 4.—EXCLUDED UNEMPLOYMENT.

173. Excluded unemployment.

The main statistics of occupations for the total population will be found in Imperial Table X.

Imperial Table XII furnishes particulars of occupations followed by members of certain selected castes or tribes as well as Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians in areas where they are numerous. In this table the occupations are arranged under 12 main heads which closely correspond to the sub-classes in the general scheme of classification.

In addition to these tables, there are six Subsidiary Tables appended to this Chapter as mentioned below.

Subsidiary Table I ( ) gives, for the Province as a whole, the number of workers per 10,000 of the total population, engaged in each occupation falling under each class, sub-class and order recorded in cities and the whole Province excluding cities together with their percentage.

Subsidiary Table I (b) gives the same information as Subsidiary Table I ( ) for subsidiary occupation of earners only.

Subsidiary Table II ( ) gives for each Natural Division, District and State the number of non-working dependants, working dependants and earners (principal occupation) out of every 10,000 persons as well as the number per mile of the total population, of earners (principal occupation) falling under 12 main sub-classes.

Subsidiary Table II (b) gives the number of earners with subsidiary occupations per mile of the total population in each of the 12 main sub-classes for the whole Province and each Natural Division separately.

Subsidiary Table III gives the number of female workers (earners and working dependants) per 1,000 male following occupations grouped into sub-classes, orders and certain selected groups, the groups selected being those in which either the proportion of women employed or the total number of workers is large.

Subsidiary Table IV gives comparative figures of actual workers in selected occupations for 1921 and 1931 with percentage of variation.

Subsidiary Table V gives, for selected castes, the distribution of 1,800 earners (principal occupation) in different occupations and the number of female earners per 100 males in each.

Subsidiary Table VI gives the number of persons (European, Anglo-Indians and Indians according to departmental return) employed in ( ) Railways, (b) Irrigation Department, and (c) Post, Telegraph and Telephone Service.

### SECTION I.—GENERAL.

142. This Chapter deals with the important question of the occupations or the means of livelihood of the population of the Province. There were three columns in the general schedule relating to occupations. The instructions to enumerators with regard to filling up these were —

**Column 9 (Earner or Dependant)**—Enter earner or dependant." A woman who does house work is a dependant so is a son who works in the fields but does not earn separate wages. A cultivator cultivating as a principal occupation is an earner.

**Column 10 (Principal occupation of earners)**—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants or who live on house-rent pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as service or writing or labour. For example in the case of labour say whether in the fields or in a coal mine or in cotton mill or earthwork etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons (whether owners or tenants) who do not cultivate personally who cultivate their own land who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. Women and children who work at a *y* occupation which helps to augment the family income indirectly must be entered in column 9 as dependants and their subsidiary occupation shown in column 11. For non-working dependants make a X in column 10 and 11.

Reference to Statistics.

Instructions About the Return of Occupations.

*Column 11 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers)*—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word 'boatman' will be entered in column 10 and 'fisherman' in column 11. If an actual worker has no additional occupation a cross (X) will be put in column 11. Dependants who help to support the family by subsidiary work, *e g*, a woman who helps in the fields will be shown in this column.

The instructions were amplified by the following provisions in the Census Code —

*Columns 9 to 11* —The entry of occupation in columns 9 to 11 is also a matter requiring special care. The first thing is to distinguish between an earner and a dependant. Only those women and children will be entered as earners who help to augment the family income by permanent and regular work for which a return is obtained in cash or kind. Thus a woman, whose sole business is to look after her husband's house and prepare his meal, should go in as a dependant and not as an earner, but a woman, who habitually collects and sells firewood or cowdung, thereby adds to the family income and should be shown as an earner. A boy, who sometimes looks after his father's cattle, is a dependant, but one who is a regular cowherd and thus earns a wage in cash or kind should be recorded as an earner in column 9 and a cowherd in column 10. As a rough and ready rule it may be assumed that boys and girls over the age of 10, who actually do field labour or tend cattle, are adding to the family income and should therefore be entered in column 10 or 11 according to whether they earn pay or not. Boys at school and college should be shown as dependants, though they may help to pay their own way by private tuition, in this case, *i e*, "private tuition" will be entered in column 11 against their names. Dependants who assist in the work of the family and contribute to its support without actually earning wages should be shown as dependants in column 9 and under subsidiary occupation in column 11. Thus a woman who regularly works in the fields for her husband is a dependant and should be entered as such in column 9, but has the subsidiary occupation of cultivation, which will be recorded in column 11. Household work, done by a woman in her house, will not count as a subsidiary occupation. Women and children, who are doing no manual work, should be entered as 'dependants' in column 9 but not at all in either column 10 or 11.

Domestic servants must be entered in column 9 as earners, not dependants, and in column 10 as cook, *bahshita*, etc.

Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown in column 9 as earners and in column 10 as following their previous occupation.

When a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he gets the major part of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year (whether followed throughout the year or during a part of it). For instance, if a man is a potter by profession but he does the work of date-picker in the date season, the entry in column 10 should be potter and that in column 11 date-picker (*charha*). And if a man is a shopkeeper but keeps making mats in his spare time, the two occupations should be entered in columns 10 and 11, respectively.

Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 11.



Persons living on agriculture must be distinguished as rent-receivers (i.e. non-cultivating owners, and leasees and tenants who have sub-let their land) cultivating owners, cultivating tenants or agricultural labourers. Where a person cultivates part of his land and sub-lets part, he should be shown in column 10 as cultivator and in column 11 as rent receiver if he gets the greater part of his income from the self-cultivated land, and vice versa otherwise. If such a person has a third profitable source of income, as, for instance legal or medical work, then that source from which he derives the greatest part of his income will be entered in column 10 that source from which he derives the next greatest part of his income in column 11 whilst the third source of income (whichever it may be) will not be shown. Gardeners or growers of special products, such as vegetables, mangoes, etc. must be shown separately. Persons whose income is derived from the rent of houses or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land, their occupation being noted as house-rent (*khaya makaa*) etc.

Persons who have mortgaged their land with possession and derive no profit therefrom are not agriculturists in respect of that land. Agricultural labourers should be distinguished from tenants the former receive their wage in cash or kind the latter pay rent (*batai* or cash) to the landlord.

Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like "labour" or "service" or "shopkeeping". The enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service and the nature of the goods sold. In the case of service, it is necessary not merely to distinguish Government service, Railway service, Municipal service, Village service, service in a shop or office and domestic service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed e.g. in the case of Government service whether Collector or Army Officer or Civil Court Clerk or Police Inspector, Patwari, Constable etc. in the case of Railway service — Engine-driver Stationmaster in Municipal service — Octroi Moharrir Sanitary Inspector in Village Service — Chaudidar etc. In the case of clerks the occupation of their employer must also be shown e.g., lawyer's clerk Bank clerk, *Sahakar ka gumastha*.

Whenever large gangs of coolies are employed on earthwork of any kind special instruction should be given to the enumerators to enter not only the word earth-work but also the nature of the undertaking (railway road canal, etc.) in connection with which it is being done. Pensioners should be shown Civil Military or Political, as the case may be.

For shopkeepers and traders the nature of the articles sold should be stated, e.g. general merchant "cloth merchant" seller of food-stuff. In the case of industries the precise nature of the industry should be given as cotton weaver carpet maker silk weaver "maker of glass bangles."

Mortgagee and persons who live mainly on money lent at interest, or on stocks, bonds or other securities such as shares in companies should be entered as capitalist (*sahukars*).

Persons who live by the receipt of alms should be recorded as religious mendicants professional beggars vagrants et., as the case may be.

The above instructions in the C-1 were supplemented during the period of enumeration by means of circular letters, dealing with the mistakes which came to my notice in the course of my inspection in various districts and states. Some of them are quoted below.

(a) A person was entered as "earner" in column 9 and his occupation was shown in column 11 and not in column 10. An earner's occupation or

source of income *must* be entered in column 10, and if he has a second occupation that should be entered in column 11

(b) In some cases an earner's occupation was entered as cultivation (*kasht-kari*) I have always tried to emphasize the fact that agriculturists are divided into four groups, viz, (1) cultivating owner (*malik khud-kasht*), (2) rent receiver (*lagan-girindah*), (3) tenant (*muzara*) and (4) agricultural labourer (*zaraati mazdur*) Earners must belong to one of these groups, and the particular name of the group should be noted in the column of occupation as the case may be For dependants, who assist the family by cultivating land, the entry in column 11 should be "cultivation"

(c) One patwari had put down a dependant as *zaraati mazdur* (agricultural labourer) in column 11 If a person is an agricultural labourer, which means that he receives a wage, he must go in as "earner" and not as "dependant" Evidently the entry in this case should have been "cultivation" and not "agricultural labourer"

(d) In some cases an earner was put down as *lagan-dahinda* As pointed out in clause (b) above the entry should be *muzara* (tenant) In another case I noticed that the entry about an earner in column 10 was *thekeedar* (lessee) There is no such group of agriculturists, and the proper entry should have been *lagan girindah* if the lessee did not cultivate the land himself, and a *muzara* if he was himself the cultivator

(e) In a few cases the grown up sons of a land-owner were entered as earners in column 9 and *malik khud-kasht* or *muzara* in column 10 The entry about them should have been "dependant" in column 9 and "cultivation" in column 11 If however a land-owner's son is living separately from his father and cultivates a piece of land, which his father has set apart for him, he should be shown in column 9 as earner and in column 10 as *malik khud-kasht*

(f) In a few cases I noticed that the entry in column 10 was merely "*dulan*" It has been pointed out in the instructions that the entry in the column of occupation must be clear and comprehensive It should clearly state, in the case of shopkeepers, what shop or trade is theirs, e.g., cloth merchant, general merchant, broker, etc Similarly, I found that a man was entered in column 10 as *chowkidar* About him too it should be specified whether he is a village *chowkidar* or *chowkidar* of a Rest House or *chowkidar* of a Bank *Chowkidar* by itself is not an adequate entry

(g) In one case a patwari entered as "dependant" a child, who had inherited his father's land and was therefore obviously possessed of a source of income, i.e., rent-receiving He should have been entered as "rent-receiver" if his land was being cultivated by tenants, and "cultivating owner" (*malik khud-kasht*) if his land was cultivated by a relative of his, who did not pay any rent, or by an agricultural labourer

(h) In several cases I found that a person's occupation, shown in column 10, was repeated in column 12, which is solely meant for employees in factories, companies or other organized industries For example, a village *mochi* was entered as such in column 10 as well as in column 12

143 Before explaining the data collected about occupations it seems preferable to deal with the points in which the present returns differ from those of 1921 Three columns (9, 10 and 11) were provided in the general schedule at last census, column 9 for principal occupation of workers, column 10 for their subsidiary occupation (if any) and column 11 for the means of subsistence of a

Changes in  
Instructions  
since 1921

dependant. The instructions about the filling-up of each column were as follows —

*Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers)*—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as service or writing or labour. For example in the case of labour say whether in the fields, or in a coal mine or in a factory or cotton mill or lace factory or earthwork, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent, i.e., between *Malik* and *Muzars*. If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as maker and seller of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and not in column 11. Column 9 will be blank for dependants.

*Column 10 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers)*—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman but partly also by fishing, the word boatman will be entered in column 9 and fisherman in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in column 10 the word none. This column will be blank for dependants.

*Column 11 (means of subsistence of dependants)*—For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. The column will be blank for actual workers.

It will be seen that in place of workers we have now earners and working dependants. The definition of earner has been framed so as to include those only who receive a wage or salary or derive an income from property or money investment. Under this definition even an infant, who has income from house-rent, rent of land or from shares or a fixed deposit in a bank is an earner. The majority of women and children, who work and augment the family income only indirectly are classed as working dependants only those who work regularly in the fields or in the case of boys, who earn a separate wage as agricultural labourers or cowherds, are recorded as earners. In the case of non-working dependants the means of subsistence or in other words the occupation of the person on whom they depend has been omitted altogether.

Another departure made at the present census is that all occupations followed by earners as subsidiary to the main occupation have been tabulated and not merely the number of workers who were partly agriculturists in addition to some other occupation as their principal means of livelihood as was the case at last census.

The net result is that in 1901 were tabulated the figures of workers of both sexes engaged in each occupation as well as the number of those who depended upon them. The number of workers engaged in each occupation with agriculture as subsidiary means of livelihood was also tabulated.

At this census we have tabulated the number of persons who are earners working dependants engaged in different occupations, non-working dependants and earners who follow an occupation subsidiary to some other. In other words the present figures give a greater detail about workers than was possible in 1871 but the number of non working dependants supported by each occupation is not available. This information is however of minor im-

portance as compared with a better classification of workers. The classification of non-working dependants besides entailing a very great amount of labour, had another defect inasmuch as in some cases these seem to have been unwittingly included in workers. A reference will be made to this presently after the method of classification of occupations adopted at this census has been described\*.

144 The system of classification adopted at this census which has been practically the same since 1911 was to divide the thousands of occupations met with in actual life into 4 Classes, 12 Sub-classes, 55 Orders and 195 Groups. The classes and sub-classes have remained unchanged since 1911, but there have been slight modifications in the number of orders and groups. At the 1921 census there were 56 Orders and reduction in their number by one in 1931 was due to the amalgamation of the three Orders of 'mines', 'quarries of hard rock,' and 'salt' into two Orders of 'metallic' and 'non-metallic minerals'. The number of groups has been increased from 191 to 195, mainly to improve the classification by the separation of certain occupations having no essential connection, or by amalgamating others.

Classification  
of Occupa-  
tions.

The names of the Classes and Sub-classes are given below —

Classes	Sub-classes
A — PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	1 Exploitation of animals and vegetation
	2 Exploitation of minerals
B — PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	3 Industry
	4 Transport
	5 Trade
C — PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	6 Public Force
	7 Public Administration
	8 Professions and Liberal Arts
D — MISCELLANEOUS	9 Persons living on their income
	10 Domestic service
	11 Insufficiently described occupations
	12 Unproductive

It may be mentioned that the compilation of the occupations table is one of the most difficult of all the census undertakings. An elaborate revised index showing the classification of all occupations returned at former censuses was made available in the Administrative Volume of 1921, while the Census Commissioner for India supplied another index. It will, however, be admitted that no index could be exhaustive enough adequately to provide for the diversity of the returns that were met with at the time of sorting. The entries not only depend on the fancy of the persons questioned but also on that of the enumerator. However complete the training, to which the huge army of enumerators is subjected, it is not possible to suppress individual freaks altogether. As a result some of the most amusing occupations were recorded. In some cases the columns of occupation contained such entries as 'school-boy' and 'godha,' a most unusual term which meant an infant in arms and gave any amount of trouble to the establishment of the sorting office to decipher. Even the wives of British Army officers were found to have returned the occupation of their husbands such as 'Captain in the Army' or just 'husband'. In some cases the entry about political prisoners or Europeans in the column of occupation was 'refuses to disclose further particulars'. Sometimes the occupation recorded was 'guest,' and a new departure made at this census was the entry of 'Congress,' 'National Worker,' 'Volunteer,' or 'Bande Matram' as the occupation of an earner. These cases are quoted to give an idea of the entries which are met with and which are more or less unavoidable. The total number of such entries is however small, and even if some returns have been wrongly recorded the final results of the census could not be materially

\* The total non working population of the Province and each of its units can be ascertained by subtracting the workers (earners principal occupation and working dependants) from the total population.

affected by the few queer returns like these. Every attempt has been made to classify the new occupations, and the revised index of occupations will be found in Part IV of this Volume.

143 In spite of the changes in instructions described above, the figures of occupations are on the whole comparable with those of 1921. Thus for example 58.5 per cent. of the male and 9.1 per cent. of the female population were recorded as workers in 1921 the percentage of earners and working dependants in 1931 is 57.9 among males and 11.5 among females. The figures correspond as closely as could be expected. The small decrease in the proportion of male workers may be explained by the large increase in the number of children. The proportion of female workers has on the whole increased and is accountable by the large increase in the number of females engaged in class A, particularly agriculture, as we shall presently see.

We can now take the absolute figures (British Territory) of classes B and C, where the proportion of female workers is small to show that some non-working dependants were included among workers in 1931. The table in the

Occupations.	Total earners and working dependants, 1931.	Total workers 1921.	Variation (Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Class B.			
Both sexes	2,294,002	2,218,981	+75,021
Male	2,016,467	1,882,468	+133,999
Female	277,535	336,513	-58,978
Class C.			
Both sexes	228,278	228,147	+131
Male	318,284	310,276	+8,008
Female	10,994	21,871	-10,877

margin gives the number of workers in 1921 by sex as well as the number of earners and working dependants in 1931. We find that there is a decrease in females employed in both classes. The figures of males show a normal increase during the last decade while there was no reason for the female figures to decline as females in many places are believed at present to be taking a more active part in bread winning. The decrease in the number of female workers therefore must be due to the inclusion of some non-working dependants in the workers of 1931. The entry about occupation for both worker and dependant was the same in the case of the latter was to be entered the occupation of the worker on whom he or she depended. These entries in their turn were copied in adjoining columns of a small slip and there was thus a chance for a mistake to creep in.

We can now compare the number of workers of 1921 with the number

The distribution of 1,000 workers (both sexes).

Occupation.	1921.	1931.
I	2	3
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,000	1,000
A.—Production of Raw Materials	537	628
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	496	628
(a) Cultivation	377	604
(b) Cultivation of special crops	5	1
(c) Forestry	1	2
(d) Stock-raising	22	21
(e) Raising of small animals		
II.—Exploitation of Minerals	1	1
B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	212	227
III.—Food	195	171
IV.—Transport	20	21
V.—Trade	61	66
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	21	20
VI.—Public Force	12	19
VII.—Public Administration	6	8
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	22	21
D.—Miscellaneous	29	22
IX.—Persons living on their income	3	3
X.—Domestic service	31	24
XI.—In partly described occupations	24	23
XII.—Unemployed	29	21

stage. The table in the margin shows the division of 1,000 workers into the various classes and sub-classes of occupations at the two censuses. Sub-class I has been further divided into main head to show the results in somewhat greater detail.

of earners and working dependants engaged in different occupations at this census. In 1921 there were 8,070,030 male and 1,035,971 female workers. There are at this census 7,980,019 males and 830,611 females recorded as earners while 1,077,000 males and 918,610 females are recorded as working dependants giving 9,007,019 males and 1,480,511 females as total workers. The case of earners with a subsidiary occupation will be dealt with at a later

The overwhelming importance of agriculture as an occupation in a Province like the Punjab is self-evident. The disconcerting feature is that the number of workers engaged in cultivation has increased from 560 *per mille* of workers in 1921 to 608 now. To these figures is to be added a small number of persons returned in class D 'Miscellaneous' to which we will revert in paragraph 154. Besides this, 24 *per mille* as against 23 in 1921 are now engaged in stock-raising.

There is a regrettable decrease in the proportion of those employed in Industry and Trade though the result is partially due to the accidental inclusion of non-working women in the figures of 1921 as explained above. There is an increase under 'Transport' though it will be realised how small a proportion of workers are engaged in it as compared with those engaged in 'trade' or 'industry'. It seems that 'transport' which has been very much in the public eye gives a false impression as to its size or the rate of its increase. There is a fairly large increase in the absolute figures, no doubt, but not at a rate out of all proportion to other progressive occupations. As compared to this the increase in the number of persons employed in agriculture is really enormous. This increase remains more or less unnoticed, being for more reasons than one of an unobtrusive character, and is only brought out by a periodical census.

In the next class, namely, C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts, there is a small reduction primarily due to the demobilization of a considerable portion of the Army carried out during the last decade. The proportion in Public Administration proper shows an increase. This sub-class has increased by 3 *per mille* of workers, and represents the real expansion made in all the departments of the State during the last ten years, a period which was one of great prosperity except towards the close.

Of the miscellaneous professions there is a big decrease in domestic service, due probably to better classification and also perhaps to the need for economy felt by all well-to-do people since the recent economic depression set in. There is a welcome decrease in insufficiently described occupations, and here the results of certain districts are very much better than of others owing to the varying degrees of care with which the work was done. There is also a considerable decrease in the proportion of persons engaged on non-productive industries.

146 We may now examine briefly how the number of earners compares

*Distribution of 1,000 earners and working dependants in 1931*

Occupation	Earners	Working dependants
TOTAL (All Occupations)	812	188
A—Production of Raw Materials	476	161
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	476	160
(a) Cultivation	461	161
(b) Cultivation of special crops	1	
(c) Forestry	2	
(d) Stock raising	17	7
II.—Exploitation of Minerals	1	
B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	230	21
III.—Industry	161	17
IV.—Transport	21	
V.—Trade	50	3
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	39	1
VI.—Public Force	0	1
VII.—Public Administration	0	
VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts	20	1
D—Miscellaneous	68	6
IX.—Persons living on their income	3	
X.—Domestic service	24	2
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	22	1
XII.—Unproductive	10	2

with that of working dependants. In the marginal table is given the distribution of 1,000 'workers' between earners and working dependants, engaged in different occupations. In other words this is merely a further splitting up of the figures in column 3 of the table in paragraph above. Thus out of 1,000 workers, that is earners and working dependants, 812 are earners as against 188 working dependants. The table also indicates that the

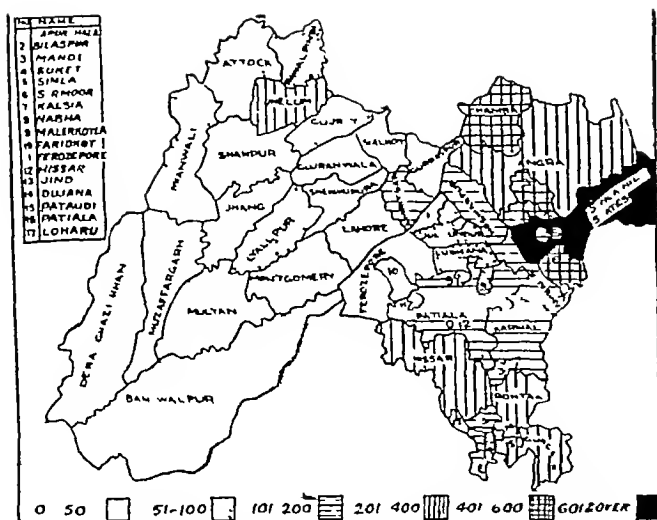
Earners and  
Working  
Dependants

bulk of working dependants is engaged in Cultivation (81·6 per cent.) and the majority of the rest in Industry (9 per cent.) and Stock raising (3·6 per cent.) In other occupations such as trade and domestic service there are very few working dependants, and practically none in transport and Public Administration. The ratio of females to males among working dependants is as high as 923 *per mille* while among earners it is no more than 6 *per mille*.

It is sometimes not at all easy to draw a line between working dependants and earners. For instance the proportion of working dependants in the total population of Jammu and Kashmir (see table in paragraph 148) is greater than the proportion of earners themselves. This difficulty is partly due to the habit in this country on the part of joint families to return only the head of the family as the earner. Even the grown-up sons of a family employed in various occupations, in numerous cases hand over their earnings to the head of the family receiving occasionally sums of money to meet their own expenses. This applies with particular force to the children of cultivators in cases in which the father owns the land and the sons merely cultivate the fields as working dependants. Though every endeavour was made, as is apparent from the extracts given in the first paragraph of this Chapter to obtain uniformity in the return of occupations the results of certain areas are slightly affected by the differences in the interpretation of the instructions on the subject. Separate entries for working dependants are however not valueless as they show within reasonable limits, the extent of the share taken in bread winning by the women and children in different areas. A clearer view of this will, however be obtained if we confine ourselves to a study of the local distribution of women workers.

#### Female Workers.

147 The bulk of the female population of this Province is undoubtedly constantly engaged in numerous kinds of work which comprise among other duties cleaning and plastering the house, bringing up children, cooking, milking of cows and buffaloes, spinning, sewing and mending of clothes, agricultural labour, embroidery of clothes and shoes, etc. All these activities though of the utmost importance would be regarded at the census as no work at all and the women engaged in them would be treated as non-working dependants. The rule that the producers of economic utility alone should be treated as workers is, however very difficult to interpret and apply. A reference to this was made in the following quotation reproduced from the India Census Report of 1921 (page 236 paragraph 902) "The distribution between worker and dependant and between primary and subsidiary occupation involves subtleties of interpretation which continually gave trouble in individual cases, and the extent to which the occupations of women and children actually contribute to the income of the family must always be a matter of opinion and give rise to inconsistencies in the return. The work of classification is further hampered by the different attitude in different areas of the people and enumerator towards the dignity of labour. Further it is not at all easy to choose the principal occupation of working dependants who are often engaged in various kinds of work at different periods of the year. On the whole even if the matter of classification is regarded as giving too small or too high a proportion of female workers the results obtained are of some value as an indication of the relative share in economic work now taken by women."



compared with the past, or in different parts of the Province and in different occupations. We shall deal first with the second of the three possible avenues of enquiry. The marginal map shows the number of female workers *per mille* of total females in each district or state. It can be safely said that

proportionately a larger number of women are engaged in economic work in the Himalayan Natural Division than in the plains, and that in the latter the women of south-eastern districts such as Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon, take a greater share in such work than the women of the central districts with one or two exceptions and the districts and states of the south-west. In the Himalayas as well as in the south-east of the Province women take a large share in agricultural work, and in some localities are believed to do it even better than their husbands. Women of the north-western districts are also fairly active workers.

Subsidiary Table III at the end of this Chapter gives the proportion of

Group No	OCCUPATION	Absolute figures of female workers	Number of females per 1,000 male workers	female workers engaged in important occupations per 1,000 males similarly engaged
1	2	3	4	
15	Tea	493	504	are given the absolute figures as well as proportions for certain groups, in which there are more than 500 female workers per 1,000 males. There are thus actually more female workers in the three groups, (71) flour
19	Collectors of forest products	1,121	830	
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	1,051	508	
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	485	734	
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	12,754	1,455	
72	Grain parchers, etc.	8,106	1,145	
81	Others	6,687	566	
	Order 17, Miscellaneous and unclassified industries	111,704	559	
100	Scavenging	110,219	826	
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs	7,958	1,856	
194.	Procurers and prostitutes	1,142	5,031	

grinder, etc., (72) grain parchers, etc., and (172) mid-wives, etc. In the work of scavenging too females have a large share, partly because in numerous households they are employed in preference to men, and partly because a male sweeper very often takes up odd jobs, particularly agricultural.

148 As noted in the first paragraph of this Chapter the instructions required the enumerators to record in column 11 the subsidiary occupation of earners. If an earner had several subsidiary occupations only the most lucrative was to be entered. This choice having perforce been left to the person enumerated would to some extent affect the returns of principal occupations, as for instance a police constable may return his principal occupation as rent-receiver and his subsidiary occupation as policeman. Thus the total number of persons engaged in police service can only be obtained by adding the figures of those

Subsidiary Occupations.



who have returned police service as their principal as well as of those who have returned it as their subsidiary occupation. As a matter of fact Public Administration has been recorded as a subsidiary occupation of very few persons which indicates that either the salary of a public servant is his principal means of livelihood or he considers it more dignified to return public service as his principal occupation. In some cases though he is deriving a larger income from trade a public servant will take care not to return it as an occupation, being debarred from trading by the rules of his service. The chief occupations followed by earners as subsidiary to some others are cultivation industry or trade. Subsidiary Table I at the end of this Chapter shows the number of earners having some subsidiary occupation per 10 000 of the total population. An

Per 10,000 of the total population.

Occupation.	Earners principal occupation.	Earners subsidiary occupation.
All occupations	2,989	48
Cultivation	1,672	171
Industry	886	45
Trade	204	20

extract from this table in respect of the important occupations is given in the margin similar proportion for earners with principal occupations being added. These figures imply that if the whole population of the Province were assumed as 10 000 persons, 289 of them would be earners with some subsidiary occupation 171 45 and 20 being earners with agriculture, industry and trade as their subsidiary occupations, respectively. Compared to these there would in all be 2,989 persons who are earners with one occupation, or in another way out of every 10 000 earners only 908 have some subsidiary occupation. The ratio of females to 1 000 males among earners with some subsidiary occupation is 46 as compared to 67 among total earners.

In the detailed examination of occupations which we shall undertake in section 2 only workers who have returned each occupation as their principal means of livelihood will be referred to or be designated along with the working dependants as workers, except in certain important cases, in which the number of persons following it as a subsidiary occupation will be particularly mentioned.

Comparison of the Population of Workers with other Provinces.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION		Punjab		U. P.		Punjab		United Provinces		Jammu and Kashmir		Bengal	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Who are—														
EARNERS (PRINCIPAL OR OCCUPATION).														
Male		299	316	317	418	221	345	173						
Female		299	304	315	321	306	220	211						
Working Dependent		67	68	77	67	306	69	42						
Male		36	34	34	31	61	37	8						
Female		31	30	24	34	243	37	7						
Total Workers		366	384	394	485	527	414	213						
Male		314	325	364	347	467	390	220						
Female		52	59	30	138	60	24	93						
Non working dependent		437	467	517	517	413	516	722						
Male		230	246	217	183	285	229	270						
Female		107	121	300	334	128	287	452						

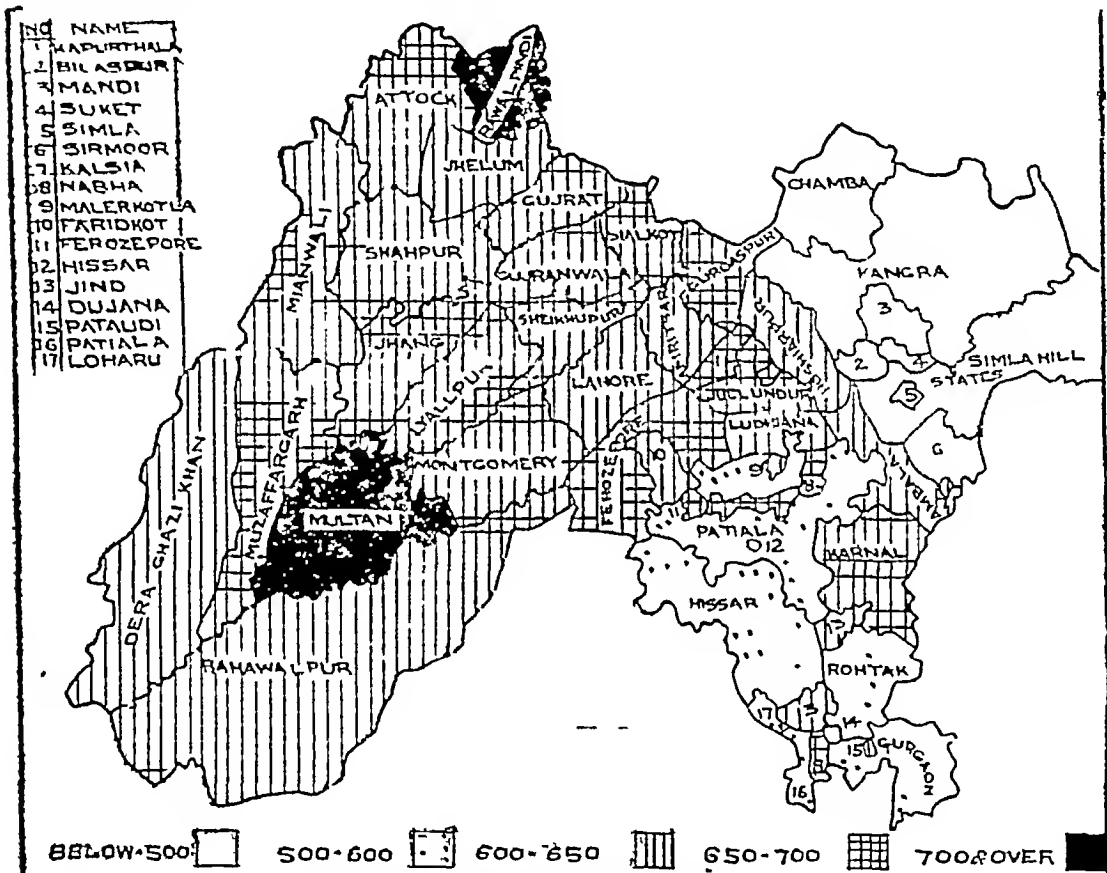
140 Before we take up further examination of the figures of earners with principal occupations and working dependants it will be of interest to know the proportion of these in the total population of the Province and to compare it with similar proportions in other provinces. Such comparison is afforded by the figures in the marginal table

It will be noticed that except in the case of Bengal and N. W. F. P. the proportionat number of workers is smallest in this Province. If we turn to earners alone we find that their proportion in the North West Frontier Province is larger than in this Province but is very much smaller in Bengal while Kashmir has a large proportion of workers has a smaller proportion of earners. We have already referred to the case of female workers and it may be remarked here that the number of these is insignificant in this Province as compared to certain other provinces such as the United Provinces and Baroda or Kashmir

State The only provinces where there is a still smaller proportion of female workers are the N-W F P and Bengal Though the difference in these proportions might partly be due to different interpretations of instructions, yet it cannot be denied that they indicate in some measure the main characteristics of the people of the provinces, a subject to which we shall revert after examining the conditions in the different parts of our own Province

150 In order to ascertain the comparative industry of the various localities, we may examine the proportion of non-working dependants in the total population of each district or state of the Province The map below shows the non-working dependants *per mille* of the total population in each district and state The Himalayan tracts appear to have the smallest number of non-working dependants, *i e* below 400 *per mille* of total population, and consequently a larger proportion of workers [see also Subsidiary Table II (a)]

Distribution  
of Non-work-  
ing Depen-  
dants.



Non working dependants per 1,000 of the total population

The proportion of non-working dependants is again comparatively small in the eastern districts, such as Hissar, Gurgaon and Rohtak, while Lahore, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Ambala, Ludhiana, Faridkot and Maler Kotla as well as Jhelum and Dera Ghazi Khan have less than 650 non-working dependants *per mille* of the total population The proportion in Karnal and Ferozepore and Jullundur is higher than 650 In Karnal this may partly be due to the bad climate of the district, and in Ferozepore and Jullundur to a comparatively larger population under 15 years of age and to migration of able-bodied persons to the colonies The proportion in the central Punjab districts, mentioned above, would be still lower but for the large amount of emigration from them The proportion of non-working dependants is higher than 650 *per mille* in the rest of the districts to the west of the Ravi These districts are predominantly Muslim, and their female population, particularly the women of well-to-do families, are secluded and do no out-door work After this it should

not be difficult to connect the causes of the small number of workers in this Province and N W F Province and Bengal the provinces with a Muslim majority

## SECTION 2—DETAILED EXAMINATION OF OCCUPATIONS

151 We can now take up some of the most important occupations individually. In a survey such as this it is only possible to touch the most important items, and what follows is intended as an explanation of the census statistics rather than any comprehensive attempt to discuss the changes or to ascertain their causes much less to suggest remedies

152 In the premier industry of the Province namely cultivation, are employed 5 340 486 males and 1,040,228 females of these 4,537 844 males and 229 8 8 females are recorded as earners, and 802,842 males and 810,350 females as working dependants, while 486 995 males and 19 486 females follow this industry as subsidiary to some other occupation.

The groups included in the category are 1—8 namely —

### (A) CULTIVATORS.

1. Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind.
2. Estate agents and managers of owners.
3. Estate agents and managers of Government.
4. Rent collectors, clerks, etc.
5. Cultivating owners.
6. Tenant cultivators.
7. Agricultural labourers.
8. Cultivators of Jhara, is crops and shifting areas.

No one in this Province has been returned in group No. 8 while the entries of groups 2 3 and 4 are relatively very small.

The following extract from Subsidiary Table IV at the end of this Chapter

Group No.	Particular Occupation	Total actual	Number of workers in	Percentage variation	
		1921.	1921.	1901—21.	
1	2	3	4	5	
A.—CULTIVATORS		6,340,711	8,071,834	+26.7	gives the actual figures of workers engaged in each of these groups, and compares them with the figures of 1921. Groups 2 and 4 and 6 and 8 have been amalgamated in order to facilitate
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	220,672	227,779	+3.2	
2, 4	Estate agents and managers of owners, rent collectors, clerks, etc.	3,246	7,321	+117	
5, 6	Cultivating owners and tenant cultivators	8,228,390	4,263,827	+47.7	
7	Agricultural labourers	7,940,79	662,946	+48.7	

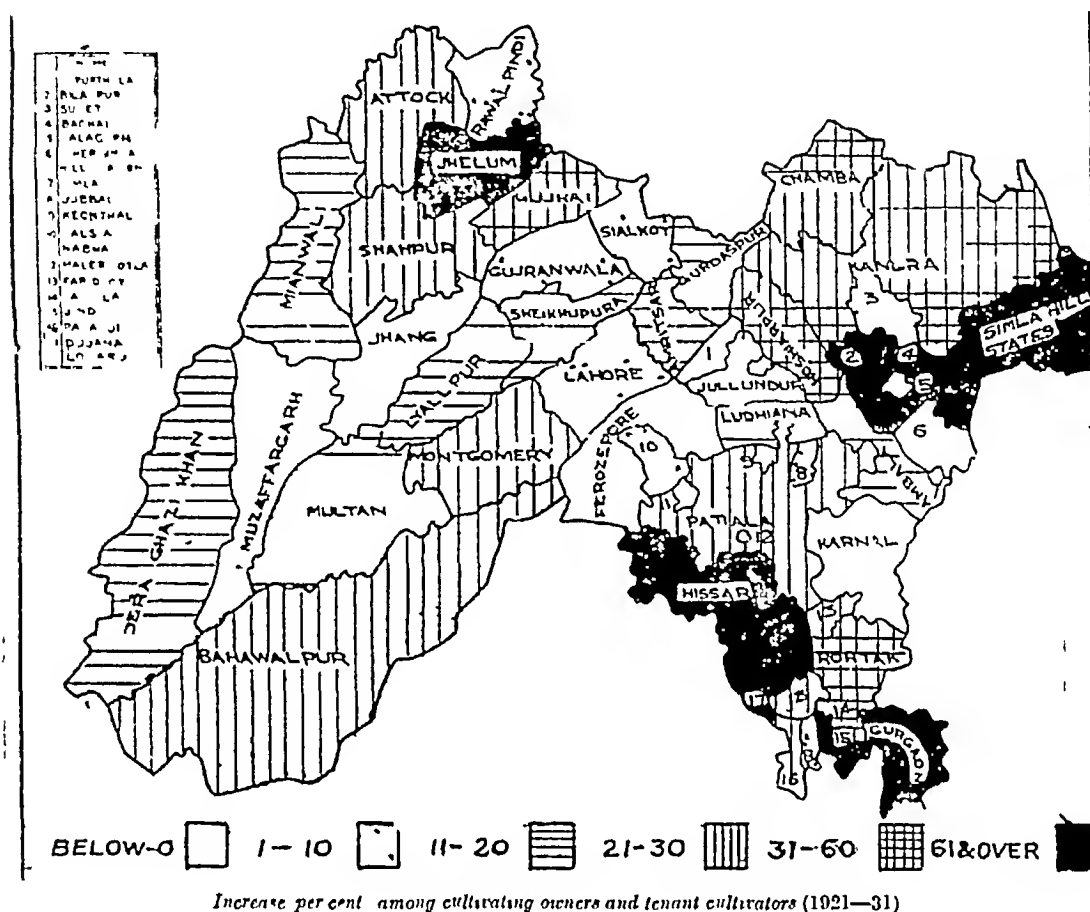
comparison. Cultivation has shown a very big increase.

It will be seen that there is a decrease of 51 per cent among non-cultivating proprietors who receive rent in money or kind. In the first instance one might be disposed to urge that rent receivers are not workers and their figures should be excluded from cultivators altogether and included in class D meant for those who live on their income. But rent receiving is directly associated with agriculture and a landlord as well as a tenant can be a rent-receiver if he leases out his land to another man. As a matter of fact a great majority of rent-receivers are also cultivators of some portion of their land though they prefer to return the more dignified occupation of rent receiving as their principal or only occupation.

There are almost half as many more persons returning rent-receiving as their subsidiary occupation (143 616) and no doubt there should be some more in this group who are now included in group 185 as "Jagirdrs," many of whom are in reality either rent-receivers or actual cultivators

153 There has been a very big increase in the already numerous category of cultivators. The subject is of vital importance to the Province, and the map below shows the percentage increase in the number of cultivators including tenants since 1921 in each district and state

Cultivating  
Owners and  
Tenants



The increase is biggest in Simla and adjacent hill states and the districts of Gurgaon, Hissar and Jhelum. It is fairly big in Rohtak, Kangra, Hoshwarpur and Gujrat. In all these districts the demobilization of men serving in the Army may partly account for the increase, while in Gujrat the expansion of cultivation is the main cause. The increase is between 20 and 30 per cent in Patiala, Montgomery, Bahawalpur, Shahpur and Attock, due to the first cause, especially in Patiala, Shahpur and Attock and to the large increase in cultivation in Montgomery and Bahawalpur. The increase in Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali, Sheikhupura, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ludhiana and Ambala is between 11 and 20 per cent or about the same as the general rise in population during the last decade. An increase of 10 per cent or less is only found in Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Jhang, Lahore, Faridkot, Nabha and Mandi, while Jullundur, Karnal, Ferozepore, Muzaffargarh, Kapurthala and Sirmoor show a decrease. The conclusion to be drawn is that in these last-named areas the limit has been reached, beyond which the land is unable to yield a return to the labour of cultivators. The main reason for the total increase, no doubt, is that in this

country agriculture is the mainstay of the people. The other resources of the Province are obviously not keeping pace with the rate of increase in the population. Agriculture when pressed beyond a certain limit is said by economists to give diminishing returns for the capital and labour expended on it. The increasing pressure on land unaccompanied by any great advance in the methods of agriculture or introduction of improved implements resulting in increased output must re-act on the economic condition of cultivators.

#### Agricultural Labourers.

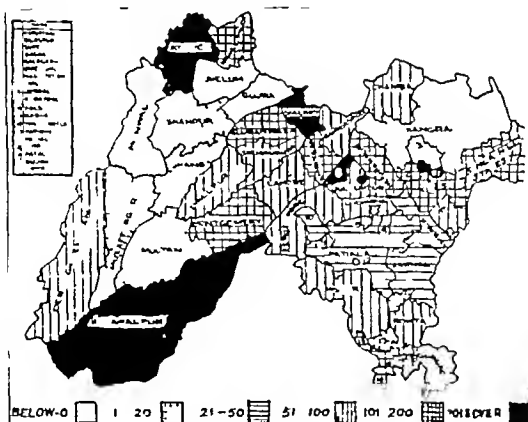
184 The increase among agricultural labourers is the next noticeable figure. The number of these in British Territory is 391 900 males and 63 483 females inclusive of subsidiary workers, and 339 018 males and 38 044 females exclusive of these. The number for the whole Province exclusive of subsidiary workers is given in the table in paragraph 139 which shows an inter-censal increase of 38.7 per cent. The variation in the number of agricultural labourers has to

Occupation.	1921.	1931.	Variation, increase (+) or decrease (—)
Agricultural labourers	736,027	1,012,970	+38.7
Labourers unspecified	18,737	22,672	+4

be examined along with the number returned as unspecified labourers, because the figures of the two are apt to get mixed up. These figures for the two censuses are given in the margin,

and indicate an enormous increase in the number of agricultural labourers.

The map below shows the percentage increase among agricultural labourers in each district and state.



Percentage increase among agricultural labourers (farmers with principal occupation and working for profit) of 1931 as compared to actual workers of 1921.

There is an increase of over 200 per cent in Bahawalpur State, Attock, Sialkot, Kapurthala and Suket. The actual number of field labourers in other areas, except Sialkot, was never very large, so the percentage increase is not a

true criterion of increase. Moreover, in the case of such occupations it is difficult to vouch for the accuracy of each individual item for each district. It is possible that there may be wrong classification of particular class of cultivators as agricultural labourers. In numerous cases a rent-paying tenant is put down as an agricultural labourer and *vice versa*, more often the former. Also tenants of Crown lands in the canal colonies are likely to have been returned as mere cultivators and as such would be included among held-labourers. The increase in Montgomery, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur and Simla Hill States has been over cent per cent, and a large part of it must be real particularly in Montgomery where cultivated area has largely increased during the last decade. Rohtak, Hissar, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur and Dera Ghazi Khan show an increase of between 50 and 100 per cent, and when the results for two or more of the neighbouring districts are similar they furnish a strong testimony of the veracity of the figures. In Patna, Karnal and Ambala (all contiguous) there has been an increase of between 20 and 50 per cent. There is an increase of less than 20 per cent in the districts of Shahpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Gurgaon while there is an actual decrease in Mianwali, Jhelum, Gujrat and Mandi. This may be due to emigration or only to the local differences in the interpretation of the terms.

On the whole it will be safe to say that agricultural labourers have very greatly increased since last census.

155 At this census cultivating owners have for the first time been tabulated separately from tenants. The number of cultivating owners inclusive of subsidiary earners is 1,870,116 males and 102,831 females in British Territory and the number of tenants is 1,706,964 males and 449,850 females. The number of cultivating owners will of course not be equal to the total number of owners of land entered as such in the records of rights as all the co-sharers in a *Mewat* (joint holding) do not cultivate the land while many owners are joint in some and separate in other holdings. The table in the margin shows the number of holdings in each district of British Territory together with the number of co-sharers as well as the total number of cultivating owners according to our tables. It would seem that some of the sons of the owners, though separately cultivating part of the ancestral land have been returned as tenants, etc.

Cultivating  
Owners and  
Co sharers  
in Holdings.

Serial No	District	Number of Jamabandi holdings for the year 1930-31	Number of Co-sharers for the year 1930-31	Total cultivating owners given in Table X (Occupation)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hissar	90,094	130,703	73,657
2	Rohtak	137,714	165,767	93,716
3	Gurgaon	165,687	144,817	77,040
4	Karnal	127,218	171,536	74,816
5	Ambala	161,376	161,858	67,702
6	Simla	7,511	9,083	4,375
7	Kangra	261,479	387,465	175,263
8	Hoshiarpur	160,273	228,277	96,878
9	Jullundur	229,505	261,002	81,892
10	Ludhiana	165,350	149,210	81,435
11	Ferozepore	181,473	177,004	87,283
12	Lahore	93,232	135,891	70,130
13	Amritsar	137,108	168,070	75,084
14	Gurdaspur	171,404	173,718	96,000
15	Sialkot	185,444	173,327	84,206
16	Gujranwala	71,144	81,592	37,902
17	Sheikhupura	55,167	85,041	43,742
18	Gujrat	163,071	102,311	110,440
19	Shahpur	85,379	108,640	49,804
20	Jhelum	150,681	150,051	72,851
21	Rawalpindi	212,165	189,025	51,229
22	Attock	117,425	105,313	51,050
23	Mianwali	87,763	135,980	40,561
24	Montgomery	46,766	72,893	24,283
25	Lyallpur	72,020	105,751	60,345
26	Jhang	62,122	123,589	36,062
27	Multan	83,603	123,571	36,039
28	Muzaffargarh	139,795	200,749	48,515
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	107,388	248,503	36,547
	British Territory	3,759,183	4,567,123	1,972,947

The average size of an agricultural holding in each district is very difficult to determine.\* But even when correctly determined, the mere size is of

District.	Cultivated area per worker engaged in cultivation (Sub-Class I Sub-Order 1)	District.	Cultivated area per worker engaged in cultivation (Sub-Class I Sub-Order 2)
1		1	2
British Territory	8.7	Karnal	6.7
Bihar	10	Meerut	9.7
Kangra	17	Lahore	7.1
Hoshiarpur	29	Dera Ghazi Khan	7.4
Jullundur	27	Lyalpur	7.6
Gurgaon	4.8	Gujranwala	8.1
Amritsar	4.8	Sheikhpura	8.1
Rohilkhand	4.7	Punjab	8.2
Gurdaspur	4.6	Attock	8.2
Malwa	8.0	Montgomery	8.1
Ambohi	8.1	Rawalpindi	8.2
Rawalpindi	8.1	Ferozepore	8.2
Ludhiana	8.3	Multan	10.2
Oudh	8.3	Sheikhpur	11.0
Jaipur	8.1	Mirwal	12.2

little value if the number of persons supported by each holding is not available. Thus in districts like Multan, Shahpur and Attock where holdings are fairly large the average size of a holding will give an untrue picture of the conditions under which a cultivator works. The table in the margin shows the number of acres of cultivated land falling to the share of each worker engaged in cultivation whether as owner, tenant or agricultural labourer. The figures of workers only of Order I (a) have been taken as they are all workers in ordinary agriculture. The district with the smallest holding appears first. The districts seem to be more or less in the same order as in the table in paragraph 83 (page 74) arranged according to the incidence of rural population on matured area. It will be realised that the average area per agricultural worker nowhere exceeds 13.2 acres, the average for the Province working out to no more than 6.4 acres.

The figures of persons who have cultivation as a subsidiary means of livelihood have not been included in the above calculations. In 1921 there were 149,230 persons, recorded as partially agriculturists. At this census there are 486,481 persons who being earners with a principal occupation have cultivation as their subsidiary means of livelihood. These half a million people and their dependants share the agricultural resources of the Province and the increase in their number is remarkably great.

The other groups under cultivation, namely estate agents and managers, owners and Government rent-collectors, clerks, etc., contain too few entries to require special notice. The decrease among them is due to the more or less complete absence of Settlement operations, the Settlement officials being usually the chief contributors to these groups.

130 The Sub-Order (b) of Order I, namely cultivation of special crops, is only notable for the small part it plays in the economic conditions of the Province. There are 8,033 workers (7,100 males, 933 females) of all kinds returned as engaged in it.

In Sub-Order (c) of Order I, the number of Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. (group 17) and wood-cutters, charcoal burners and collectors of forest produce (group 18) has increased by 10 per cent and 61.1 per cent respectively. In Kangra the figures for Forest officers, guards, etc., are larger than those of wood-cutters, as the latter migrate to other places during the winter and were absent at the time of the census.

15 In Sub-Order (d) of Order I, the total number of workers with stock raising as their principal occupation has increased from 210,116 in 1921 to 256,361 in 1931. In addition to these there are 16,016 earners who are engaged

\* See Census of India and Statistics of the Punjab, page 74, where some of the difficulties are described.

Cultivation of  
Special Crops,  
etc.

Forestry

Particulars	Males	Females
1	2	3
Earners	14,978	1,127
Working Dependents	841	813
Earners with Subsidiary Occupation	1,615	—

Stock Raising

in this work as subsidiary to some other occupation The districts with the greatest number are Karnal, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Multan In the groups under this sub-order there is an intercensal decrease among cattle-breeders, but the number of breeders of animals for transport, herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals has increased

158 In Sub-order (e) of Order I, the number of keepers of birds and bees is almost negligible though it shows an increase over the figures of the last census

Birds and Bees

159 In the main group of Order 2, there are only 4,653 workers whose principal occupation is fishing as compared to 4,011 at last census, which means an increase of 16 per cent There are 990 more earners who have fishing as an occupation subsidiary to some other Fishing appears to be a spare-time job of Jhirwars and boatmen, who do not often care to return it

Order 2 Fishing

160 The number of persons engaged in the exploitation of minerals is very small The only considerable figure belongs to the Rawalpindi Division where the coal and salt mines, cement rock and petroleum fields are situated There is a decrease in this sub-class since 1921 owing no doubt to the recent depression Mining of metals like iron, lead, silver, zinc and manganese is entirely unknown, while the handful of persons returned as mining gold are either "Nayariyas" or persons presumably employed on gold fields in Mysore, who happened to be home on leave at the time of the census As regards the non-metallic minerals, there are salt workers of the salt range, situated in the Jhelum and Shahpur Districts, and workers in the washing of saltpetre, etc, chiefly in the Ambala Division There are also some coal mines in Jhelum District, but the figures seem to be obscured by the return of a vague term "kan men lam larna" (working in mine)

Sub-class II Order 8 Exploitation of Minerals

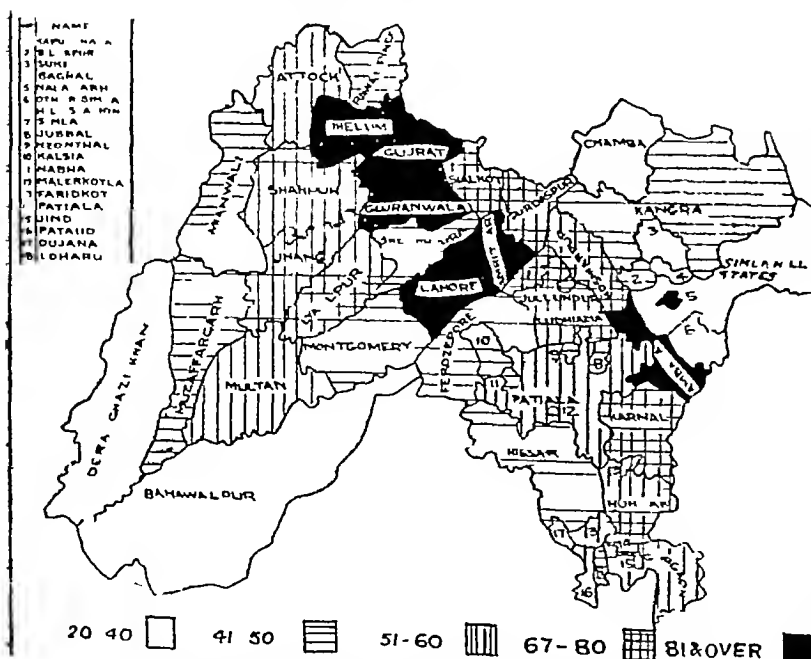
	Males	Females
Earners	4,936	616
Working Dependents	260	73
Earners with Subsidiary Occupation	193	1

Group 40, Non metallic minerals, Salt, etc Males 2 448 Females 600

Group 41, Other mines Males 276 Females

161 So far we have been dealing with Class A or with "the supply of raw material by exploitation of the surface of the earth, animals or vegetation" We shall now proceed with the next class B, that is with "the preparation and supply of material substances" or in other words Industry, Transport and Trade We shall take each of the sub-classes individually

Class B



162 The map in the margin shows the population per mille of each district and state engaged in Industry The proportion is highest in Lahore, Amritsar, Ambala, Gujarat, Jhelum and Gujranwala Remote areas

Sub-Class III Industry

Number per mille of the total population occupied as earners with principal occupation and working dependants engaged in Industry 1931



like Kangra, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bahawalpur, Chamba, the Simla Hill States and other states in the neighbourhood being the most backward in this respect. The chief industries are confined to the supply of the primitive needs of agriculture or household.

The figures of workers in Industries show a decrease of one per cent., which may be due partly to an increase in group No. 188 a portion of whose figures,

Occupations.	Principal occupation (Different kinds of Industry)	Total number of actual workers.		Increase+ or decrease—
		1921.	1921.	
1	2	3	4	5
Sub-Group III	Industry	1,791,690	1,792,790	—1
Order 6	Textiles	400,823	440,508	+39
Order 6	Hides and Skins	16,902	22,828	+28
Order 7	Wood	198,361	173,360	-13
Order 8	Metals	62,347	77,796	+24
Order 9	Ceramics	108,730	94,730	-14
Order 10	Chemical Products	47,495	51,001	+7
Order 11	Food Industries	87,208	88,938	+2
Order 12	Industries of dress and the toilet	434,826	411,707	-5
Order 13	Furniture Industries	1,090	1,821	+71
Order 17	Machinery	311,081	343,811	+11
Group 188	Manufacturers, handicraftsmen, contractors otherwise unspecified.	11,200	8,000	-29

if properly recorded would undoubtedly have been included in some of the orders under Industry. The table in the margin gives the main figures of the various kinds

of industries, the figures of group 188 being also shown.

Textiles.

The number of persons recorded as workers in textile industry is about the

	Males.	Females.
Earnings	304,024	43,516
Working Dependents	16,723	22,311
Earnings with Subsidiary Occupations	320,747	65,827

same as in 1921 while the total population of the Province has risen by 12.5 per cent. This may be partly due to the introduction of labour-saving devices

and does not necessarily mean any decrease in output. The only industry to

Metals.

	Males.	Females.
Group 84, Blacksmiths	91,316	1,729

show a real increase in personnel is

"Metals" under which the main occupation are blacksmithy implement making and the making of metal utensils for domestic use. The increase therefore is merely due to the expansion of local

requirements as the industry carried on by the *lohar* (blacksmith) and *thakhar* (utensil-maker) is primarily to meet local needs.

Ceramics.

Another industry showing expansion almost commensurate with the

	Males.	Females.
Group 85, Pottery	109,441	8,381

increase in total population is ceramics, which has pottery as its chief item.

This need supplied by the potter is evidently increasing at the same rate as the population.

Wood.

Wood is another industry which shows an increase corresponding to the

	Males.	Females.
Group 83, Carpentry etc.	118,571	1,974
Earnings	7,907	864
Working Dependents	11,623	49

rise in the population. The main group in this order is that of carpenters and turners and the carpenter like the

blacksmith and the potter is just as much in demand as before.

Food Industries and of Dress and Toilet.

These industries seem to be more or less stationary. It may be added that those engaged in food industries are in most cases also the sellers and thus the figures are liable to a slight interchange. There is a small increase for instance among sellers of sweetmeats and part of it is possibly due to this interchange.

Hides and Skins.

These industries show a large decrease and very probably numerous persons engaged in tanning mainly Chamars have returned some agricultural occupation.

Chemical Products.

The Chemical industry does not seem to be flourishing having declined by about 8 per cent.

There is a decrease of 9.3 per cent in miscellaneous industry mainly accountable by a larger decrease from 280,781 to 213,616 or 13.2 per cent in the chief item of this order, namely scavenging. The decrease in the figures for scavenging may be due to an increasing dislike for the work itself or for its return as an occupation. When a Chuhra becomes a *Mazhab* (Sikh) or a *Mussalli* (Muslim) he as a rule gives up the work of scavenging. There are 8,350 males and 2,098 females with scavenging as a subsidiary occupation. Other industries in this order, namely makers of jewellery, printers, engravers, etc. show a slight increase.

Miscellaneous.

163. The number of persons employed in transport of all kinds shows an increase of 23.2 per cent. The transport by air is at present quite negligible in amount. Transport by water which enjoyed a considerable patronage in the past is decreasing owing to the improvement in transport by road and rail and most of the persons included in the present figures are the employees of the irrigation department some of whom are possibly included in groups 189 and 191. The figures of other main heads under transport are given in

Sub-Class IV  
Transport

		1931	1921	Variation	
Sub-Class IV	Transport	2,161,193,11	1,757,447	23.2%	
Order 20	Transport by Road	1,119,847	880,000	26.3%	
1	Transport by Rail	873,847	676,500	29.2%	
2	Post, Telegraph and Telephone services	112,500	80,947	39.2%	

the margin for this as well as the 1921 Census.

This branch of transport has made great progress during the last decade. Its importance so far as public utility is concerned is very much greater than the number of persons actually engaged in it. The indirect advantages resulting from the development in transport far outweigh the disadvantages of some unemployment caused among muleteers, tonga and bullock cart drivers, etc.

Transport by  
Road

Transport by rail shows an increase of 25 per cent over the figures of 1921. That both the figures of 1921 and 1931 are incomplete and some persons employed in Railway workshops or railway construction might have been included in other groups, particularly group 191, is shown by the figures of railway employees given in Subsidiary Table VI at the end of this Chapter and reproduced in the margin. It may be pointed out that the North Western Railway which has supplied these figures extends over this Province as well as the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Sind and parts of the United Provinces and the figures are possibly not fully adjusted.

Transport by  
Rail.

#### Inclusive Department

1	Total number of persons employed	100,000
2	Officers	732
3	Subordinates on scales of pay rising to Rs. 250 p.m. or over	1,338
4	Subordinates on scales of pay rising from Rs. 70 to Rs. 210 p.m.	78,070
5	Subordinates on scales of pay under Rs. 70 p.m.	60,927

British Baluchistan, Sind and parts of the United Provinces and the figures are possibly not fully adjusted.

The number of workers in these services inclusive of those having one or the other of the services as a subsidiary occupation show an increase of 39.7 per cent. The figures as supplied by the department inclusive of Delhi give a total of 14,000 employees as against 13,000, the aggregate in the census tables\*. The difference is very slight and may be due to some employees, especially branch post-masters, who are very often school-teachers and shopkeepers of villages not having returned Postal service as their means of livelihood. The Postal Administration like the Railway is not co-terminous with this Province, the N.W.F. Province, Delhi and even Kashmir State being included in the Punjab Postmaster-General's circle.

Post, Tele  
graph and  
Telephone  
Services

\* Inclusive of Delhi Order 12 has got 12,850 persons.

Sub-Class V  
Trade.

164 The last sub-class of Class B is trade and the number of persons

Sub-Class or Order	Occupation.	Actual Workers.		Variation per cent.
		1921.	1921.	
1	2	3	4	5
Sub-Class V	Trade	617,318	445,323	+84
Order 23	Banking and Exchange	43,479	44,500	-2.3
Order 4	Freight and Commission Agents	10,790	10,679	-3.0
Order 25	Trade in Textiles	53,478	40,863	+30.4
Order 26	Trade in Furs	11,222	8,401	+33.4
Order 27	Trade in Wood	11,234	7,512	+49.2
Order 28	Trade in Metals	4,180	1,733	+139.6
Order 29	Trade in Pottery Bricks and Tiles	3,524	339	+1040.0
Order 30	Trade in Chemical Products	8,919	8,900	-0.2
Order 31	Trade in Hotels, Cakes, Restaurants	1,858	4,864	-61.4
Order 32	Trade in pulses and food stuff	167,786	217,943	-23.5
Order 33	Trade in Toilet articles and Clothing	9,443	8,221	+14.8
Order 34	Trade in Furniture	2,899	4,089	-27.9
Order 35	Trade in Building materials	903	813	+10.3
Order 36	Trade in means of Transport	12,864	21,867	-41.2
Order 37	Trade in Fuel	7,780	8,117	-4.1
Order 38	Trade in articles of luxury	8,913	8,713	+2.3
Order 39	Trade in other Goods	222,721	90,331	+147.2

Commerce.

decrease as compared with the figures of 1921 which can be explained only by a decrease among money lenders. It is rather striking that the number of persons engaged in commerce should be relatively so small.

Money-lenders

According to the present returns, there are in group 115 (which includes bank managers money lenders money-changers, etc.) in the British Territory 30,923 males and 1,191 females returned as such in the column of principal occupation. In addition to this there are 4,001 males and 88 females returned as working dependants. These must be persons who follow this occupation in order to assist the head of the family in his daily business. Thus the total number of persons engaged in money lending, etc. as principal occupation is 36,803 persons (35,684 males and 1,279 females). There are moreover 11,513 males and 88 females with whom money lending is a subsidiary occupation and apparently the majority of these are agriculturist money lenders. The number of workers in the corresponding group in 1921 was 38,132 persons (35,043 males and 3,089 females) and there is thus a decrease among money lenders pure and simple. The census return, however, may not be quite complete as the occupation of money lending has become unpopular in many places and may therefore not have been returned as such.

In the Provincial Banking Inquiry Report (1930) at page 190 we find the following remarks—

"The chief problem of banking in the Punjab is the problem of the money lender. In 1929 Mr Calvert calculated the number of money lenders at about 40,000. This estimate appears to have been based upon various statistical returns mainly relating to income-tax and none later than 1918-19. Little account can have been taken of either the agriculturist or the female money lender because the latter has probably never appeared in the income-tax returns and the former has only begun to do so since 1921 when income-tax administration became more efficient. We shall see presently that agriculturist money lenders excluding those who advance only against mortgage number at 19,000. It is impossible to calculate the number of women who lend but the evidence of the Inspector Co-operative Societies shows that it must be considerable for about 5 per cent of the 2,000 members of women's co-operative societies apparently make a practice of it. The Census Report for

1921, on the other hand, states that the number of ordinary money-lenders has almost certainly declined. If we set off the number of women who lend against this decline, we are still left with 59,000 money-lenders. Tentatively, therefore, but cautiously, we may say that in the Punjab there must be at least 55,000 who depend solely or in part upon money-lending. We are upon surer ground when we add that after agriculture money-lending is the most important industry in the Province, and that in 1928-29 it paid 36 per cent of the total income-tax by business and industry."

On page 133 of the same Report the reasons given for the decline in money-lending business are summed up as follows —

"All agree that the *sahukar* is reducing his business. For this many reasons are assigned, the most important of which are the following.—

- (a) The legal protection given to the peasant proprietor borrower, combined with a greater tendency on his part to take full advantage of it,
- (b) the rise of the agriculturist money-lender,
- (c) the rapid growth of co-operative credit societies, and
- (d) the counter-attractions of trade."

Trade in textiles has shown a fairly big increase. This order includes the "*Bazaz*" (cloth merchant), who has plied a profitable trade during the prosperous years of the last decade.

Order 25  
Trade in  
Textile.

This industry appears to have declined, but the trade in skins which is the chief item in this order shows an increase of 19.4 per cent.

Order 26  
Trade in Skins,  
Leathers  
and Furs

There is an increase in the trade in wood, pottery, bricks and tiles, but the trade in chemical products like the industry shows a decline. The comparatively small trade in metals seems to be growing.

Wood, etc.

Hotels, cafes and restaurants show a big increase indicative of a new social development. Formerly taking refreshments and meals at hotels and restaurants was almost unknown, but with the increased facilities of travelling the habit is spreading and promises to play a prominent part in the social life. Thus in a place like Lahore the house-wife could in many cases be considerably relieved of her ordinary duties and will find more leisure for handicrafts such as embroidery, knitting and spinning.

Order 31  
Hotels, etc.

There is a decrease in this order due almost entirely to the transfer of "*dukan nun-tel*" (a popular term for the village general merchant) from group 134 to group 150. The village general merchant deals in all kinds of commodities for daily use, from sugar candy to medicinal herbs, from paraffin oil to rat poisons, and what not.

Order 32  
Trade in  
Food Stuffs.

This order deals with the "*bisati*" *par excellence*, and shows an increase nearly proportionate to the general rise in the total population.

Order 33  
Trade in  
Clothing and  
Toilet Articles  
Smaller  
Trades

The figures of Orders 34, 35 and 36 are too small to need any comment except that trade in building material seems to be on the increase. The decrease in Order 35 is due probably to the great decline in the number of sellers of *ekkas*, tongas and other carts, and also to the centralization of the motor trade in large towns.

Trade in fuel has grown though its figures are even now rather small. This trade is generally combined with some other trade such as selling of *bhusa* (straw). The trade in articles of luxury has declined, there being a big decrease

Fuel etc.

in sellers of bangles, necklaces etc. There is an increase in Order 29 Trade of other sorts, due to the reasons referred to above namely the inclusion in it of village shopmen.

Class C.  
Administration.  
Public Service.

163 The next class of occupation C is Public Administration and Liberal

Class, Sub-Class or Group.	Total number of actual artisans		Increase or decrease per cent.
	1911	1921	
1	2	3	4
Class C.	412,523	374,375	+79.8
VII.—Public Service	102,620	117,415	+14.7
163 Imperial Army	44,316	74,614	+68.9
164 State Army	8,853	9,518	+7.5
165 Navy		4	100.0
166 Air Force	17	208	+11.1
167 Police	29,204	27,065	+2.4
168 Watchman (village)	1,243	2,199	+76.9
VIII.—Public Administration	64,774	64,371	+79.8
169 Service of the State	20,701	20,087	+69.0
170 Service of Indian and Foreign States	14,222	11,211	+29.4
181 Service of Local Bodies	16,411	6,125	+171.4
182 Village Service	14,903	9,253	+80.8

per mille of the total population. Village watchmen show a big increase partly due to the increase in the number of villages, and work out at one per mille of the total rural population.

Service of the  
State.

166 There is a big increase under Public Administration. In British Territory the number of servants of the State works out at 2 per mille of the total population while their proportion in the Punjab States is 3 per mille. There is also a very big increase in the number of servants employed in local bodies. It is possible however that some of the servants of local bodies have been included in State service or vice versa. The classification of Public Service is difficult as vague terms such as *haukdar* *arkhar* creep in and are difficult of allocation to different departments. It is perhaps needless to add that every endeavour has been made to include in this category all State servants except the employees of the Irrigation and Postal Departments as well as the P. W. D. officials engaged on road and buildings, professors, teachers and doctors, who go under other heads. The figures are also obscured by some of the State servant hoarding to return rent receiving *Jagir* bank interest etc. as their principal and subsidiary occupation.

Professions  
and Liberal  
Arts.

167 The sub-class VIII shows an increase of 6.7 per cent over the figures

Sub-Class VIII.	Professions and Liberal Arts	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Order 45	Religion	107,225	119,711	+11.6
46	Law	18,227	22,111	+21.3
47	Medicine	29,843	17,804	-40.4
48	Instruction	37,823	21,425	-43.2
49	Letters, Arts and Sciences	1,709	23,253	+1,350.0

of 1921. The main figures for the two centuries are given in the margin. There is a marked increase in Law. Medicine and Instruction though Religion shows a decrease. If the groups in each order are examined we find the biggest increase among lawyers and teachers. In Order 49 Letters, Arts and Sciences, there is an increase of 28.8 per cent among journalist etc. (group) but the total number is still no more than 2,204. The most numerous category of musicians, etc., (group 178) show a decline in no way unexpected while astrologers, acrobats etc., (group 181) have increased.

Class D.  
Miscellaneous.

168 The last class D contains "miscellaneous occupation." The important items of this class are domestic service, in sufficiently described and "non-productive" occupations. The class on the whole has shown a small

decrease The main figures are given in the margin There is an increase in

Class, Sub-class or Group. 1	Principal Occupation. 2	1931 3	1921 4	Variation per cent 5	the comparatively small number of persons (sub-class IX) living on their income In addi- tion, 28,228 per- sons have this occupation as a subsidiary means of livelihood There is a decrease
<b>Class D</b>		760,904	807,231	-4.6	
Sub-Class IX	Persons living on their income	33,415	23,898	+39.8	
Sub-Class X	Domestic Service	268,534	278,905	-3.7	
Sub-Class XI	Insufficiently described occu- pations	242,089	239,388	+1.1	
Group 188	(a) Manufacturers, business men and contractors other wise unspecified	11,256	6,603	+71.5	
Group 189	(b) Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and their employees	9,691	11,108	-12.8	
Group 191	(c) Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	210,737	220,572	-4	
Sub-Class XII	Unproductive	225,866	285,040	-14.8	

under 'domestic service' as already alluded to There is a small but unfortunate increase in sub-class XI (insufficiently described occupations), though only confined to group 188 This group should rightly belong to Industry, group 189\* to Commerce and the major portion of group 191† to Cultivation Fortunately the last two groups show a decrease since last census

169 The unproductive occupations (sub-class XII) show a decline especially among the number of beggars and vagrants, the latter now number 208,616 though some part of the decrease may possibly be accounted for by an increase in group 165, in which are included religious mendicants, and in group 166, which includes servants of religious edifices But even if the whole increase in those two groups were due to the inclusion of beggars, which is improbable, beggars it is satisfactory to note have decreased by 29,570 or by 11.8 per cent Beggars and vagrants still form 7 *per mille* of the total population, but in this connection it has to be borne in mind that unlike the rest of the population in their case almost every male, female or child is a 'worker'

Beggars and  
Vagrants

### SECTION 3.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES.

170 We can now take up the subject of the occupations followed by members of the most numerous or important castes The absolute figures according to occupations for these are given in Imperial Table XI in which the occupations have been grouped under 13 main heads The extent to which the members of each caste are workers or non-working dependants is of some interest, as also the question as to what proportion of all workers is engaged in the traditional occupation now as compared with the past The table below furnishes the necessary statistics

Occupations  
of Selected  
Castes.

Caste by Religion and traditional occupations		Number per 1,000 workers engaged in traditional occupation		Number of workers per 1,000 of the total strength		Caste by Religion and traditional occupations		Number per 1,000 workers engaged in traditional occupation		Number of workers per 1,000 of the total strength	
1		2	3	4	5	1		2	3	4	5
		1921	1931	1921	1931			1921	1931	1921	1931
<b>Cultivation</b>						Dhobi (Muslim)		740	608	347	338
Jat (Hindu)		937	827	378	500	Chuhra (Hindu)		677	576	435	469
" (Sikh)		939	843	303	371	Julaha (Hindu)		465	227	478	538
" (Muslim)		795	760	317	330	" (Muslim)		782	701	382	353
Rajput (Hindu)		806	741	421	478	Tarkhan (Hindu)		611	446	361	402
" (Muslim)		822	736	325	328	" (Muslim)		563	683	317	316
Arain (Muslim)		830	768	328	323	Kumhar (Hindu)		539	362	369	401
Awan (Muslim)		789	760	316	337	" (Muslim)		632	557	322	318
Meo (Muslim)		970	782	332	553	Lohar (Hindu)		538	345	391	463
Ahir (Hindu)		908	720	433	483	" (Muslim)		713	636	311	316
<b>Industrial Occupations</b>						Trade					
Chamar (Hindu)		482	185	308	442	Aggarwal (Hindu)		791	745	328	312
" (Sikh)		511	276	369	355	Arora (Hindu)		651	655	330	308
Mochi (Muslim)		770	612	336	327	Khatra (Hindu)		580	568	335	305
Chhitmba (Hindu)		695	188	381	418	Sheikh (Muslim)		298	348	352	335
" (Muslim)		616	386	345	340						

\*The full heading is "Cashiers, accountants book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops."

†The full heading is "Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified."

To take up the traditional occupations first it can be said that with the exception of Muslim Tarkhans (carpenters) and Sheikhs and Hindu Aroras the proportion of workers of each and every caste following traditional occupation has fallen. The castes most conspicuous in discarding the traditional occupations are Chamar both Hindu and Sikh (proportionately more Hindus than Sikhs) Chhimba (both Muslim and Hindu) Hindu Julaha, Hindu Tarkhan and Lohar.

Turning to the proportion of workers in the total population we find that Hindu Jat Ahir and Rajput have a high proportion of workers, no doubt due to their industriousness as well as to the large number of women workers among them. Muslim Rajputs are comparatively indolent and their women as a rule do not work, mainly because of the *purdah* system. Meos seem to be fairly hardworking now and the effect of uplift work would appear to be more lasting than some people imagine. In Industrial occupations the proportion of Chuhra Chamar Tarkhan, Lohar and Kumhar workers is still very high and though they have considerably discarded their traditional occupations Chuhras and Chamars are not thereby becoming idle. In the case of Chamars the biggest increase is among field labourers and under the head

Transport, but the figures for these Orders are not quite comparable with those of 1931 as on the present occasion only principal occupations of earners have been tabulated for all occupations other than traditional. Among the artisan classes the proportion of workers among Hindus is higher than among Muslims, see for instance *Kumhar Lohar and Tarkhan*. So it is not the number of female workers alone which is responsible for this disparity but Hindus are probably more industrious and another drawback from which Muslims suffer is the comparatively larger number of children who are necessarily dependants.

Among the castes which have trade as their traditional occupation the total workers range between 305 and 312 per mille of the total population. Aggarwal, a caste of the eastern Punjab has a somewhat larger proportion than Arora or Khatri. Sheikh, with trade as their traditional occupation would at first sight appear to be more industrious than their Hindu brethren but only a few of them are really traders. Sheikh is an all-embracing term and comprises followers of all sorts of occupations, particularly industrial.

171 Due to their pre-eminence among castes, Brahmans deserve special

*Brahman (Hind.)*

Occupations of Brahmans	1931 CENSUS	
	Actual Figures	Proportional Figures
Occup. 1931.	2	3
All Occupations	138,791	1,000
1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation	167,805	676
2. Exploitation of minerals	274	1
3. Industries	9,971	37
4. Transport	10,529	41
5. Trade	33,371	139
6. Public Service	3,043	12
7. Public Administration	5,164	21
8. Arts and professions	80,078	322
9. Persons living on their income	2,116	8
10. Domestic service	11,449	47
11. Contractors, clerks, messengers etc.	1,123	5
12. Labourers unskilled	4,770	19
13. Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums	7,349	29

mention in respect of their occupations. In the marginal table are given the number of earners following each occupation as well as the proportion per 1,000 of the total earners in each case. Brahman in this Province are mainly agriculturists more than 50 per cent of the earners being engaged in exploitation of animals and vegetation and 44 per cent in cultivation pure and simple. The next highest

percentage (18.2) of Brahman which is higher than that for all other castes except Sarad is engaged in Arts and professions mainly in callings connected with religion which in their case is the traditional occupation. Earners engaged in trade amount to 11.9 per cent of the total while 4 per cent are domestic servants and 2 per cent are employed in Industries and 0.3 in Public Administration.

172 It will not be without interest to examine the extent to which women

Female  
Workers in  
each Caste

Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers

Caste	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Caste	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers	Caste	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers
1		1		1	2
Aggarwal	50	Gujjar	183	Mus-salli	145
Ahir	428	Harna	46	Nai	114
Aram	52	Jat	121	Pakhiwara	120
Arora	39	Jhiwar	276	Pathan	75
Awan	141	Julaha	173	Kanet	748
Bawaria	104	Kamboh	61	Rajput	117
Biloch	45	Kashmiri	71	Rathi	706
Brahman	264	Khatra	47	Sani	162
Chamar	271	Kumhar	116	Sansi	108
Chhumba	147	Lohar	145	Sayad	65
Chuhra	302	Maehhi	195	Sheikh	62
Dagi and Koli	799	Meo	652	Sunar	65
Dhobi	120	Mirasi	121	Tarkhan	93
Faqir	104	Mochi	81	Teli	103

of different castes are found to be workers or non-working dependants. The table in the margin shows the number of female workers per 1,000 male workers among 42 of the most numerous or other selected castes.

The hill-women of the Rathi, Kanet and Dagi and Koli castes seem to be real amazons and as many as 740 to 709 *per mille* of males are recorded as workers. Among the plain-dwellers the Meo women of Gurgaon have a share in the men's work in large numbers (652 *per mille*). The Ahir women of the south-east are also very hard-working, as also the Brahman women. Brahmans abound in the south-east of the Province, where they are not priests but agriculturists. The Chuhra women too are a hardworking class, as also the Jhiwar and the Chaman. The Sansi women also appear to be comparatively more numerous as out-door workers. I have used the term 'out-door work' because in the majority of these cases women assist in cultivation or other work, and if they did only domestic work however hard or profitable they would not be treated as workers according to the census classification. Among the castes with the smallest number of female workers Arora, Biloch, Aggarwal and Khatra are conspicuous. Only a small proportion of the Pathan, Sayad and Sheikh women has been returned as workers, chiefly owing to the *purdah* system prevailing among them. The proportion of female workers *per mille* of male workers in 1921 for Aram and Kamboh is 52 and 45 respectively and the present results are not much different. The Aram and Kamboh women may thus be regarded as taking very little share in the work of their husbands in the fields.

#### SECTION 4.—EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT.

173 On the next page appears Table XII of this census, the only Imperial Table to be printed in this part of the Volume. The figures contained in it are abstracted from special schedules, filled up by those whose minimum educational qualification was Matriculation standard, and who were unemployed or dissatisfied with their jobs and wishful for employment. These schedules were distributed by the enumerators in the course of the preliminary enumeration and collected when they went round their blocks on the final census night. The filling-up of the schedules was voluntary, and the response was extremely meagre. The figures in the table consequently do not at all represent the extent of the educated unemployment. It is difficult to draw definite conclusions from the figures, but it may be safely remarked that the greatest unemployment exists among the matriculates, aged between 20 and 24 years. The next highest figures are among the Arts graduates of the same age. The number among other classes is very small. These remarks relate to Part II of the Table. The only indication of the figures in Part I is that among the unemployed the proportion of those unemployed for longer than a year and those who are the sons of cultivators is the highest.

Educated Un-  
employment



# TABLE XII

## EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

1 This is a new Table and is divided into two parts. Part I shows the educated unemployed by class and Part II by degree.

2. There being no separate column in Part II for persons, who have passed the Intermediate Examination, their figures have been included in those of Matrics and are shown separately in the following statement —

	INTERMEDIATE PASSED	Total	Aged 20-24	Aged 25-29	Aged 30-34	Aged 35-39
	1	2	3	4	5	6
P.A.		23	22	3	3	
P.Sc.		1	1			

TABLE XII

Part I.—Educated Unemployment by Class.

Class.	Total Unemployed.	Aged 20-24		Aged 25-29		Aged 30-34		Aged 35-39	
		Unemployed for less than one year	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than one year	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than one year	Unemployed for one year or more	Unemployed for less than one year	Unemployed for one year or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahmins	128	20	47	7	28	1	4		1
Depressed Classes	39	8	21	1	8	2	1	1	
Other Hindus	111	78	213	13	80	6	24	1	9
Muslims	529	70	227	13	83	6	23	2	8
Anglo-Indians	4	1	3						
All other classes	177	18	94	4	42	3	14	1	8
Total	1,423	193	840	37	336	19	76	5	19

Total of English knowing unemployed under 30 years

606

Total of English knowing unemployed over 30 years

38

Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were soldiers

23

Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were agriculturists

165

Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were artisans

76

Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were merchants or servants

196

Total number of educated unemployed passed Matric or R. L. O. who though not totally unemployed failed to obtain employment in which they are satisfied

220

TABLE XII

Part II.—Educated Unemployment by Degree

Degrees	Total unemployed.	Aged 20-24	Aged 25-29	Aged 30-34	Aged 35-39
1	2	3	4	5	6
British Degrees	1		1		
Continental Degrees					
American Degrees					
Other Foreign Degrees	1			1	
Indian Degrees	1,421	1,873	272	93	23
Medical	2	1		1	
Legal	8	2	2		
Agricultural	1	1			
Commerce					
M.A.	7	3	4		
M.Sc.	1	1			
B.A.	66	42	18	3	1
B.Sc.	6	4	2		
B.Com. L.C.E.	8	2	3		
B.T. or L.T.					
P.L.C. or Matric	1,279	974	243	87	22
Total	1,423	1,893	273	94	23



SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (b).

## General Distribution of Earners as Subsidiary Occupations

CLASS NOT-CLASS IN ORDER.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Percentage recorded.	
		1. cities.	2. In the whole Province excluding cities.
1	2	3	4
EARNERS as Subsidiary Occupation	228	1	89
A.—Production of Raw Materials	178		103
I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETATION	178		103
1. Pasture and agriculture	171		100
(1) Cultivation			100
(2) Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc. (planters, managers, clerks and labourers)			100
(3) Forestry	1		100
(4) Stock raising	8	1	100
(5) Raising of small animals and insects			100
2. Fishing and Hunting			100
II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS			108
3. Metallic minerals			100
4. Non-metallic minerals			100
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	71	1	89
III.—INDUSTRY	43	1	89
6. Textiles	11	1	89
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom			89
8. Wood	8	1	89
9. Metals	2	1	89
10. Chemicals	3	1	89
11. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	2		100
12. Food industries	2		100
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	13		100
14. Furniture industries			100
15. Bookbinding industries	1		100
16. Construction of means of transport		10	81
17. Production and transmission of physical force		1	89
18. Miscellaneous and scattered industries	3	1	89
IV.—TRANSPORT	6	1	89
19. Transport by air			100
20. Transport by water	8		100
21. Transport by road	1	13	87
22. Transport by rail		2	89
23. Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services			89
V.—TRADE	29	2	89
24. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	8		100
25. Brokerage, commission and export		18	84
26. Trade in textiles	1	1	89
27. Trade in hides, skins and furs		1	89
28. Trade in wool			100
29. Trade in metals			100
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles			100
31. Trade in animal products		2	89
32. Trade in food stuffs		31	89
33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	8	1	89
34. Trade in furniture		3	87
35. Trade in building materials			100
36. Trade in means of transport	1		100
37. Trade in fuel			100
38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the art and science		2	89
39. Trade of other sorts	8	4	89
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	18		100
VI.—PROFESSIONS	3		100
40. Arts	1		100
41. Air Force			100
42. Navy	2		100
VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	7		100
43. Public Administration			100
VIII.—PROFESSIONS LISTED BY	8		100
44. Doctors	8		100
45. Law		8	81
46. Medicine	1	1	89
47. Engineering	1	1	89
48. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 45)	1	1	89
D.—Miscellaneous	21	1	89
IX.—PROFESSIONS LISTED BY OTHERS	20	2	81
49. Persons living principally on their farms			100
X.—DISSIPATED EARNERS	4		100
50. Dissipated Earners			100
51. Unemployed			100
52. General term: do not do any definite occupation	4	1	89
53. Unemployed	4		100
54. Unemployed			100
55. Unemployed	4		100
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries			100

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (a)

Distribution of Earners (Principal Occupation) and working Dependants by Sub-Classes in Natural Divisions, Districts and States

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION	Total 1 (000)	NUMBER PER MILLY OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OCCUPIED AS EARNERS (PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION) AND WORKING DEPENDANTS IN													
		Non working Depend- ants	Working Dependents	Earners (Principal oc- cupation)	Sub-class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegeta- tion	Sub-class II—Exploita- tion of Minerals	Sub-class III—Indus-try	Sub-class IV—Transport	Sub-class V—Trade	Sub-class VI—Public Force	Sub-class VII—Public Administration	Sub-class VIII—Profes- sions and Liberal Arts	Sub-class IX—Persons living on their Income	Sub-class X—Domestic Service	Sub-class XI—Insuffi- ciently described occu- pations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PUNJAB	632	69	299	234		63	8	22	4	3	7	1	9	9	8
I—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	623	75	302	233		66	9	24	4	4	8	2	11	8	8
1 Hisar	527	210	263	179		41	7	21	2	2	6		5	2	5
2 Ludhiana State	556	173	271	181		27	1	9	1	2	1	2	3	2	11
3 Rohtak	570	161	260	112		69	4	23	2	1	5	1	5	2	6
4 Degana State	506	101	100	205		80	1	24	1	2	5	2	5	1	6
5 Gurgaon	563	156	281	130		56	6	22	2	2	5	1	5	1	7
6 Patnauli State	641	23	330	232		60	8	26	6	2	9	3	7		6
7 Karnal	608	19	283	211		67	7	22	2	1	7		8	1	6
8 Jullundur	652	67	281	195		73	4	22	5	1	10	2	13	11	7
9 Kapurthala State	666	8	326	202		60	3	14	6	6	7	2	10	6	9
10 Ludhiana	636	35	329	215		72	6	19	3	3	10	3	13	11	9
11 Mair Kotla State	610	43	308	158		70	12	41	14	6	10	3	11	14	12
12 Ferozepore	683	33	284	201		46	6	19	6	2	5	1	11	12	8
13 Faridkot State	618	58	124	256		41	7	24	5	9	8	1	11	10	8
14 Patiala State	550	90	360	221		58	5	23	5	2	10	2	8	7	9
15 Jind State	637	111	252	261		52	6	15	5	2	4	1	6	5	6
16 Nabha State	657	61	282	228		56	10	20	4	1	9	3	5	1	10
17 Lahore	645	17	138	132		83	20	14	7	12	11	2	18	17	10
18 Amritsar	632	67	301	159		90	13	38	3	1	10	2	18	12	11
19 Gujranwala	665	30	305	161		83	11	10	2	2	9	1	13	12	11
20 Sheikhupura	604	10	276	183		57	8	15	2	1	6		9	10	10
II—Himalayan	416	270	311	505		37		10	3	2	5	1	6	4	3
21 Sirmoor State	418	262	320	513		11	1	8	4	1	4		6	4	3
22 Simla	346	168	180	205		93	73	49	30	21	23	4	44	20	2
23 Simla Hill States	318	384	208	635		20	2	7	2	2	3		4	4	3
24 Bilaspur State	410	259	331	524		11	1	8	1	2	3	1	3		4
25 Kangra	486	184	330	428	1	47	1	10	3	1	6	2	7	2	3
26 Mandi State	385	328	287	518		28	1	7	1	1	5	1	4	12	3
27 Suket State	300	373	127	615		26	1	10	2	3	7		2	2	2
28 Chamba State	358	460	242	580		25	1	8	2	5	3	2	3	5	2
III—Sub-Himalayan	652	53	295	207		75	7	19		2	9	2	10	6	8
29 Ambala	607	52	141	218		81	14	27	8	3	10	1	19	5	7
30 Kalsia State	609	55	336	234		84	9	25	4	2	9	1	13	1	9
31 Hoshiarpur	619	82	269	256		77	3	13	2	2	7	2	8	4	7
32 Gurdaspur	669	37	291	192		71	6	20	2	3	9	1	12	5	10
33 Sialkot	684	33	283	164		78	5	24	7	2	8	1	11	7	9
34 Gujrat	652	55	293	206		84	8	18	2	2	10	1	5	6	6
35 Helum	612	80	308	227	3	84	7	19	9	2	10	5	7	7	8
36 Rawalpindi	708	31	261	182		11	7	16	8	2	8	1	10	12	5
37 Attock	669	57	271	212	2	60	5	15	3	2	8	1	6	8	9
IV—North-West Dry Area	683	24	293	191		61	8	22	2	5	6		8	12	9
38 Montgomery	690	18	283	187		47	7	18	1	5	5		10	14	7
39 Shahpur	667	22	311	186		68	7	25	1	5	7	1	9	14	10
40 Mianwali	695	34	271	204	1	47	10	14	2	2	5	1	4	9	9
41 Lyallpur	676	47	277	191		67	5	21	2	4	6		9	12	7
42 Jhang	693	19	288	156		76	7	30	1	3	9		7	7	11
43 Multan	713	17	270	154		59	6	22	1	7	6		9	12	8
44 Bahawalpur State	650	12	329	229		31	9	24	4	6	4		7	16	11
45 Muzaffargarh	694	20	286	198		47	12	17	2	5	6		3	8	8
46 Dera Ghazi Khan	633	27	340	251		40	11	12	2	1	6		5	9	8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (b).

**Distribution of Earners (Subsidiary Occupation) by Sub-Classes in Natural Divisions, Districts and States.**

DENSITY OR STATE AND NATURAL DENSITY.		NUMBER PER HILL OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EARTHEN HAVING OCCUPATION IN.										SUMMARY	
		Sub-class I—No. of persons in the population of Animals and Vegetation.	Sub-class II—Exploitation of Minerals.	Sub-class III—Fishing.	Sub-class IV—Transport.	Sub-class V—Trade.	Sub-class VI—Public Force.	Sub-class VII—Public Administration.	Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts.	Sub-class IX—Persons living on their incomes.	Sub-class X—Domestic Service.	Sub-class XI—Unemployed persons.	Sub-class XII—Unemployed persons.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PUNJAB		12	8	1	3			1	1	1			
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West		17	4	1	3			1	1	1			1
1	Himachal Pradesh	28	3	2	3			1	1	1			
2	Lahore District	16	4	1	3			1	1	1			1
3	Rohilkhand	27	2	1	2			1	1	2			
4	Dehra Doon	24	7	1	20			3	2	4			1
5	Gurgaon	20	3	1	2		1	1	1	1			1
6	Patna District	22	3	1	2		1	4	1	3			
7	Karnal	18	3	1	3			1	1	1			
8	Almora	12	3	1	3			1	1	1		1	
9	Kashmir	23	3	1	3			1	1	1		1	
10	Kashmir	14	3	1	2		1	3	1	2		1	1
11	Mohor Kalla District	11	3	1	4		1	4	1	3		3	1
12	Ferozepore	11	3	1	1				1	3			
13	Ferozepore District	21	4	1	3			1	1	1			
14	Patna District	21	3	1	3		1	1	1	1			1
15	Patna District	17	3	1	3			1	1	1		1	
16	Patna District	17	4	1	3			3	3	3			1
17	Patna District	17	3	1	1				1	1			
18	Lahore	13	4	1	3			1	1	1			
19	Amritsar	13	2	1	3			1	1	1			
20	Amritsar	12	3	1	1				1	1			
II.—Himalayas		22	11	1	3		1	2	2	2		1	1
21	Surat District	20	3	1	3			1	1	1			
22	Surat	13	13	4	7			3	2	2		11	
23	Surat Hill District	11	11	1	2		1	3	2	2		1	1
24	Surat District	12	3	1	2		1	4	2	3			
25	Kanpur	20	11	1	1			1	2	4		1	
26	Meerut District	11	17	3	4		3	3	3	1		1	1
27	Meerut District	10	3	1	2		1	1	2	1			
28	Chanderi District	12	14	2	2			2	3	1		2	
III.—Sub-Himalayas		24	6	1	2		1	1	1	1		1	
29	Amritsar	28	4	2	4		1	2	1	3		1	
30	Kashmir	29	7	2	2		1	2	2	2		1	
31	Haridwar	23	6	1	2		1	1	1	2		1	1
32	Haridwar	14	3	1	4			1	1	1		1	1
33	Haridwar	17	3	1	1			1	1	1			
34	Haridwar	10	3	1	1			1	1	1			
35	Haridwar	18	3	1	1			1	1	1		1	1
36	Kashmir	14	3	1	2			1	1	2		1	1
37	Amritsar	21	4	1	1		1		1	1		1	
IV North-West Dry Area		17	2		2				1				
38	Meerut District	13	3		1				1	1		1	
39	Shakpur	17	3		1				1	1		1	
40	Meerut District	29	3		2					1			1
41	Lyallpur	13	3		1				1				
42	Jhang	16	3	1	2				1				
43	Maharaj	13	1		1				1			1	1
44	Meerut District	13							1				
45	Meerut District	26	3	1	2				1				1
46	Lyallpur	23	3	1	3				1				

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE III**  
**Occupations of Females by Sub-classes, orders and selected groups**

Group No	OCCUPATION	Actual Workers		Number of Female workers per 1,000 Males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Sub-class I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation</b>	<b>5,612,888</b>	<b>1,055,692</b>	<b>188</b>
	<i>Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture</i>	<i>5,607,616</i>	<i>1,055,556</i>	<i>188</i>
	<b>ORDER 1 (a)—CULTIVATION</b>	<b>5,340,486</b>	<b>1,040,228</b>	<b>195</b>
1	Non cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	247,227	73,446	297
5	Cultivating owners	2,543,671	280,508	110
6	Tenant Cultivators	1,884,617	611,507	324
7	Agricultural Labourers	661,202	74,736	113
	<b>ORDER 1 (b)—CULTIVATION OF SPECIAL CROPS, FRUITS ETC (PLANTERS MANAGERS, CLERKS AND LABOURERS)</b>	<b>7 100</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>132</b>
15	Tea	970	403	504
	<b>ORDER 1 (c)—FORESTRY</b>	<b>15,795</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>127</b>
19	Collectors of forest produce	1,351	1,121	830
	<b>ORDER 1 (d)—STOCK RAISING</b>	<b>244,184</b>	<b>12,380</b>	<b>51</b>
	<b>ORDER 1 (e)—RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS AND INSECTS</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>118</b>
24	Birds, bees, etc			
	<i>Order 2—Fishing and hunting</i>	<i>5 252</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>26</i>
	<b>Sub-class II—Exploitation of minerals</b>	<b>5,196</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>183</b>
	<i>Order 3—Metallic minerals</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>286</i>
44	Other metallic minerals	11	4	304
	<i>Order 4—Non metallic minerals</i>	<i>5,182</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>132</i>
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	2,792	608	254
	<b>Sub-class III—Industry</b>	<b>1,508,551</b>	<b>288,058</b>	<b>188</b>
	<i>Order 5—Textiles</i>	<i>320,771</i>	<i>79,857</i>	<i>249</i>
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	33,080	4,017	121
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	253,853	67,846	267
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving	1,017	330	324
45	Rope twine string and other fibres	11,625	3,691	318
46	Wool carding spinning and weaving	2,077	1,051	506
47	Silk spinning and weaving	980	247	252
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	17,460	2,190	125
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc, and insufficiently described textile industries	661	485	734
	<i>Order 6—Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom</i>	<i>15,155</i>	<i>1,837</i>	<i>121</i>
51	Working in leather	15,086	1,831	121
	<i>Order 7—Wood</i>	<i>187,249</i>	<i>9,442</i>	<i>50</i>
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers, and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	24,338	6,488	267
	<i>Order 8—Metals</i>	<i>92,031</i>	<i>1,816</i>	<i>20</i>
	<i>Order 9—Ceramics</i>	<i>126,538</i>	<i>7,837</i>	<i>62</i>
65	Other workers in ceramics	1,521	215	141
	<i>Order 10—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous</i>	<i>44,875</i>	<i>2,931</i>	<i>65</i>
	<i>Order 11—Food industries</i>	<i>69,298</i>	<i>27,908</i>	<i>471</i>
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	8,763	12,754	1,455
72	Grain parchers, etc	7,982	8,106	1,145
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco	542	177	327
81	Others	11,823	6,697	566
	<i>Order 12—Industries of dress and the toilet</i>	<i>416,042</i>	<i>38,817</i>	<i>93</i>
83	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darning	63,633	12,598	198
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	1,138	386	330
	<i>Order 13—Furniture industries</i>	<i>1,045</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>52</i>
	<i>Order 14—Building industries</i>	<i>41,284</i>	<i>847</i>	<i>21</i>
	<i>Order 15—Construction of means of transport</i>	<i>1,351</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Order 16—Production and transmission of physical force</i>	<i>2,915</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>Order 17—Miscellaneous and undefined industries</i>	<i>199,987</i>	<i>111,704</i>	<i>559</i>
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy making, taxidermy etc)	5 424	776	143
100	Scavenging	133,397	110,219	826
	<b>Sub-class IV—Transport</b>	<b>222,608</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>17</b>
	<i>Order 19—Transport by Water</i>	<i>16,530</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>17</i>
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals	2,455	257	105
	<i>Order 20—Transport by road</i>	<i>112,076</i>	<i>2,879</i>	<i>26</i>
	<i>Order 21—Transport by rail</i>	<i>82,763</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>Order 22—Post office, telegraph and telephone services</i>	<i>11,227</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>3</i>

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—concluded

Occupations of Females by Sub-classes orders and selected groups.

Group, No.	Occupation.	Total Workers.		Number of Female wor- kers per 1,000 Males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Sub-Class V.—Trade</b>	<b>582,349</b>	<b>24,790</b>	<b>42</b>
	Order 21.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	41,911	1,068	27
	Order 22.—Brothage, Commission and Export	10,280	30	3
	Order 23.—Trade in cattle	26,878	90	14
	Order 24.—Trade in skins, leather and furs	11,064	129	12
	Order 25.—Trade in wood	10,267	78	73
122	Trade in tobacco and other forest produce	2	11	267
	Order 26.—Trade in metals	3,211	819	256
123	Trade in metals, machinery and in tools, etc.			
	Order 27.—Trade in pottery, brick and tiles	2,421	592	141
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles			
	Order 28.—Trade in chemical products	3,775	44	6
	Order 29.—Trade in foodstuffs, etc.	12,711	11	9
	Order 30.—Trade in coffee, sugar, etc., etc.	179,423	1,963	14
125	Dealers in foodstuffs and other goods	3,672	2,601	276
126	Dealers in other foodstuffs	72,140	8,264	116
	Order 31.—Trade in clothing and textile articles	9,216	927	14
	Order 32.—Trade in hardware	267	66	24
	Order 33.—Trade in books and stationery	812	43	57
	Order 34.—Trade in various of miscellaneous	12,754	170	8
127	Dealers in fire-arms, charcoal, coal, iron, etc., etc.	8,290	1,210	24
	Order 35.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	3,261	700	125
128	Dealers in common hangers, hand artificers, fairs, small artificers, toys, knick-knacks and selling tackle, shoes, etc.	2,174	20	220
	Order 36.—Trade in other goods	49,211	4,210	16
	<b>Sub-Class VI.—Public Force</b>	<b>182,379</b>	<b>41</b>	
	Order 37.—Army	20,21	9	
	Order 38.—Police	82,478	22	1
	<b>Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration</b>	<b>96,691</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>11</b>
	Order 39.—Public administration			
	<b>Sub-Class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts</b>	<b>190,933</b>	<b>22,474</b>	<b>126</b>
	Order 40.—Religion	97,954	9,22	99
129	Other religious workers	3,777	810	182
	Order 41.—Medicine	1,126	8,220	205
130	Mathematicians, accountants, engineers, surveyors, etc.	4,547	7	1,326
	Order 42.—Instruction	21,844	4,129	119
131	Professors and teachers of all kinds	22,704	2,001	11
132	Chiefs and persons connected with education	2,160	25	165
	Order 43.—Literary, artistic and literary (other than 44)	79,742	2,411	20
133	Musician (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	19,671	2,063	105
134	Managers and employees of places of public entertainment, race courses, circuses, and clubs	173	5	115
	<b>Sub-Class IX.—Persons Living on their Income</b>	<b>20,943</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>150</b>
	Order 44.—Persons living principally on their income			
135	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and broker, shop holders and pensioners			
	<b>Sub-Class X.—Domestic Service</b>	<b>126,685</b>	<b>48,439</b>	<b>377</b>
	Order 45.—Domestic service			
136	Other domestic service	271,244	604	1
	<b>Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently Described Occupations</b>	<b>221,906</b>	<b>30,323</b>	<b>91</b>
	Order 46.—Persons whose work does not admit of definite description			
137	Laborers and workers otherwise unclassified	195,703	20,022	100
	<b>Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive</b>	<b>190,256</b>	<b>27,811</b>	<b>120</b>
	Order 47.—Persons of no definite occupation and those whose	12,357	167	11
	Order 48.—Persons of no definite occupation	162,899	27,644	170
138	Persons and vagrants	162,427	26,149	141
	Persons and prostitutes	227	114	202
139	Order 49.—Persons of no definite occupation	178	11	63

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Selected occupations giving comparative figures for 1931 and 1921

Group number as in 1931	Occupation	Total number of actual workers in 1931	Total number of actual workers in 1921	Percentage vari- ation 1921- 1931
1	CLASS A—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	6,074,445	5,323,449	+25.4
	SUB CLASS I—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	6,068,560	5,313,859	+25.5
	Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture	6,063,172	5,309,077	+25.5
	(a) Cultivation	6,150,714	5,074,554	+25.7
1	Non cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	120,073	337,779	-5.1
5, 12	State Agents and Managers of owners Rent collectors, clerks etc.	7,546	7,342	-51.7
6	Cultivating owners Tenant cultivators	5,320,203	4,265,527	+24.7
7	Agricultural labourers	736,028	403,006	+58.7
	(b) Cultivation of special crops fruits etc (Planters man- gers clerks and labourers)	8,073	13,759	-41.7
10	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	0,563	30,773	-39.1
	(c) Forestry	17,802	10,586	+68.2
17	Forest officers, rangers, guards etc.	3,778	1,880	+100.3
18, 19	Wood cutters and charcoal burners Collectors of forest produce	14,014	8,700	+16.1
	(d) Stock raising	256,564	210,116	+22.1
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	30,042	43,702	-0.4
22	Breeders of transport animals	10,011	061	+1,040.7
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	197,311	165,393	+19.3
	(e) Raising of small animals and insects	57	52	+78.1
	Order 2—Fishing and hunting	2,388	4,782	+12.7
27	Fishing and pearling	4,653	4,011	+16.0
	SUB CLASS II—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	5,885	9,590	-38.6
	Order 3—Metallic minerals	15	1,155	-98.4
	Order 4—Non metallic minerals	5,867	8,432	-30.4
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	1,000	4,473	-72.0
	CLASS B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	2,635,088	2,560,333	+2.9
	SUB CLASS III—INDUSTRY	1,701,609	1,793,162	-1
	Order 5—Textiles	400,628	400,258	+1
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	37,108	30,915	+20.0
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	321,090	344,518	-6.6
45	Rope twine, string and other fibres	15,316	14,744	+3.9
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	3,128	3,024	-20.3
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	19,059	2,713	+624.6
	Order 6—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal king- dom	16,992	22,898	-25.8
51	Working in leather	10,917	22,724	-25.6
	Order 7—Wood	196,691	173,890	+13.1
54	Sawyers	5,430	6,890	-7.7
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	160,426	137,105	+17.0
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	30,826	31,953	-3.5
	Order 8—Metals	93,547	77,296	+21.4
59	Blacksmiths and other workers in iron, makers of implements etc.	80,190	67,312	+28.1
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	4,884	8,437	-42.1
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	2,287	500	+301.0
	Order 9—Ceramics	134,375	128,343	+4.7
63	Potters, and makers of earthen ware	108,710	94,730	+14.8
64	Brick and tile makers	23,029	31,043	-25.1
	Order 10—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	17,806	51,581	-7.3
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	44,704	48,265	-7.4
	Order 11—Food industries	87,200	83,936	-1.9
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	21,517	34,766	-38.1
72	Grain parchers, etc.	15,188	14,474	+4.0
73	Butchers	15,084	12,305	+26.5
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers	14,002	15,888	-11.5
81	Others	18,510	9,485	+95.2
	Order 12—Industries of dress and the toilet	454,859	441,203	+3.1
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers	224,470	218,215	+2.9
83	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	70,231	59,018	+27.9
85	Washing and cleaning	52,268	65,588	-20.3
86	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	100,059	96,190	+4.0
	Order 13—Furniture industries	1,099	1,551	-29.1
90	Order 14—Building industries	42,131	62,260	-32.3
	Order 15—Construction of means of transport	1,362	505	+169.7
94	Order 16—Production and transmission of physical force	2,922	030	+363.8
	Order 17—Miscellaneous and undefined industries	311,691	343,811	-9.3
95	Printers, engravers, book binders, etc.	3,537	1,940	+81.8
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	56,403	54,845	+3.0
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined Industries	0,200	3,790	+63.3
100	Scavenging	243,016	280,784	-13.2



SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*cont. next*

Selected occupations giving comparative figures for 1931 and 1921

Group number in 1931.	Occupation.	Total number of actual workers in 1931	Total number of actual workers in 1921	Percentage increase or decrease 1931 —1921
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>AC-C-CLASS IV—TRANSPORT</b>	2,34,561	1,63,411	+43.2
	Order 18.—Transport by air	7	122	-94.9
	Order 19.—Transport by water	16,816	29,723	-42.3
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., ship brokers, boatmen and townsmen	36,780	6,053	-44.8
103	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals handling pilots	16,427	11,212	-7.8
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals	2,712	2,830	-4.9
	Order 20.—Transport by road	111,843	22,699	+39.8
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	2,084	1,974	+130.8
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	8,291	2,446	+127.4
107	Travellers, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) associated with motorisation of driven vehicles (including trams)	7,641		+3,841.0
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) associated with other vehicles	21,026	10,862	+140
109	Peak elephants, gaur, water ox and bullock, owners and drivers	48,714	42,782	-18.0
110	Porters and messengers	22,903	17,871	+31.4
	Order 21.—Transport by rail	21,227	66,857	+64.9
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	426,990	50,148	+8.1
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	30,833	16,395	+88.8
114	Order 22.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services	11,528	8,704	+32.7
	<b>AC-C-CLASS V—TRADE</b>	817,118	342,428	+8.8
116	Order 23.—Banks, establishments of credit, savings and insurance	42,479	41,370	-3.3
117	Order 24.—Brokers, commission and agents	26,299	26,879	-2.6
118	Order 25.—Trade in services	52,578	46,863	+36.8
	Order 26.—Trade in skins, leather and furs	11,222	8,401	+33.4
	Order 27.—Trade in wood	11,224	7,212	+55.2
119 to 122	Trade in wool, hides, bones and skins, tallow etc.	11,221	7,212	+55.2
123	Order 28.—Trade in metals	4,769	4,728	+129.8
124	Order 29.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	2,831	229	+123.9
125	Order 30.—Trade in chemical products	4,872	8,896	-34.7
	Order 31.—Hats, caps, straw, etc.	1,835	4,994	+311.6
126	Producers of other liquors, mineral waters and ice	4,271	2,087	+104
127	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, restaurants (and employees)	7,79	1,017	+167.7
128	Producers of drink and food stuff	8,961		
	Order 32.—Trade in food stuff	267,733	317,832	-37.2
129	Grain and pulse dealers	28,837	24,341	+67.4
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	14,023	3,074	+353.8
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	21,010	1,963	+10.9
132	Dealers in animal for food	1,178	8,810	-86.3
133	Dealers in food for animals	8,023	8,897	-8.8
134	Dealers in other food stuff	80,579	280,191	-65
135 to 137	Dealers in tobacco, opium, ginseng,	2,824	3,902	-6.4
138	Order 33.—Trade in clothing and textile articles	8,413	8,274	+16.8
	Order 34.—Trade in furniture	8,893	4,663	+37.9
	Order 35.—Trade in building materials	961	812	+17.3
	Order 36.—Trade in means of transport	17,861	21,847	-21.7
141	Dealers and brokers of diamonds, emeralds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, etc.	12,738	70,803	-41.1
145	Order 37.—Trade in food	7,734	2,577	+299.3
	Order 38.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to luxury and the arts and sciences	8,873	6,733	-17.6
147	Dealers in common household, hand, mechanical, tools, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, fowls, etc.	3,321	8,841	-31.1
	Order 39.—Trade of other sorts	812,771	82,611	+779.7
149	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	217,774	67,908	+178.8
151	Flour-mill traders, postmen and barbers (of other than local, etc.)	3,177	4,815	-31.1
152	Other trades (including farmers of poultry, fells and markets)	3,434	833	+423.1
	<b>CLASS C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS</b>	412,783	371,173	+37.6
	<b>AC-C-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE</b>	103,833	117,415	-11.7
	Order 40.—Army	86,299	81,729	+66.3
153	Army (Imperial)	60,244	74,671	-23.9
154	Army (Indian States)	9,463	9,518	+2.7
	Order 41.—Air Force	777	291	-31.2
	Order 42.—Police	33,276	33,674	+11.2
157	Police	28,579	23,963	+22.1
158	Police (Imperial)	21,985	8,186	+161.9
159	Police (Indian States)	96,718	56,613	+70.2
160	Police of the State	37,961	34,992	+86.9
161	Police of Indian and Foreign States	14,223	11,311	+25.8
162	Municipal and other local (not village) services	14,824	6,125	+171.4

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV —concluded

Selected occupations giving comparative figures for 1931 and 1921

Group number as in 1931	Occupation	Total number of actual workers in 1931	Total number of actual workers in 1921	Percentage vari- ation in 1931 —1921
1	2	3	4	5
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	14 903	9,285	+60 5
	SUB CLASS VIII —PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	213,427	109,947	+6 7
	Order 45 —Religion	102,252	119,711	-14 5
163	Priests, ministers etc	73,056	106,121	-31 2
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	3,779	2,112	+78 9
165	Other religious workers	6,003	2,716	+121 3
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc	19,324	8,762	+120 5
	Order 46 —Law	10,237	5,621	+82 1
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars	5,279	2,477	+113 1
168	Lawyer s clerks, petition writers, etc	4,958	3,144	+57 7
	Order 47 —Medicine	29,685	17,608	+68 6
169, 173	Registered Medical Practitioners including oculists, dentists, veterinary surgeons	10,887	9,130	+19 1
170	Other persons, practising the healing arts without being registered	6,553		
172	Midwives, vaccinators compounders, nurses masseurs, etc	12,245	8,469	+44 6
	Order 48 —Instruction	39,023	21,652	+80 2
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	36,505	20,359	+79 3
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	2,518	1,293	+94 7
	Order 49 —Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)	32,230	35,355	-8 8
178 to 180	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers Artists sculptors and imago makers Scientists, astronomers, botanists, etc.	1,298	2,375	+38 8
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, and dancers etc	21,737	24,648	-11 8
181, 184	Horoscope casters, astrologers, etc, conjurers, acrobats, reciters, etc	5,886	5,508	+5 7
	CLASS D —MISCELLANEOUS	709 904	807,231	-4 6
	SUB CLASS IX —PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME			
	Order 50 —Persons living principally on their income	33,415	23,898	+39 3
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners	268,534	278,905	-3 7
	SUB CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE			
	Order 51 —Domestic Service			
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners	3,708	870	+321 8
187	Other domestic service	264,826	278,026	-4 7
	SUB-CLASS XI —INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	242 089	239,388	+1 1
	Order 52 —General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation			
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	11,256	6 563	+71 5
189	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	9,691	11,108	-12 8
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	219,737	220 572	-4
	SUB CLASS XII —UNPRODUCTIVE	225,866	265,040	-14 8
192	Order 53 —Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	15 694	13,505	+16 2
	Order 54 —Beggars, vagrants prostitutes	209 985	251 599	-16 5
193	Beggars and vagrants	208,616	250 415	-16 7
195	Order 55 —Other unclassified non productive industries	187	6	+3,016 7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V  
Occupations of Selected Caries.  
(Based on Imperial T 65 XI)

L—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.

10-11-1994

### III - Instructions.

[illegible]

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—continued

## Occupations of Selected Castes

(Based on Imperial Table XI)

Serial No	CASTE	III — Industries concluded				IV — Transport				V — Trade		VI — Public Force				VII — Public Administration							
		Others		Transport		Owners, Managers, Ship's Officers etc		Labourers, boatmen, etc		Others		Trade		VI — Public Force		Commissioned and Gazetted Officers		Others		VII — Public Administration		Gazetted officers	
		Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males	Number per 1,000 earners	Number of female earners per 100 males
1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
1	Aggarwal (H)											784	2							17			
2	Ahir (H)			35	1			32	1	3													
3	Aram (M)			24				20		4		34	15										
4	Arora (H)	2	1	22	3			15	1	7	6	663	13	4						20	1		
5	Arora (S)			17				12		5		680	3							13	1		
6	Awan (M)			27	1			25		2				18									
7	Bawaria (H)			13	13							15	5	10						50			
8	Biloch (M)			143	4																		
9	Brahman (H)	1	5	32	1			21	1	11	1	110	1	2						25			
10	Chamar (H)			30	10																		
11	Chamar (S)			73	6			73	6														
12	Chhimba (H)	3	80	16	1							41	2										
13	Chhumba (S)	6										25	1										
14	Chhumba (M)	2		18	7			13	1	5	27	22	1										
15	Chuhra (H)			14	5																		
16	Chuhra (S)			29	17			20	17														
17	Dagi and Koh (H)	50	8																				
18	Dhobi (M)											13	2										
19	Faqir (M)			20	3							23	2										
20	Gujjar (H)			37	2																		
21	Gujjar (M)			18	1							17	3										
22	Harni (M)			27								116											
23	Jat (H)																						
24	Jat (S)													12									
25	Jat (M)			22				20		2													
26	Jhuwar (H)	2	77	30	3			27	2	3	10	49	18										
27	Jhuwar (S)			15								33	3										
28	Jhuwar (M)			18	3			17	4	1		32	3										
29	Julaha (H)	1		31	9							9	4										
30	Julaha (M)			14	1							19	2										
31	Kamboh (S)											15	2										
32	Kamboh (M)	1		39	3							54	8	17									
33	Kashmiri (M)	3		46				37		9		126	1							31	4		
34	Khatiri (H)	3	4	54				30		24	1	566	2	9						44	21		
35	Khatiri (S)	3	1	37	1			22	1	15		468	4							41			
36	Kumhar (H)			91	4			87	4	4		31	4										
37	Kumhar (S)			143				142		1		86	1										
38	Kumhar (M)		18	80	1			88	1	1	5	32	4							14	10		
39	Lohar (H)			9	8																		
40	Lohar (S)																						
41	Lohar (M)	1		13	2							13	3										
42	Machhi (M)			20	2			19	1	1	3	20	3										
43	Meo (M)																						
44	Mirasi (M)			11	1							14	3										
45	Mochi (H)			73	3							20	2										
46	Mochi (M)	1	1									11	3										
47	Mussalli (M)	2		21	3																		
48	Nai (H)											12	0										
49	Nai (S)											21	2										
50	Nai (M)																						
51	Pakhiwara (M)											254	5										
52	Pathan (M)	1	54	63	1			52	2	11		77	4	40						34			
53	Rajput (H)	2	2	32	1			28	1	4		28	3	18						16	1		
54	Rajput (S)			25	3							55	3										
55	Rajput (M)			22	1							22	3	13									
56	Rajput (K H)																			13			
57	Rajput (A B)																						
58	Rajput (R H)																						
59	Sami (H)	2		23	2							23	8										
60	Sami (S)			13				12		1				13						10	1		
61	Sansi (H)											40	43										
62	Savad (M)			42				43		9		35	1	34									
63	Sheikhi (M)	2	8	57	1			48	1	9	1	356	3	21						44	1		
64	Sunar (H)											29	0							38			
65	Sunar (S)	1										62	3										
66	Sunar (M)	3		10	1							27	3										
67	Tarkhan (H)																						
68	Tarkhan (S)			23	1							11	3										
69	Tarkhan (M)	2										11	4										
70	Teli (V)			30	1							42	2										
71	Europeans			45	5							15	16	785									
72	Anglo Indians	13	18	250	1	218	1	32				60	21	209	2	91	694	2	45	13	17	2	3
73	Armenians											250	250	250		20	180			6	40		

H=Hindu M=Muslim S=Sikh J=Jain  
 K H=Kand Hindu K B=Kand Buddhist R H=Rathi Hindu

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—continued

## Occupations of Selected Castes.

(Based on Imperial Table XI.)

Caste.	VIL—Public Administration, civil.	VIII—Arts and Professions.	IX—Persons living on their Estates.	X—Domestic Service.	XI—Contractors, Clerks, Cashiers, etc.	XII—Labourers, transport, etc.	XIII—Roggers, Pressmen, and bearers of loads and supplies, etc.
	Others.	Leopards, Dehors and Teachers.	Others.	Domestic Service.	Contractors, Clerks, Cashiers, etc.	Labourers, transport, etc.	Roggers, Pressmen, and bearers of loads and supplies, etc.
Serial No.	Number per 1,000 persons.	Number of female persons per 1,000 males.	Number per 1,000 persons.	Number of female persons per 1,000 males.	Number per 1,000 persons.	Number of female persons per 1,000 males.	Number of female persons per 1,000 males.
1	Agarwal (H)						
2	Abr (H)						
3	Abr (H)						
4	Abr (H)						
5	Abr (H)						
6	Abr (H)						
7	Abr (H)						
8	Abr (H)						
9	Abr (H)						
10	Abr (H)						
11	Abr (H)						
12	Abr (H)						
13	Abr (H)						
14	Abr (H)						
15	Abr (H)						
16	Abr (H)						
17	Abr (H)						
18	Abr (H)						
19	Abr (H)						
20	Abr (H)						
21	Abr (H)						
22	Abr (H)						
23	Abr (H)						
24	Abr (H)						
25	Abr (H)						
26	Abr (H)						
27	Abr (H)						
28	Abr (H)						
29	Abr (H)						
30	Abr (H)						
31	Abr (H)						
32	Abr (H)						
33	Abr (H)						
34	Abr (H)						
35	Abr (H)						
36	Abr (H)						
37	Abr (H)						
38	Abr (H)						
39	Abr (H)						
40	Abr (H)						
41	Abr (H)						
42	Abr (H)						
43	Abr (H)						
44	Abr (H)						
45	Abr (H)						
46	Abr (H)						
47	Abr (H)						
48	Abr (H)						
49	Abr (H)						
50	Abr (H)						
51	Abr (H)						
52	Abr (H)						
53	Abr (H)						
54	Abr (H)						
55	Abr (H)						
56	Abr (H)						
57	Abr (H)						
58	Abr (H)						
59	Abr (H)						
60	Abr (H)						
61	Abr (H)						
62	Abr (H)						
63	Abr (H)						
64	Abr (H)						
65	Abr (H)						
66	Abr (H)						
67	Abr (H)						
68	Abr (H)						
69	Abr (H)						
70	Abr (H)						
71	Abr (H)						
72	Abr (H)						
73	Abr (H)						
74	Abr (H)						
75	Abr (H)						
76	Abr (H)						
77	Abr (H)						
78	Abr (H)						
79	Abr (H)						
80	Abr (H)						
81	Abr (H)						
82	Abr (H)						
83	Abr (H)						
84	Abr (H)						
85	Abr (H)						
86	Abr (H)						
87	Abr (H)						
88	Abr (H)						
89	Abr (H)						
90	Abr (H)						
91	Abr (H)						
92	Abr (H)						
93	Abr (H)						
94	Abr (H)						
95	Abr (H)						
96	Abr (H)						
97	Abr (H)						
98	Abr (H)						
99	Abr (H)						
100	Abr (H)						

H—Hindu. M—Muslim. S—Sikh. J—Jain.  
 K—Kashmiri. K. K.—Kashmiri Buddhist. R. H.—Rajasthani.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Number of persons employed on the 26th February 1931, on the Railways and in the Irrigation Department in the Punjab

CLASSES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	Europeans and Anglo Indians.	Indians
1	2	3
<b>Railways</b>		
Total number of persons employed	1,621	104,446
Officers	178	154
Subordinates on scales of pay rising to Rs. 250/ p.m. or over	683	655
Subordinates on scales of pay rising from Rs. 30/ to Rs. 240/ p.m	708	37,362
Subordinates on scales of pay under Rs 30/ p.m	52	66,275
<b>Irrigation Department.</b>		
Total persons employed	108	68,461
Persons directly employed	107	23,167
Officers	86	245
Upper subordinates	2	548
Lower subordinates		299
Clerks	16	1,171
Peons and other servants	3	14,013
Coolies		6,291
Persons indirectly employed	1	45,294
Contractors	1	2,041
Contractors' regular employees		3,494
Coolies		39,759

Number of persons employed in the post-office, Telegraph and Engineering Departments on the 26th February 1931, in the Punjab and Delhi

Class of persons employed.	Post-office		Telegraph office.		Engineering department.	
	European and Anglo-Indian.	Indians	European and Anglo-Indian	Indians	European and Anglo-Indian	Indians.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I Posts and Telegraphs.</b>						
Total Persons employed	49	18,724	253	715	75	1,176
Supervising officers (including probationary superintendents and inspectors of Post offices and assistant and deputy superintendents of telegraphs and of all officers of higher rank than these)	11	91	17	7	54	27
Post masters including deputy, assistant, Sub and Branch post masters	13	760				
Signalling establishment including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists and other employees		37	234	219		
Miscellaneous agents, school masters, station masters, etc	3	2,938				
Clerks of all kinds	22	2,100	2	138	1	125
Postmen		3,107				
Skilled labour establishment including foremen, instrument makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, machanics, sub inspectors, linemen, and line riders and other employees		5		8	20	926
Unskilled labour establishment including line coolies, cable guards batterymen, telegraph messengers, peons and other employees		1,127		343		98
Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coach men bearers and others		1,537				
<b>II Railway Mail Service</b>						
Total Persons employed		1,372				
Supervising officers (including superintendents and inspectors of sorting)		24				
Clerks of all kinds		15				
Sorters		832				
Mail guards mail agents, Van peons, porters, etc.		501				
<b>III Combined Officers.</b>						
Total Persons employed		560				
Signallers		232				
Messengers and other servants		328				

# CHAPTER IX

## LITERACY

174. General. 175. Local distribution of literacy. 176. Literacy in cities and selected towns. 177. Literacy by main religions. 178. Progress of literacy in the younger population. 179. Returns of Education Department. 180. Adult literacy. 181. Literacy by selected castes. 182. Literacy in English. 183. English literacy by sexes. 184. Literacy in vernaculars. 185. Comparison with other provinces.

Reference to  
Tables.

The absolute figures for literacy by age, sex and religion are given in Imperial Table XIII; Part A contains the provincial summary and Part B the details for each district and state, while Part C shows the details for cities and selected towns. Imperial Table XIV gives the details of literacy by certain selected castes, tribes and races.

The Provincial Tables in Part III of this volume are XIII A, giving the statistics of literacy in the four vernaculars, Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and Roman by religion for the whole Province, its main political divisions and each district and state and XIV A, giving literacy figures of the three sects of Vaid, Dharm, Brahmo and Dev Dharm.

Of the nine Subsidiary Tables which show derivative figures of literacy and are briefly described below eight appear at the end of this Chapter.

Subsidiary Table I gives the literacy per mille by age-groups, sex and religion for the whole Province as well as the number of total literates in English per mille of the population, aged 5 years and over. This is reproduced in the text.

Subsidiary Table II gives the number of literates per mille by age, sex and locality for each district, state and Natural Division.

Subsidiary Table III gives by religion, sex and locality for each district, state and Natural Division the total literacy per mille of the population, aged 5 years and over the number of literates in certain vernaculars and the number of the primary-passed per 1,000 literates.

Subsidiary Table IV gives by sex and locality for each district, state and Natural Division the number of literates in English per 10,000 of the population in the four age-periods, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 and over for the 1871 Census as well as the number of total literates (for each sex separately) in English per 10,000 of the population aged 5 years and over for the four decades, 1801 to 1921.

Subsidiary Table V gives for the two censuses of 1921 and 1931 the number of literates per mille as well as the number of literates in English per 10,000 of each selected caste.

Subsidiary Table VI gives the number of literates of both sexes per mille of the total population in each of the six censuses since 1851 and for the three age-groups, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 and over for the last two censuses for each district, state and Natural Division, separately.

Subsidiary Table VII gives by sex, the absolute figures of population, literacy and literacy in English for four age-periods, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20 and 20 and over for the whole Province.

Subsidiary Table VIII shows the growth in the number of educational institutions, scholars and expenditures on education from 1879-80 to 1929-31, based on departmental returns.

Subsidiary Table IX gives the total number of schools and scholars by taluk and district as well as the average number of scholars per school in each case according to the information supplied by the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab. These figures relate to the year 1929-31.

General.

174. The instruction to enumerators with regard to the return of literacy were as follows—

(*Q. 16 (literate or illiterate)*)—If literate in Urdu write Urdu if literate in Hindi write Hindi if literate in Gurmukhi write Gurmukhi if a person can read and write in Roman characters write Roman. Otherwise enter against all persons who can both read and write a letter in any other language the word literate. If not make a cross (X).

The test of literacy which was the same as at the last three censuses,

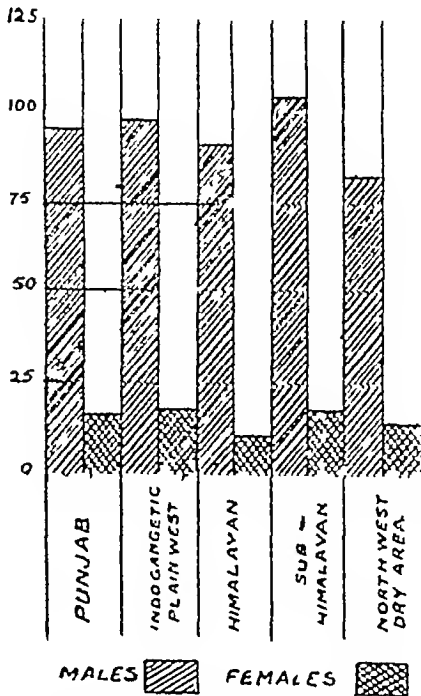
Territorial Division	LITERATES AGED 5 YEARS AND OVER 1931			
	Males		Females	
	Number	Proportion per mille of such sex	Number	Proportion per mille of such sex
Punjab	1,54,715	85	1,02,713	17
Punjab Territory	1,54,715	85	1,02,713	17
Punjab Males	1,54,715	85	1,02,713	17

was thus simple enough, i.e. the ability to read and write a letter. The actual figures of literates in the Province and its two main political divisions are given in the margin together with the proportion of literates 5 years

and over per mille of each sex. Even according to the simple test of ability to read and write a letter the number of literates in the whole of British Territory is 1,547,151 males and 1,027,113 females, or 100 and 17 per mille of the total population aged 5 years and over of each sex, respectively as compared with 77 and 10 per mille at last census. The inter-censal increase in literates amounts to 40.4 and 92.0 per cent among males and females respectively as against 13.0 and 11.1 per cent increase in the actual population of each sex. In spite of the large increase in the number of literates the amount of illiteracy is still very great the actual number of illiterates aged 5 and over in British Territory (13,028,447) being greater than in 1921 (14,148,817).

175 The distribution of literates may first be examined by Natural Divisions. The diagram in the margin shows by means of rectangles the number of

Local  
Distribution  
of Literacy

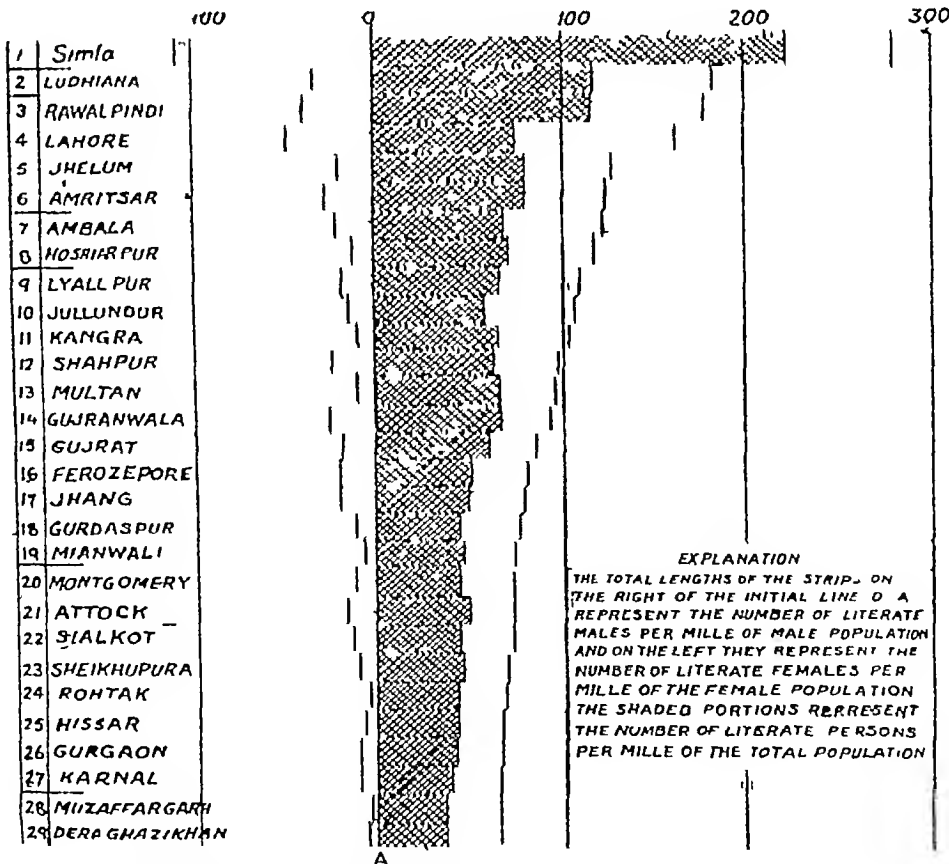


Number of persons per 1,000 who are literate in each Natural Division

literates *per mille* of each sex in each Natural Division. The Sub-Himalayan Division shows the highest amount of literacy, both male and female. The Indo-Gangetic Plain comes next, followed by the Himalayan, the North-West Dry Area being the most backward. This distribution is indicative of the fact that a high proportion of literacy obtains in areas, whose development took place several decades before the canal colonies in the North-West Dry Area came into existence.

The diagram below shows the distribution of literacy *per mille* of the total population of all British districts. The literacy of males *per mille* of the male population is shown by the entire length of the rectangles on the right side of line O A, its shaded portion representing literacy *per mille*

for both sexes. The smaller rectangles on the left represent female literacy



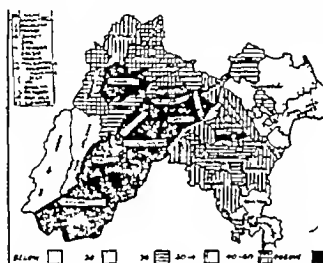
EXPLANATION  
THE TOTAL LENGTHS OF THE STRIPS ON THE RIGHT OF THE INITIAL LINE O A REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF LITERATE MALES PER MILLE OF MALE POPULATION AND ON THE LEFT THEY REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF LITERATE FEMALES PER MILLE OF THE FEMALE POPULATION THE SHADED PORTIONS REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION

Extent of literacy generally and among males and females per mille by districts

The districts have been arranged in the order of male literacy, and we find that Simla with a large number of persons engaged in Public Administration



has the largest proportion of literacy both male and female. Of the districts in the plains, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Jhelum, Amritsar, Ambala, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Kangra, Shahpur and Multan appear at the top in point of male literacy. With the exception of Lahore, which is the capital of the Province and the biggest educational and a large business centre, the high percentage of literacy in these districts seems to be considerably affected by the large number of ex-soldiers residing in those districts or owing to the existence of cantonments. The high incidence of literacy in Ludhiana is mainly due to its being a small compact district, with a large Sikh population, which finds it comparatively easy to become literate in their peculiar script, Gurmukhi. The same applies to the Sikh population of Rawalpindi. The returns of some districts might slightly be affected by bogus returns, a fact to which reference will be made later in this Chapter. The most backward districts in point of literacy would seem to be Dera Chahi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Karnal, Gurgaon, Hissar and Rohtak.



Percentage per cent, among literates of all ages (1921-1931).

The map in the margin shows the increase per cent. for the last decade in literates of all ages and of both sexes in each district and state of the Province. There has been a big increase in literacy in the central districts Ludhiana, Amritsar and Lahore the colony districts, Sheikhupura, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan and Shahpur and Bahawalpur State. In these areas the increase in total population has also been about the biggest. The increase in the three first named districts is solely due to an advancement in literacy on the part of the population, a factor probably only secondary in the case of colony districts, where the main cause is immigration. A big natural increase, which means a replacement of the old population by children, might easily result in retrogression so far as proportional literacy is concerned, but immigration which for the most part adds adults to the population often causes the opposite result. Men in the various branches of public service, let alone land-agents, shopkeepers, etc., whose number goes up with the colonization of a tract mean so many literates added to the population of a locality.

Of the districts named above Ludhiana and Shahpur and most of the districts with the next highest percentage of increase namely Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat and Mianwali also owe the increase in literacy to the return home of demobilized soldiers who very often pick up reading and writing in Roman or in one of the vernaculars in the course of their military career. The large percentage increase among literates in Mianwali is due to the recent prosperity consequent upon a large rise in cultivated area during the last decade.

The percentage increase in Gujranwala, Nabha and Chamba too is high and though in Gujranwala like Amritsar and Lahore this represents an

advancement in literacy the increase in the case of the two states is more apparent than real. For instance the number of literates in Chamba has only risen from 3,238 in 1921 to 4,610 in 1931 and even now only 36 persons *per mille* are literate.

The increase in literacy in Attock, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ambala, Maler Kotla, Ferozepore, Hissar and Karnal is very considerable, and all these districts with the exception of Attock belong to the eastern half of the Province. The increase in Jhang, Sialkot, Mandi and Patiala is quite small, and in Sialkot, as remarked in Section 7 of Chapter I, rural population has decreased during the last decade. The smallest increase in literacy is to be found in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Kangra, Muzaffargarh, Sirmoor and the Simla Hill States. The only district which has registered a decrease in literacy is Dera Ghazi Khan.

176 The table below gives the absolute as well as the proportionate

TOWN	TOTAL LITERATES			LITERATES IN ENGLISH			NUMBER OF LITERATES <i>per mille</i> OF THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER					
							Total Literacy			English Literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Lahore	100,885	81,031	19,254	42,916	37,478	5,478	200	333	149	114	153	42
Amritsar	39,937	32,043	7,294	12,288	10,485	1,803	174	231	82	53	74	20
Multan	15,301	13,506	1,795	5,035	4,040	305	147	225	39	48	77	9
Rawalpindi	27,523	21,760	2,764	12,397	11,153	1,230	264	304	76	110	164	34
Sialkot	12,054	10,987	1,067	4,844	4,145	699	140	210	32	56	79	21
Jullundur	14,028	11,007	2,421	4,262	3,823	439	183	259	70	56	85	14
Ambala	16,180	13,470	2,701	6,307	5,951	413	214	293	91	84	120	14
Ludhiana	11,808	8,891	3,007	4,772	4,177	599	200	251	124	80	118	25
Ferozepore	12,210	10,126	2,084	4,550	4,104	386	216	292	55	81	120	18
Lyallpur	14,546	11,190	3,356	4,621	4,022	599	389	463	264	124	163	47
Sargodha	7,517	5,494	2,023	2,324	2,150	165	327	378	240	101	140	20

figures of literates *per mille* of the population in each of the cities and selected towns of the Province, the figures for literacy in English being also shown. So far as the absolute figures are concerned, Lahore City—the educational centre of the Province—is at the top both in respect of general literacy and literacy in English. Nearly one-fourth of its inhabitants can read and

Literacy in Cities and Selected Towns

write, but only 43,000 inhabitants are literate in English, about one-eighth of whom are females. From the standpoint of the proportion of literates in the total population Lyallpur eclipses Lahore both in respect of literacy of all kinds and literacy in English. Even the town of Sargodha seems to be better off than Lahore in respect of the proportion of literates *per mille* of the total population. These facts need not occasion a surprise, as the causes responsible are not difficult to locate. For example, a contributory cause may be the different interpretations of instructions or the overzeal of a citizen to return himself as literate. Moreover, according to the census definition a University graduate as well as a *Mahajan* knowing only *Lande* or *Hindi Mahojani* (business script) is returned as literate, and Lyallpur and Sargodha are the chief colony towns, crowded with businessmen, and have also a large proportion of persons employed in occupations connected with Public Administration and the Liberal Arts and Professions as compared with Lahore, which has a large proportion of old residents.

The amount of literacy in other towns requires no special notice except that the figures for towns with cantonments are comparatively higher. For example, the number of literates in Rawalpindi and Ambala seems to be particularly affected by this cause.

177 The absolute figures of literacy are given by religions and main age-periods in Table XIII. Subsidiary Table I below shows the proportional distribution of literates *per mille* by age for each religion and sex for the whole

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Literacy by age, sex and religion.

RELIGION	NUMBERS <i>per mille</i> * WHO ARE LITERATE.												YOUNGER <i>per mille</i> AND OVER, WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLAND.		
	All ages 9 and over			5-10		10-15		15-20		20 AND OVER.					
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Foreign All Religions	29	25	32	27	36	23	26	27	28	28	27	25	27	27	
Hindu	90	117	21	45	12	63	12	12	18	17	17	15	15	1	
Ad Dharmis	16	27	2	9	2	18	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	1	
Sikh	82	126	26	36	14	82	27	161	44	44	151	25	47	1	
Jain	202	494	78	143	24	298	52	507	137	379	806	93	111	9	
Buddhist	62	121	12	12	8	121	3	102	15	15	187	15	47	1	
Zoroastrian	570	555	454	745	300	400	171	452	379	379	332	274	400	442	
Muslim	31	53	6	16	4	43	8	86	12	12	82	15	7	1	
Christian	162	123	75	34	36	86	84	179	100	184	184	184	184	49	
(European)	60	72	93	37	37	45	45	77	47	70	70	47	47	282	
(Indian)	60	72	93	37	37	45	45	77	47	70	70	47	47	282	
Jew	230	491	102	1000		80	84	97	91	91	200	86	83	37	

\* Proportion is calculated on the population of the age-period concerned and not on the total population.

Province. Europeans and Anglo-Indians naturally have the largest proportion, while Zoroastrians (Parsis) are a good second. In general literacy Hindus and Sikhs are nearly equal but very much behind Jains who as a rule belong to the trading classes, mainly Aggarwal. The literacy among Muslims is about the lowest being even lower than that among Indian Christians, whose females are particularly well advanced. The amount of literacy is not only small among Muslims of all ages but the number of literates *per mille* of (school-going) ages 5-10 and 10-15 is even now less than half that of Hindus. In the higher ages the proportion drops to about one-third. Ad Dharmis can lay no claim to literacy to any considerable extent, and their proportion is nearly half that for Muslims. Buddhists dwell mainly in the remoter parts of Kangra District and the Simla Hill States, and most of them are illiterate.

One of the important causes for the comparatively small number of literates among Muslims is that unlike Hindus and Sikhs they do not, to any appreciable extent acquire literacy without going to school. The only sphere of life which gives them an opportunity to become literate in adult age is military service. In the case of Hindus and Sikhs their occupations very often help them in learning to read and write. This is borne out by the high proportion of literates among Jains. The proportion of literates among the trading class of Hindus such as Arora and Khatri is similarly very high. Among Sikhs a large number of artisans pick up reading and writing in their every-day business, and numerous Sikh women are literate in Gurmukhi which is not at all difficult to learn. The proportion of literacy is higher among Sikh females than among the Hindu, and it is even more pronounced among the young generation (female children aged 5-10). As compared with Muslims the proportion of literates among Hindus and Sikhs becomes higher at ages over 15. This may be due to several causes, such as the great possibility of release into

illiteracy among Muslims or the greater advance made by them only in recent years. A corroborative fact is that the proportion of the primary-passed is smaller among Hindu and Sikh literates than among the Muslim.

Proportion of primary passed per 1,000 literates

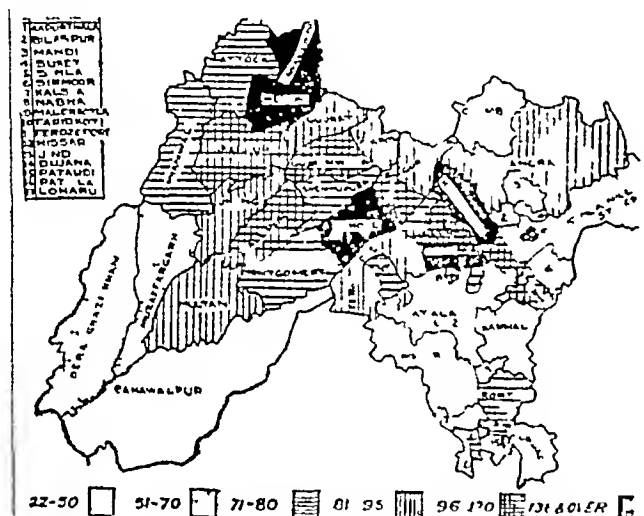
LOCALITY	HINDU		SIKH		MUSLIM		CHRISTIAN	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Punjab	512	239	406	118	755	650	702	120
I—Indo-Gangetic Plain	524	203	304	127	740	678	353	490
II—Himalayan	385	73	430	150	741	448	244	171
III—Sub Himalayan	689	241	478	108	702	604	203	313
IV—North West Dry Area	487	180	430	113	771	500	495	624

In the marginal table are given the proportions of the primary-passed\* *per mille* of all literates belonging to the main religions in each Natural Division. It shows that more Muslim literates of both sexes are primary-passed than literates of all other religions.

Very few of the literate Sikh females are primary-passed indicating that they pick up Gurmukhi at home.

178 The advance made in literacy during the last decade, no doubt mainly

Progress of Literacy in the Younger generation



Male literates aged 10—20 per mille of the Boys of the same age (1931)

due to the activities of the Education Department, is confined mainly to persons aged over 10 and under 20. It is believed to be mainly responsible for the proportion of literates in ages 10—20. The map in the margin shows the proportion of literate males of these ages *per mille* of all males of those ages enumerated in each district or state. This

proportion would seem to be highest in Lahore, Hoshiarpur, Simla, Ludhiana, Jhelum and Rawalpindi (136 and over *per mille*), the next highest proportion (over 95 *per mille*) obtaining in Shahpur, Lallpur, Gujranwala, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ambala. The districts with a proportion lower than 95 *per mille* are Multan, Jhang, Gujrat, Sialkot, Gurdaspur, Ferozepore and Kangra, followed by Rohtak, Montgomery, Sheikhupura, Mianwali and Attock and the States of Nabha, Patandi, Faridkot and Kapurthala. The proportion of literates is very small in the Districts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan and the States of Patiala and Mundi, the Simla Hill States and Sirmoor, while the remaining states show a still smaller proportion. It is unsafe to generalize about the amount of literacy imparted in schools, but it appears that in most of the districts the educational institutions (schools, *pathshalas* and *madrasas*) at present in existence have not turned out male literates from amongst the members of the younger generation (aged 10—20) in excess of 95 *per mille*, which is the average proportion of male literacy in the Province for all ages. In these districts literacy is hardly making any headway, and the hope of spreading education in the backward tracts in order to raise the provincial proportion of literacy seems to be far from realization. When this younger

\*Primary-passed was made a prominent step and the proportion of primary-passed was increased from 50 to 100 in 1931.

generation grows up the position of the Province will, I am afraid, not be substantially better than it is now. The census figures of literacy could not be materially wrong and if an error at all exists it would be due rather to the overzeal on the part of a community to swell the figures of its literates. In the face of these facts the view expressed in the Annual Report on the Progress of Education (1930-31 p 12) quoted below might occasion some surprise.

Time was when we heard much of the backwardness of the Maltese Division and in particular the Rie of Murratgarh but our Inspector of the Maltese Division writes:—

The percentage of boys 1 school to the male school-going population ranges from 81 to 81 as shown in the following table:—

Montgomery	81 per cent.
Jinag	81
Lyalpur	77
Malton	73
Dera Ghazi Khan	69
Muzaffargarh	61

\*These figures again approach what we used to hope to achieve only through compulsion. The second class in this Division is 44 per cent. of the first, and the fourth class is 73 per cent. of the enrolment in the third.

179 It will be of interest if we could here summarize the position of the Province from the

Number of pupils (males and females) in schools by stages

YEAR	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Literates below 20 surviving to the time of census (taking 1 of Class II and allowing 16 per mille as death-rate annually).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1821-22	215,617	61,245	69,529	52,404	29,319
1822-23	213,808	60,608	78,902	67,221	32,059
1823-24	217,820	106,598	78,671	64,229	38,373
1824-25	225,848	111,008	84,480	67,432	40,915
1825-26	492,644	105,518	91,190	72,120	40,491
1826-27	461,361	178,108	90,122	82,911	61,535
1827-28	437,614	262,314	103,312	84,111	62,426
1828-29	412,160	274,600	117,991	90,598	66,372
1829-30	423,797	231,867	128,626	87,654	61,223
1830-31	471,822	241,303	131,681	106,619	71,979
Total literates below 20 estimated from departmental returns (1832-31)					437,836
Literates below 20 according to the 1831 Census (British Territory)					391,911
Difference					62,794

sustained course of instructions for a minimum period of four years is essential to establish a literacy that lasts. About two-thirds of the scholars in the fourth stage may thus be regarded as becoming literate every year. If the figures at one stage are compared with the figures for the next higher stage in the following year the amount of stagnation will be evident.

The figures of literates turned out during the last nine years very approximately give the total literates below 20 at this census after an allowance is made for the deaths during the last decade. In the last column of the table above an estimate of the survivors has been made on the assumption of an annual death rate of 15 per mille. The number actually returned a literates below 20 at this census has also been given. The difference between the estimated outturn and the actual figure might be regarded as due to relapse into illiteracy of boys, who passed their fourth class in the early years of the decade and to some of them being now above 20 which is not at all improbable. The primary standard was reduced from 5 to 4 classes in 1910 and the amount of relapse during the last decade would naturally be greater than before.

Number of girls in schools by stages

YEAR.	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1	2	3	4	5
1922-23	36,488	10,142	7,200	5,055
1923-24	35,504	10,075	7,543	5,293
1924-25	36,023	10,387	7,933	5,395
1925-26	42,079	11,208	8,336	5,752
1926-27	47,295	12,374	8,700	6,130
1927-28	58,083	14,200	9,776	6,627
1928-29	50,777	16,072	11,763	8,191
1929-30	60,550	18,941	12,732	8,977
1930-31	77,823	21,480	14,815	10,546

The table in the margin shows the figures of girls at school during the last nine years of the decade. It appears that in the case of girls the extent of decline in numbers at each higher stage is even greater than that among boys.

180 The view has been held in Educational circles that an important

Adult  
Literacy

YEAR.	Number of adult scholars	Literacy certificates granted in the Punjab British Territory					
		DIVISIONS					
		Total	Multan	Lahore	Rawalpindi	Ambala	Jullundur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1921-22	1,783						
1922-23	17,776	80	80				
1923-24	40,883	356	350				
1924-25	61,091	1,613	1,570	43			
1925-26	85,422	3,161	2,788	207	63	20	23
1926-27	98,467	4,405	3,092	903	147	107	156
1927-28	90,834	4,850	2,063	1,256	332	605	
1928-29	Not available	4,113	2,413	1,075	278	200	147
1929-30	48,097	4,402	2,083	1,013	515	691	110
1930-31	45,788	5,211	2,391	1,705	402	476	177
Total	491,941	28,197	17,436	6,262	1,797	2,089	613

means of fighting illiteracy among the masses in this country is by the education of adults. The Co-operative Department has also been paying considerable attention to adult education. Numerous night schools were opened during the last decade, most of them being conducted by the local bodies with the assistance of Government grants and some by the Co-operative Department. The statement in the margin shows

the annual number of scholars in these institutions and the number of literacy certificates granted by the Education Department to adult scholars at some of these schools. It is very probable that the presence of these schools has given a great stimulus to adults acquiring literacy on their own account, as the figures which we shall soon examine admit of no other satisfactory explanation. According to this statement the number of adults, who have acquired literacy during the last decade (about 30,000), though in a way gratifying, is negligible. We shall now endeavour with the aid of census statistics to form an idea of the attainment of literacy by adults.

The total number of literates aged 20 and over in 1931 should obviously be less than that of literates aged 10 and over in 1921. Their number

Locality	Literates aged 20 and over in 1931	Literates aged 10 and over in 1921	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
1	2	3	4
Punjab	894,464	871,278	+23,186
British Territory	768,475	745,118	+23,357
Punjab States	125,989	126,160	-171
Madras	3,086,013	3,531,448	-445,435

is less in Punjab States but considerably in excess in British Territory. The actual figures are given in the margin, and it will be useful to compare these with similar figures of an educationally advanced province like Madras, where the forces operating in this Province

were probably absent. It is apparent that in Madras Presidency the existing literacy among males and females aged 20 and over is considerably less than the 1921 literacy in the population aged 10 and over.

The main cause for the excess in the figures of literates in British Territory is acquisition of literacy by adults. Another reason is that many pupils in the primary classes aged 10 or above in 1921 attained literacy subsequently. This result may also be due partly to a fictitious return of

literacy in some vernacular on account of the communal tension and the Urdu-Hindi-Gurmukhi controversy. Perhaps the fact that on the present occasion specific instructions were issued about the recording of literacy in commercial scripts (*Laride Sarrafe* and *Hindi Makajani*) as well as in Roman may also be a contributory cause.

Before examining by religions the figures of adult literacy we may discuss

*Male Literacy figures for some districts.*

District.	Literates 20 years and over in 1911.	Literates 20 years and over in 1921.	Excess.
1	2	3	4
Ludhiana	40,171	51,478	11,307
Lahore	78,411	95,103	16,692
Amritsar	41,806	56,879	15,073
Gujranwala	23,709	31,827	8,118
Sheikhpura	16,874	23,274	6,400
Gujrat	18,618	21,729	3,111
Shahpur	28,422	31,581	3,159
Montgomery	29,119	38,428	9,309
Lyallpur	33,911	37,745	3,834
Multan	38,481	50,170	11,689
Misrawal	10,318	9,741	-577

them by locality. We shall for the present ignore the literacy among females as it will be admitted that among them the age of attainment of literacy even at school is higher than among males, and many a female now over 20 has in fact acquired it at school during the last decade as a result of general awakening among females. The table in the margin shows the figures for districts, in which male literates aged 20 and over exceed the total male literates aged 10 and over in 1921 without any allowance having been made for deaths during the decade. In Misrawal and Gujranwala the excess is negligible. The increase in Montgomery is mainly due to the large influx of immigrants from the various parts of the Province many of whom were literates. The large increase in Lahore is mainly due to an enormous adult immigration to the capital of the Province during the last decade. A similarly satisfactory explanation is not available for the increase in the figures for Lyallpur Multan Ludhiana Amritsar Sheikhpura Gujrat and Shahpur but in these districts the increase may partly be due to the fact that many boys in the primary classes in 1921 attained literacy after the age of ten. The increase in Amritsar Multan Lyallpur and Ludhiana is particularly marked and may in these places more than elsewhere be due in part to the Urdu-Hindi-Gurmukhi controversy.

We shall now proceed to discuss the figures of literacy by main religions. The figures given below show literacy by religions for the districts of Ludhiana Lahore Amritsar Sheikhpura Lyallpur Gujrat Shahpur and Multan.

*Literacy among certain religions and districts.*

District.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Literates aged 20 and over in 1911.	Literates aged 20 and over in 1921.	Excess.	Literates aged 20 and over in 1911.	Literates aged 20 and over in 1921.	Excess.
Religion.	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>BRITISH TERRITORY TOTAL.</b>						
Hind.	265,111	322,240	57,129	117,149	167,979	50,830
Muslim.	37,377	57,233	19,856	31,747	50,333	18,586
Sikh.	112,511	132,115	19,604	77,562	115,539	37,977
W.S.	1,000	700	-300	700	1,100	400
Jain.	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0
Ch. &c.	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0
<b>LUDHIANA (Total).</b>						
Hind.	40,171	51,478	11,307	18,000	23,000	5,000
Muslim.	10,100	12,119	2,019	1,100	1,200	100
Sikh.	8,411	10,100	1,689	1,100	1,200	100
W.S.	100	100	0	100	100	0
<b>LAHORE (Total).</b>						
Hind.	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0
Muslim.	30	30	0	30	30	0
W.S.	10	10	0	10	10	0

*Literacy among certain religions and districts—concluded*

DISTRICT	MALES			FEMALES		
	Literates aged 20 & over in 1931	Survivors of literates aged 10 & over in 1921	Excess	Literates aged 20 & over in 1931	Survivors of literates aged 10 & over in 1921	Excess
Religion						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AMRITSAR (Total)	44,806	30,667	14,139	6,486	2,760	3,736
Hindu	17,498	12,418	5,080	1,827	765	1,062
Muslim	12,803	7,458	5,335	2,324	563	1,761
Sikh	14,024	9,978	4,046	2,024	985	1,039
SHEIKHUPURA (Total)	16,374	11,327	5,547	1,582	816	766
Hindu	6,377	4,561	1,813	743	235	508
Muslim	5,204	3,725	1,479	172	169	3
Sikh	5,084	2,771	2,313	596	206	390
GUJRAT (Total)	28,598	21,785	6,813	2,873	2,117	756
Hindu	8,403	6,649	1,754	974	624	350
Muslim	11,456	9,179	2,277	541	730	—189
Sikh	8,619	5,867	2,752	1,289	692	597
SHAHPUR (Total)	25,622	18,920	6,672	4,315	2,666	1,649
Hindu	10,591	8,924	1,667	1,727	1,236	491
Muslim	9,802	6,559	3,243	658	438	220
Sikh	5,046	3,346	1,700	1,842	936	906
LYALLPUR (Total)	35,911	23,584	13,327	4,484	1,979	2,505
Hindu	13,449	10,438	3,011	1,910	915	995
Muslim	10,781	7,220	3,561	1,212	537	675
Sikh	10,676	5,560	5,116	1,160	432	668
MULTAN (Total)	39,492	25,644	13,848	2,461	2,109	352
Hindu	22,079	15,620	6,453	1,335	888	447
Muslim	12,861	8,094	6,167	457	757	—300
Sikh	3,472	2,132	1,340	380	195	194

The second column of the table shows the figures of male literates aged 20 and over in 1931. In column 3 are shown the figures of literates who would be still surviving out of the 1921 literates aged 10 and over the death-rate of 150 *per mille* during the last decade having been applied to obtain their number. It will be conceded that the assumed death-rate is not at all excessive and should at the same time leave enough margin for slight movements of population that might have occurred. Column 4 gives the excess of the figures in column 2 over those in column 3, while columns 5, 6 and 7 show similar results for females. It is evident that figures of all religions show an excess of varying magnitude being due mainly to adults having acquired literacy.

We have dealt so far with the districts, in which the excess in literacy figures among persons aged 20 and over was transparent. The figures for other districts may also contain a small increase in adult literacy, but not large enough to wipe out the effect of deaths among literates during the last decade and thus to show an actual excess in the present figures. Details for each district need not be gone into, but a reference to the total figures for British Territory is necessary. The figures in the first six lines of the table above give the information for the total British Territory similar to that about the districts appearing in the table. The figures for Christians and Jains which have also been added, do not show any acquisition of literacy by adults. Jains become literate in early life while numerous Indian Christians have occupations which



afford no opportunity for acquiring literacy in adult age. On the whole we find from columns 4 and 7 in respect of literacy among adults, an increase of 135,125 in males and 92,476 in females of all religions, while the degree of increase varies

	Sikh.	Hindu.	Muslim.
Persons	399	32	22
Males	100	25	29
Females	100	39	17

in the case of the three main religions. Assuming the excess to be 100 among Sikhs the proportions of increase will be as given in the margin. It has, however to be remembered that many literate Hindus who adopt Sikhism at each census swell the figures of literacy among Sikhs. Hindus come next in this respect, while Muslims, especially their females, seem very apathetic.

In paragraph 156 of the 1921 Report, Mr Jacob made a forecast of the number of literate males above the age of 20 at this census. He estimated an annual increase of 50 000 as a result of the attainment of fresh literacy by boys at school. To the probable survivors of these he added the probable survivors of the literates of 1921 and thus obtained the figure of 814 808 as the total number of male literates over 20 in British Territory at this census. His surmise about the number of literates, turned out by the schools during the last decade, has proved to be fairly correct, but what he seems to have overlooked is that a great majority of these boys would be still below 20 in 1931. The literates now aged 20 and above comprise (1) the survivors of all literates aged 10 and over of 1921 (2) the persons who became literate in adult age during the decade, and (3) a certain number of boys who attained literacy at school during the first year or two of the last decade. The number of literates of the last two categories could not have been predicted with any amount of precision.

Literacy by  
Selected  
Castes.

181. The table below shows the literates *per mille* of the total population of certain selected castes for the 1921 and the present census.

*Returned showing the number per mille of the total strength of each race who are literate among various castes.*

Caste.	1921.		1931.		Caste.	1921.		1931.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I.—Agriculturists					3. Dholi	28	4	18	3
1. Ahir	28	2	21	1	4. Jadhav	26	3	20	1
2. Arain	41	7	28	2	5. Kumbhar	17	3	9	1
3. Awar	29	6	36	1	6. Kadambari	113	25	64	11
4. Balmiki	19	1	36	1	7. Lohar	41	4	29	2
5. Gajjar	27	9	19	1	8. Machi	15	1	9	1
6. Ja	45	6	21	3	9. Nai	29	3	7	
7. Kamboh	49	7	46	2	10. Panwar	128	18	146	15
8. Mew	17		13		11. Tarkhan	54	7	24	5
9. Pathan	114	70	84	12	12. T S	19	2	13	1
10. Rajput	48	8	57	5					
11. Sami	74	7	61	4					
II.—Priests					V.—Criminal Tribes				
1. Brahman	226	57	706	17	1. Bhambra	36	3	3	
2. Nayal	173	74	141	23	2. Hari	23	2	6	
III.—Traders					3. Pakhivara	23	2	21	1
1. Agrawal	402	57	371	18	4. Sami	13	2	80	5
2. Awar	294	58	294	29					
3. Bhatti	286	91	273	59	VI.—Others				
4. Bhatik	703	61	126	23	1. Chahar	36	2	4	
IV.—Artisans					2. Fajir	47	3	27	2
1. Chikhal	23	5	57	4	3. Jharwar	23	2	21	2
2. Chamar	11	1	9		4. Machhi	14	1	7	1
					5. Misal	23	2	24	1
					6. Mowath	5		2	
					7. Dapt and Koli	6		9	

In each and every caste except Sami whose 1921 figures seem to be excessive there is an increase in the number of literates, both male and female.

The table also shows how certain castes, such as Aggarwal, Khatri and Arora, have stood out at both the censuses with a prominently high percentage of literacy. The figures of these castes would compare favourably even with those of Europeans, Anglo-Indians or Zoroastrians, if the comparison were confined to persons between the ages of 15 and 40. Brahmans, Sayads and Sheikhs seem to be literate in fairly large numbers, and to a lesser extent Pathans and Kashmiris. The agricultural castes are, of course, very backward, but Rajputs, who receive large accretions from the well-to-do and educated members of lower castes, and Sainis are proportionately better educated, while of the others Kambohs, Jats, Awans and Arams are almost on the same level. The Ahirs, Gujjars and Meos are in the background, though the two last-named have made much progress during the last decade. As regards the artisan castes, such as Lohar and Tarkhan, there is not much to choose between them and their agriculturist neighbours Jat and Aram, while the Sunar (goldsmith) is comparatively much better off. Of the village menials, *Kumhar*, *Mochi*, *Teli*, *Machhi* and *Dhobi* are still backward, and the criminal tribes under State supervision have drawn level with them, the Pakhiwara actually claiming a higher proportion of literacy. The depressed classes, namely, Dagri and Koh, Chamar and Chuhra, and their Muslim counterparts, Mochi and Mussalli, are the most backward of all.

182 In British Territory there are now 230,390 males and 19,217 females who are literate in English as compared with 128,242 males and 11,293 females in 1921. Excluding the Europeans and Anglo-Indians the literates in English comprise 222,006 males and 17,117 females, or 22 and 2 *per mille* of the population of each sex over 5 years old respectively.

Literacy in English

The progress of English literacy is shown below by an extract from Subsidiary Table IV, the figures of general literacy being also shown side by side.

Natural Division	Total number of literates per mille *								Literate in English per 10,000 of each sex aged over 5							
	1931		1921		1911		1901		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males.	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Punjab	95	15	74	9	62	6	64	3	198	19	118	12	92	12	71	7
I.—Indo Gangetic Plain West	98	17	74	9	62	6	59	3	206	24	128	25	104	13	75	7
II.—Himalayan	91	8	83	9	61	5	67	4	109	9	85	26	58	24	48	16
III.—Sub Himalayan	104	17	85	11	65	7	68	4	241	21	155	16	115	13	90	9
IV.—North West Dry Area	82	13	62	7	60	4	69	3	126	9	70	4	54	4	46	3

\* The proportion of literates for 1931 and 1921 has been worked out on the basis of the population of each sex aged over 5, and for 1911 and 1901 on the basis of the total population.

English literacy like that in vernaculars is making progress everywhere with this difference that in its case the Himalayan Division is more backward than the North-West Dry Area.

183 The literacy in English is most widespread among the castes noted in the marginal table, which compares the number of literates in English per 10,000 of the total strength of each caste with that of 1921. The castes are arranged alphabetically. The Khatri, both male and female, have the largest proportion of literates in English. The Sheikhs, Sayads, Aggarwals, Brahmans and Aroras come next in the order.

English Literacy by Castes

Caste	1931		1921	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Aggarwal	383	13	258	7
Arora	350	23	255	10
Brahman	379	17	312	7
Kashmiri	338	26	167	7
Khatri	1,048	67	976	37
Pathan	291	17	212	7
Sayad	392	20	297	4
Sheikh	448	34	385	12

The Kashmiris take the seventh place, having doubled their proportion since last census, and are followed by Pathans.

184 As already stated, literacy in four main vernaculars, namely Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and Roman was recorded at this census. Roman is Urdu or Punjabi written in English characters. The figures of other scripts like *Hindi Mahajani* and *Landi* though recorded were not tabulated for reasons of economy. Table XIII A, printed in Part III of this Volume gives the literacy in each of the important vernaculars by religion for each district and state. The Provincial Summary is reproduced below for facility of reference.

Literacy in certain Vernaculars by Religion.

RELIGION.	LITERATE IN							
	Punjab				British Territory			
	ALL Vernaculars.	Urdu.	Hind.	Gurmukhi.	Roman.	ALL Vernaculars.	Urdu.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
ALL RELIGIONS	1,973,301	908,323	236,296	196,064	6,987	1,123,023	236,303	
Males	1,112,837	516,129	178,847	148,137	3,418	699,189	177,433	
Females	860,464	392,194	57,449	47,927	3,569	423,834	58,870	
HINDU	872,125	36,125	293,861	23,367	2,664	282,834	276,630	
Males	816,465	24,631	161,294	26,196	2,515	444,038	312,074	
Females	65,660	11,494	132,567	18,171	1,149	238,800	164,556	
AM-DHARMI	4,696	2,973	233	2,229	8	2,413	2,990	
Males	4,696	1,876	244	2,941	8	4,686	1,963	
Females	800	1,097	91	288	0	827	1,027	
SIKH	346,318	173,596	11,423	111,371	1,285	213,671	764,656	
Males	267,287	109,252	9,872	107,017	1,179	178,903	100,294	
Females	79,031	64,344	1,551	4,354	106	34,768	4,362	
MUSLIM	411,875	298,977	2,637	1,719	1,827	216,463	351,694	
Males	371,626	304,911	2,022	1,478	1,806	347,809	344,948	
Females	40,249	40,124	615	241	21	28,654	6,746	
CHRISTIAN	17,114	16,864	269	237	268	27,862	26,418	
Males	16,224	16,024	229	200	270	26,900	26,025	
Females	890	840	370	37	98	962	393	

LITERATE IN

RELIGION	British Territory				Punjab States.				
	Hind.	Gurmukhi	Panjab.	ALL Vernaculars.	Urdu.	Hind.	Gurmukhi	Roman.	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
ALL RELIGIONS	173,183	167,112	3,550	136,379	60,900	42,102	26,373	2,828	
Males	132,111	123,676	3,518	117,667	46,900	32,872	24,337	2,697	
Females	41,072	43,436	111	18,712	14,000	9,230	2,036	21	
HINDU	159,069	153,711	3,497	113,412	56,820	39,600	26,817	1,763	
Males	146,224	140,601	3,454	107,364	51,367	35,136	26,086	1,680	
Females	12,845	13,110	143	6,048	5,453	4,464	1,731	83	
AM-DHARMI	435	1,111	—	1—	11	2	107	—	
Males	435	1,111	—	1—	11	2	107	—	
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SIKH	8,363	111,536	735	31,797	2,100	2,770	26,832	467	
Males	7,224	107,604	711	29,294	2,050	2,651	25,411	454	
Females	1,139	3,932	24	2,503	50	119	1,421	13	
MUSLIM	1,111	1,771	631	1,111	21,234	111	797	673	
Males	1,111	1,771	631	1,111	21,234	111	797	673	
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CHRISTIAN	313	313	131	313	313	313	313	313	
Males	313	313	131	313	313	313	313	313	
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

The number of persons literate in these vernaculars is smaller than the detail given under each vernacular as some persons are literate in more vernaculars than one and have been included in the figures for each. The detail of dual literacy appears on the first of the above mentioned Table.

A large majority of the people are literate in Urdu their number being double that of literates in other vernaculars put together. The strength of Hindi and Gurmukhi is about equal while literates in Roman are comparatively few. Roman being taught in the Army and Militia schools and at next census the number of literates in this script is bound to increase. The number

of literates among Hindus despite their numerical inferiority is much greater than that among Muslims, the latter claiming a larger number of literates in Urdu. Only very few Muslims and Christians are literate in Hindi and Gurmukhi, while the number of Hindus literate in Hindi is one-half of those literate in Urdu. Gurmukhi is, of course, the vernacular of Sikhs, and actually more Sikhs are literate in Gurmukhi than in Urdu, more particularly so in the Punjab States.

185 The table in the margin shows the number of literates *per mille* among

Comparison  
with other  
Provinces

PROVINCE 1	Literates aged 5 and over <i>per mille</i> of the population aged 5 and over	
	Males 2	Females 3
Punjab	95	15
Delhi	226	72
N W 1 Province	80	12
United Provinces	94	11
Rajputana	76	6
Jammu and Kashmir State	70	6
Hyderabad State	85	12
Central Provinces and Berar	110	11
Central India Agency	92	9
Bihar and Orissa	95	8
Ajmer Merwara	203	35
Bombay	167	29
Madras	188	30
Bengal	180	32
Assam	152	23
Burma	560	165

those aged over 5 years in this Province and some other provinces and states of India. The proportion of literacy is higher in this Province than in the contiguous provinces and states, such as the North-West Frontier Province, Rajputana Agency, Jammu and Kashmir State and the United Provinces. The proportion of literates in the Presidencies is, however, very much greater, Madras having a proportion of literates almost twice as large as the Punjab. The proportions for provinces with a large urban population like Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara are

also higher

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.**  
**Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality**

PERCENT per 1000 WHO ARE LITERATE											
DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION.	All ages 5 and over			5-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over.	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FORMER	20	25	15	27	8	63	16	121	28	113	15
L.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	62	66	57	55	5	63	57	179	57	177	59
1. Hume	60	63	6	17	3	41	6	65	6	65	6
2. Lahore State	18	23	2	7	1	13	1	23	6	44	2
3. Rohilk	41	72	4	20	3	49	4	63	6	87	4
4. Dehra Dun	24	45	2	6	1	34	1	63	4	63	6
5. Gurgaon	46	66	6	26	2	48	6	61	6	63	6
6. Patna & Muz	66	82	6	28	4	63	7	124	13	126	6
7. Karnal	39	64	6	17	3	41	6	63	6	63	6
8. Jalandhar	65	104	17	36	7	85	13	187	34	115	17
9. F. Pothohar State	42	66	13	21	7	49	14	101	12	124	1
10. Ludhiana	115	180	21	61	21	166	37	230	34	234	23
11. Muz. Kotli Dist	65	106	11	30	6	87	11	177	13	124	11
12. Ferozepore	66	82	15	29	10	87	16	111	23	124	14
13. Ferozli Dist	57	63	6	18	3	41	7	113	14	63	6
14. Patna State	49	63	7	13	3	23	6	63	6	63	6
15. Jind Dist	59	45	6	6	1	21	4	63	6	63	6
16. F. Muz. Dist	64	81	13	23	6	48	13	103	19	118	11
17. Lahore	114	160	45	49	29	101	31	200	49	194	49
18. Amritsar	79	120	37	39	14	84	26	165	46	166	37
19. Gurgaon	64	64	25	35	14	74	28	131	41	167	54
20. Karnal	47	53	11	31	6	61	1	164	70	95	11
II.—Himalayas	42	51	6	21	6	15	9	106	17	111	8
21. Aunam State	37	60	7	1	6	26	11	60	12	73	6
22. Simla	226	229	107	127	70	231	164	302	12	370	110
23. A. Muz. Hill State	42	75	6	17	3	34	6	61	7	90	6
4. Bhargava State	39	82	2	6	1	18	1	49	3	94	3
25. Kangra	64	103	6	37	6	63	9	122	18	125	6
26. Mand State	66	94	7	13	6	36	6	104	12	126	7
27. S. Muz. State	33	41	2	11	2	21	2	34	4	61	2
28. Chamba Dist	36	64	6	6	4	22	6	60	6	63	6
III.—Sub-Himalayas	65	71	57	53	6	77	59	157	51	159	57
29. Anand	79	124	23	23	13	78	23	176	24	112	23
30. S. Muz. State	45	71	13	17	6	39	12	63	22	60	11
31. Hoshiarpur	67	114	13	45	7	66	11	195	23	123	12
32. Gurdaspur	61	8	13	7	6	63	13	121	4	61	12
33. Sialkot	49	75	14	25	6	66	17	125	26	64	12
34. Gujra	64	63	16	25	6	61	14	126	26	112	14
35. Jhelum	71	123	20	45	11	103	25	203	4	125	1
36. Pa. Hydli	114	179	36	65	29	124	34	239	87	202	37
37. Attock	47	74	13	70	7	49	19	110	28	97	13
IV North-West Dry Area	51	57	43	53	6	62	41	159	21	69	57
38. Multan	49	78	12	18	6	47	11	103	—	97	13
39. Bahawalpur	64	64	26	37	13	72	31	144	25	115	24
40. Muz. S.	45	78	7	17	4	64	6	121	14	94	7
41. Lyallpur	64	107	18	37	7	66	1	165	37	131	29
42. Jhang	55	83	70	37	34	85	22	128	23	104	29
43. Multa	64	94	14	22	4	64	10	125	17	123	14
44. S. Muz. S. & F.	57	45	4	11	2	23	4	63	6	64	4
45. Muz. S. & F.	37	67	4	13	2	34	4	60	7	63	4
46. Jhelum (Ghaz Khan)	37	63	6	13	3	32	8	63	12	76	8
Cities	236	236	106	109	64	218	114	245	145	218	109
Selected Towns	306	279	72	115	44	218	79	258	102	218	71
Total Cities and Selected Towns	215	237	96	115	56	216	191	349	151	316	95

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE III**  
**Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality**  
*(Aged 5 and over)*

DISTRICT OF STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION	A—NUMBER per mille WHO ARE LITERATE										B—NUMBER OF LITERATES IN CERTAIN VERNACULARS PER 1,000 TOTAL LITERATES					
	HINDU		SIKH		JAIN		MUSLIM		CHRISTIAN		HINDU		SIKH		JAIN	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PUNJAB																
I—Indo-Gangetic Plain West																
1	147	21	126	26	493	78	55	8	123	75	869	948	906	893	747	
2	100	15	103	16	501	69	66	13	116	79	849	912	850	956	701	
3	77	5	70	5	550	40	74	3	215	220	716	895	923	1,000	606	
4	20	2	1,000		871	167	44	4	1,000		733	503	1,000		1,000	
5	60	7	313	85	475	55	66	6	5	30	780	818	1,000	1,000	672	
6	41	1	1,000				61	4	1,000	1,000	822	1,000	1,000			
7	76	6	226	50	608	75	44	7	337	255	808	985	1,000	1,000	563	
8	96	6		50	891	97	100	13	1,000	1,000	973	1,000			902	
9	60	5	81	13	443	75	63	8	153	174	711	800	911	1,000	431	
10	241	51	85	13	333	80	81	10	411	167	981	503	990	1,000	985	
11	101	41	71	12	444		76	5	77	14	937	990	991	985	1,000	
12	181	8	226	50	446	100	79	21	271	401	978	991	510	1,000	916	
13	171	14	77	8	579	30	70	0	241	64	703	882	897	978	705	
14	226	67	84	14	586	158	40	6	419	171	910	975	982	981	935	
15	763	27	80	7	590	68	36	2	24	16	708	984	987	1,000	974	
16	121	7	61	0	410	21	42	5	209	174	600	930	800	907	495	
17	47	7	65	16	267	41	72	3	624	677	871	951	912	969	816	
18	115	0	63	13	631	62	42	17	111	73	675	993	999	1,000	673	
19	297	85	105	20	594	191	124	37	220	161	970	991	986	999	970	
20	267	51	100	22	580	109	79	21	60	72	967	961	995	998	940	
21	301	88	176	50	522	141	55	12	17	10	962	998	981	1,000	1,000	
22	210	68	127	22	583	175	30	2	7	0	912	951	976	999	1,000	
II—Himalayan																
23	100	7	100	62	696	123	57	12	661	696	573	971	910	951	760	
24	57	7	145	10	875	615	69	0	524	381	870	950	950	1,000	920	
25	273	75	576	724	1,099		245	102	734	781	979	927	979	983	1,000	
26	74	5	152	30	696	94	72	0	672	612	930	962	962	952	563	
27	1	2	211	10			20		1,000		918	1,000	1,000	1,000		
28	167	8	318	61	514		58	0	105	530	926	987	980	1,000	1,000	
29	65	0	464	145			91	12	762	711	610	950	931	971		
30	40		773				121				877	961	900			
31	65	5	596	725			45	6	435	370	553	910	911	1,000		
III—Sub-Himalayan																
32	105	29	145	45	470	124	66	6	159	83	959	969	990	999	928	
33	127	30	116	15	594	147	80	10	121	468	935	988	907	1,000	907	
34	84	16	98	20	491	20	40	3	182	286	723	1,000	989	1,000	750	
35	147	17	103	21	518	154	70	4	10	42	978	997	995	999	882	
36	172	24	82	11	759	1,000	61	7	12	20	967	998	999	1,000	1,000	
37	165	18	95	23	265	177	63	8	97	38	956	928	998	1,000	1,000	
38	341	67	428	98		81	47	3	85	78	967	997	993	990		
39	447	110	673	177	551	50	80	6	567	421	902	982	998	1,000	1,000	
40	485	110	402	261	477	75	102	6	774	505	951	980	983	1,000	996	
41	377	83	499	142	1,000		41	5	795	565	801	978	927	992	1,000	
IV—North West Dry Area																
42	399	49	175	11	594	82	37	3	64	34	831	986	965	997	990	
43	240	43	146	32	801		37	1	53	28	819	982	936	990	947	
44	313	93	383	247	714	200	48	5	17	11	920	994	964	1,000	600	
45	403	42	449	93	727	125	10	1	711	231	974	995	990	950	1,000	
46	324	66	167	27	517	87	59	7	28	13	888	991	991	997	990	
47	330	78	267	196			30	6	61	32	873	977	992	975		
48	310	18	220	43	451	73	41	2	224	118	740	990	924	997	940	
49	140	14	71	6	800	250	20	1	202	205	803	951	1,000	1,000	1,000	
50	350	22	155	44			23	1	207	100	712	966	922	1,000		
51	148	35	179	60	380	98	28	1	500	333	808	981	1,000	1,000	1,000	
52	395	163	438	176	600	275	265	116	612	520	975	998	997	1,000	1,000	
53	291	60	398	101	368	135	168	80	335	418	962	916	986	997	892	
54	337	64	503	157	443	74	130	14	683	671	838	998	982	1,000	936	
Cities																
55	543	21	553	161	478	16	148	31	750	606	940	1,000	967	998	961	
56	145	61	110	96	118	118	104	3	645	241	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
57	391	131	531	183	238	75	161	41	432	403	974	995	999	838	990	
58	291	81	426	171	660	169	210	53	803	698	964	987	993	1,000	965	
59	329	113	407	251	500	160	180	45	715	317	958	963	975	962	984	
Towns																
60	543	21	553	161	478	16	148	31	750	606	940	1,000	967	998	961	
61	145	61	110	96	118	118	104	3	645	241	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
62	391	131	531	183	238	75	161	41	432	403	974	995	999	838	990	
63	291	81	426	171	660	169	210	53	803	698	964	987	993	1,000	965	
64	329	113	407	251	500	160	180	45	715	317	958	963	975	962	984	

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—concluded.

## Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality

(April 8 and over)

		B.—NUMBER OF LITERATES COUNTED IN VARIOUS CLASSES PER 1,000 TOTAL LITERATE					C.—NUMBER OF PEJARS PER 1,000 TOTAL LITERATE									
		J. M.		MUSLIM		CHRISTIAN	HINDU		B. M.		J. P.		MUSLIM		CHRISTIAN	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
PUNJAB																
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West																
1.	Hissar	845	861	951	436	632	818	330	446	118	489	239	736	680	302	420
2.	Ludhiana North	1,000	1,000	1,000			30	83	361	9	436	127	176	399	377	170
3.	Rohitak	780	803	878	942	978	111	137	767	118	431	84	111	942	863	788
4.	Durgam Nohr	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	104	1,000					1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5.	Gurgaon	816	1,008	977	851	612	513	311	661	147	483	17	641	918	218	432
6.	Patwar Nohr	1,008	1,008	1,008			64									
7.	Karnal	770	898	942	872	813	137	227	812	17	171	218	397	677	693	714
8.	Jullundur	877	990	941	737	773	486	289	206	86	86	710	233	710	677	101
9.	Kapurthala Nohr		942	871	871	871	514	15	379	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
10.	Ludhiana	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
11.	Mohi Nohr Nohr	867	942	871	871	871	231	81	100	11	677	677	677	677	677	677
12.	Ferozepore	1,008	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
13.	Ferozepore Nohr	1,008	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
14.	Ferozepore Nohr	780	823	872	413	37	199	80	137	37	705	69	380	144	106	81
15.	Ferozepore Nohr	823	823	821	807	111	333	117	312	136	430	113	708	84	134	117
16.	Ferozepore Nohr	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
17.	Lahore	804	810	849	436	783	751	519	913	847	819	770	641	728	361	603
18.	Amritsar	890	900	871	871	871	677	677	677	677	677	677	677	677	677	677
19.	Durgam Nohr	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
20.	Mohi Nohr	1,000	997	977	941	732	870	84	943	80	716	470	781	487	709	496
II.—Himalayas																
21.	Jammu North	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
22.	Kashmir	999	851	104	173	113	117	117	11	677			677	677	677	677
23.	Kashmir Hill Nohr	999	851	104	173	113	117	117	11	677			677	677	677	677
24.	Kashmir	999	851	104	173	113	117	117	11	677			677	677	677	677
25.	Kashmir	999	851	104	173	113	117	117	11	677			677	677	677	677
26.	Kashmir	999	851	104	173	113	117	117	11	677			677	677	677	677
27.	Kashmir	999	851	104	173	113	117	117	11	677			677	677	677	677
28.	Kashmir	999	851	104	173	113	117	117	11	677			677	677	677	677
III.—Sub-Himalayas																
29.	Amritsar	815	999	907	164	296	679	121	479	74	369	197	723	871	15	762
30.	Kashmir Nohr	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
31.	Hoshiarpur	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
32.	Gurgaon	816	1,008	977	851	612	513	311	661	147	483	17	641	918	218	432
33.	Kashmir	999	851	104	173	113	117	117	11	677			677	677	677	677
34.	Kashmir	999	851	104	173	113	117	117	11	677			677	677	677	677
35.	Kashmir	999	851	104	173	113	117	117	11	677			677	677	677	677
36.	Kashmir	999	851	104	173	113	117	117	11	677			677	677	677	677
37.	Kashmir	999	851	104	173	113	117	117	11	677			677	677	677	677
IV.—North-West Dry Area																
38.	Montgomery	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
39.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
40.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
41.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
42.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
43.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
44.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
45.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
46.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
47.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
48.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
49.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
50.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
51.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
52.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
53.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
54.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
55.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
56.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
57.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
58.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
59.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
60.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
61.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
62.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
63.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
64.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
65.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
66.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
67.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
68.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
69.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
70.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
71.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
72.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
73.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
74.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
75.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
76.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
77.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
78.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
79.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
80.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
81.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
82.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
83.	Kashmir	1,000	998	977	941	870	471	421	280	114	677	84	84	677	677	120
84.	Kash															





## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Literacy by Castes. 1921 and 1931

Serial No.	Caste.	NUMBERS PER 1,000 AGED 7 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE LITERATE.			NUMBERS PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF EACH SEX WHO ARE LITERATE.			NUMBERS PER 1,000 AGED 7 YEARS AND OVER WHO ARE LITERATE.			NUMBERS PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF EACH SEX WHO ARE LITERATE.		
		1931.			1921.			1931.			1921.		
1	2	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	Agarwal	224	490	34	299	371	16	224	498	17	144	289	7
2	Ahr	73	30	2	72	31	1	73	49	1	14	23	1
3	Aram	33	86	8	37	28	3	68	112	9	23	82	1
4	Arora	277	364	64	172	294	29	260	435	29	125	283	16
5	Awari	36	80	8	36	36	1	43	98	3	73	43	
6	Bavaria	73	31	4	2	3		6	11		7	1	
	Bhor	14	24	2	6	10	1	13	23	1	6	12	
8	Brahman	764	768	34	123	709	17	767	453	20	174	312	7
9	Chamar	4	14	1	4	9		4	7		7	2	
10	Chikola	28	65	6	23	37	4	36	82	2	29	34	
11	Chakra	3	12	3	2	4		36	14	4	3	4	
12	Dagi and Koh	4	9	1	6	9		4	7		3	5	
13	Dhola	23	25	8	11	18	2	36	32	8	6	10	
14	Fark	23	29	4	61	37	2	13	36		6	11	1
15	Gujar	26	34	3	11	18	1	37	47	2	26	17	
16	Hawal	17	78		3	9		34	86				
17	Jat	34	83	7	11	31	3	41	76	3	29	34	1
18	Jhwar	23	43	4	11	31	2	37	39	2	73	22	
19	Jukha	11	23	3	11	26	1	26	29	1	6	16	
20	Kamleh	37	61	8	13	26	2	66	30	8	18	37	1
21	Kashmiri	44	140	23	39	64	11	213	466	33	93	167	7
22	Khatri	253	429	114	211	373	60	166	1,277	65	123	976	37
23	Kumhar	13	31	3	6	9	1	13	21	1	4	7	
24	Lahar	36	81	8	17	29	2	37	85	3	26	36	1
25	Machhi	26	17	2	4	7	1	11	19	1	3	6	
26	Mia	13	1		6	12		9	11		2	4	
27	Mirai	23	41	3	36	78	1	26	29	1	6	17	1
28	Mochi	11	20	2	6	8	1	6	14		6	4	
29	Mowall	4	6	1	1	2		2	3		1	1	
30	Nal	19	46	4	16	7	2	23	50	1	13	4	1
31	Palkhwan	27	43	4	17	31	1	41	73				
32	Pathan	66	165	78	27	94	13	226	306	21	123	212	7
33	Pilajet	46	84	8	23	37	8	13	117	7	66	80	6
34	Paimi	43	83	8	23	61	4	96	162	2	43	82	1
35	Pand	11	17	3	22	30	8	3	8		123	178	23
36	Royal	132	216	21	27	161	23	274	463	26	164	297	4
37	Sachhi	211	196	43	27	126	28	213	345	43	272	243	12
38	Samar	117	196	21	11	190	13	24	136	8	31	68	6
39	Turkhan	42	70	8	23	35	6	44	95	3	17	36	1
40	Tob	14	24	2	2	13	1	14	24	1	4	6	

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.**  
**Progress of Literacy since 1881**

DISTRICT OR STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION		NUMBER OF LITERATE <i>per mille</i>																							
		<i>All ages</i>												<i>10—15</i>		<i>15—20</i>		<i>20 AND OVER</i>							
		MALES						FEMALES						MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES				
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
PUNJAB	81	64	62	64	71	61	13	8	6	3	2	1	63	53	16	12	181	98	26	17	118	94	15	9	
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West	84	64	62	59	67	60	14	8	6	3	2	1	63	51	17	12	128	92	27	17	118	94	16	9	
1 Hissar	58	40	46	50	50	49	4	3	2	1	1	1	41	33	5	3	86	76	8	6	86	77	5	3	
2 Jhelum State	27	12	26	38	22	33	2	2	1	2	1	1	13	14	1	0	35	18	8	4	44	15	3	2	
3 Rohtak	61	53	40	50	50	50	4	3	2	1	1	1	40	48	4	3	90	78	6	5	87	70	4	4	
4 Dugana State	38	12	41	45	38	55	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	13	1	0	53	51	4	2	50	53	2	1	
5 Curgaon	58	51	42	40	50	52	5	3	2	1	1	1	46	45	6	4	91	69	9	7	82	80	6	4	
6 Patnauli State	87	60	53	61	80	73	0	3	2	1	1	1	65	45	7	2	134	55	13	0	126	94	8	3	
7 Karnal	55	42	41	43	52	47	5	3	2	1	1	1	41	25	0	4	78	55	9	0	70	65	7	4	
8 Jullundur	90	70	63	61	80	68	15	11	0	3	3	2	85	87	18	20	107	137	34	28	115	101	17	12	
9 Kapurthala State	57	50	46	55	65	51	10	6	5	3	2	1	40	56	14	9	101	87	22	12	75	83	12	8	
10 Ludhiana	156	99	85	83	82	83	20	16	9	4	3	2	140	116	37	34	250	100	55	38	204	134	28	17	
11 Maler Kotla State	91	67	70	60	58	44	0	4	6	2	1	1	57	53	11	7	127	77	15	6	134	95	11	6	
12 Ferozepore	70	61	60	67	71	52	13	7	5	3	2	2	57	48	18	13	112	92	25	10	113	93	14	9	
13 Faridkot State	82	60	67	58	54	37	7	4	1	2	1	1	44	25	7	3	112	77	14	10	123	90	8	5	
14 Patiala State	70	61	62	42	50	61	0	5	4	1	1	1	33	35	6	5	88	71	12	10	108	94	8	6	
15 Jind State	41	46	44	50	40	43	4	4	2	2	1	1	22	27	4	4	53	65	9	8	65	72	6	6	
16 Nabha State	70	58	49	74	73	61	10	4	3	1	1	1	48	31	13	4	103	61	19	8	116	88	11	5	
17 Lahore	138	100	93	74	81	73	30	23	25	7	6	4	101	81	51	36	209	148	60	40	188	130	48	27	
18 Amritsar	103	60	72	74	77	68	22	8	8	5	4	3	81	50	26	15	105	93	46	17	140	105	27	10	
19 Gujranwala	80	62	62	62	73	73	20	12	5	4	2	2	74	62	28	10	131	98	44	27	107	82	24	13	
20 Sheikhupura	63	46					0	4					51	30	12	6	104	62	20	12	90	72	11	5	
II.—Himalayan	79	74	67	67	71	58	7	7	5	4	4	2	48	56	9	11	106	92	13	12	117	104	8	8	
21 Sirmoor State	53	40	47	61	67	44	6	4	1	3	2	1	25	21	11	6	60	44	12	8	75	72	6	4	
22 Simla	268	211	236	222	220	105	02	156	131	85	75	58	231	214	101	244	302	255	132	242	310	227	110	162	
23 Simla Hill States	66	56	48	11	47	34	5	3	3	3	2	1	38	30	5	3	84	63	7	5	90	80	6	4	
24 Bilaspur State	46	62	32	21	46	16	2	3	1	3	2	1	10	34	1	3	40	68	3	4	68	89	3	3	
25 Kangra	89	85	74	84	81	68	7	6	3	3	2	1	63	73	9	10	132	117	15	11	125	120	8	6	
26 Mandi State	85	78	72	47	60	38	6	3	2	1	2	1	30	51	8	6	104	80	12	4	126	117	7	4	
27 Suket State	36	48	43	40	25	50	2	3	1	2	1	2	21	27	3	4	38	42	4	8	51	60	2	3	
28 Chamba State	56	41	31	38	18	38	5	3	1	2	2	1	22	25	6	3	60	39	8	3	85	59	6	3	
III Sub-Himalayan	59	73	65	68	73	59	15	9	7	4	3	1	77	70	19	14	157	117	37	20	120	103	17	11	
29 Ambala	104	85	81	75	74	56	10	11	7	4	3	2	76	71	23	20	100	114	34	27	142	117	23	16	
30 Kalua State	61	58	50	68	60	47	10	4	3	1	1	1	30	38	12	4	82	74	22	6	90	84	11	6	
31 Hoshiarpur	98	82	60	73	70	60	10	7	5	2	1	1	66	65	14	12	106	144	23	17	123	108	12	8	
32 Gurdaspur	60	68	50	51	58	50	10	8	4	2	2	1	63	61	13	14	121	98	24	20	91	81	12	9	
33 Sialkot	61	55	53	52	60	55	11	8	5	3	3	2	59	54	17	13	122	90	25	10	84	76	12	8	
34 Cujrat	70	60	54	61	60	40	12	7	4	3	2	1	61	50	18	10	130	96	30	15	113	85	14	8	
35 Jhelum	105	85	70	82	75	55	17	8	6	4	2	1	103	86	25	14	203	153	42	23	135	122	18	9	
36 Rawalpindi	152	120	101	92	96	75	31	19	20	9	6	3	134	92	38	28	260	170	57	35	202	169	37	23	
37 Attock	61	57	54				12	6	5				40	40	16	8	110	81	26	12	93	80	15	7	
IV.—North-West Dry Area	69	53	60	69	81	70	10	6	4	3	2	1	53	41	14	9	119	85	23	13	99	81	12	7	
38 Montgomery	65	51	57	60	74	63	10	6	5	4	2	1	47	33	11	8	105	70	22	15	97	82	13	7	
39 Shahpur	83	58	66	72	82	61	22	10	8	7	3	1	72	51	31	17	140	91	53	23	115	85	24	12	
40 Mianwali	66	52	60	67			6	2	2	3			48	35	8	2	121	73	14	5	98	83	7	2	
41 Lyallpur	80	52	52	45			16	6	4	1			86	40	18	9	105	96	37	12	121	76	20	7	
42 Jhang	71	73	71	67	88	84	17	8	4	5	2	1	63	63	22	12	128	113	33	10	100	114	20	9	
43 Multan	82	63	86	101	98	93	8	7	5	4	3	2	54	45	10	10	133	95	17	15	123	95	10	8	
44 Bahawalpur State	38	27	37	51	64	51	3	2	2	1	1	1	25	17	4	2	63	40	5	3	56	42	4	2	
45 Muzaffargarh	54	62	67	65	81	75	3	4	2	2	1	2	30	36	4	5	80	83	7	8	83	78	4	4	
46 Dera Ghazi Khan	63	57	48	67	84	62	4	4	1	2	1	1	32	41	8	10	99	98	12	10	76	85	5	4	

NOTE.—In the Columns giving the figures of 1881 and 1891, persons over 15 years of age, who were returned as "learning" on those occasions have been treated as literate

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII**  
**Absolute figures of Literacy at certain Ages with 000's omitted**

AGE-GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION			TOTAL LITERATE			TOTAL LITERATE IN ENGLISH		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>PUNJAB</b>									
5—10	3,765	2,025	1,740	70	56	14	7	6	1
10—15	3,428	1,889	1,539	144	110	25	22	20	2
15—20	2,657	1,457	1,200	221	190	31	54	50	4
20 and over	14,160	7,906	6,254	987	804	93	185	173	12

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII

Showing the growth in the number of Educational Institutions, Scholars and Expenditure from 1889-90 to 1930-31 from the returns of the Education Department.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION		1889-1890.				1890-1891.				1891-1892.			
		INSTITUTIONS.		SCHOLARS.		INSTITUTIONS.		SCHOLARS.		INSTITUTIONS.		SCHOLARS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Art College	7		439		7		408		7		534	
	Professional College	1		312		1		124		1		111	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	30	31	41,812	1,417	37	4	44,718	1,616	30	19	49,709	1,873
GENERAL	Primary Schools	1,677	280	84,328	6,532	1,76	280	83,449	6,611	1,731	312	86,872	10,106
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		349		5		311		6		257	
SPECIAL	All Others	8		783	19	7		718		7		827	
PRIVATE	Advanced	914		1,870		791		8,416		669		8,320	
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	6,443	906	87,099	6,699	6,820	978	83,905	11,900	6,783	611	91,071	6,178
	Total	9,114	1,225	1,21,471	19,784	9,217	1,382	1,23,476	22,637	9,436	932	1,28,861	19,967
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 24,12,953.				Rs. 25,33,000.				Rs. 26,91,100.			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Art College	5		1,76		8		1,171		10		1,157	
	Professional College	1		220		1		221		7		400	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	280	31	44,878	2,422	312	31	50,000	2,429	330	32	60,776	2,632
GENERAL	Primary Schools	2,468	329	109,901	11,033	2,432	317	109,322	10,712	2,422	319	109,782	11,026
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		341		5		321		6		326	
SPECIAL	All Others	9		1,239	45	10		1,343	211	10		1,634	232
PRIVATE	Advanced	684		7,113		504		7,264		448		6,612	
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	4,211	615	69,771	9,364	4,240	619	6,167	7,782	4,300	306	63,019	7,833
	Total	7,651	1,065	1,21,221	12,992	7,831	1,069	1,21,659	12,247	7,821	1,069	1,21,652	12,929
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 30,17,900.				Rs. 30,7,711.				Rs. 31,04,811.			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Art College	13		1,351		13		1,211		15		1,360	
	Professional College	3		494		3		483		3		496	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	341	31	47,878	2,783	311	31	49,000	2,679	341	32	61,009	2,811
GENERAL	Primary Schools	2,257	329	109,901	11,033	2,432	317	109,322	10,712	2,422	319	109,782	11,026
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		341		5		321		6		326	
SPECIAL	All Others	11		1,002	182	12		1,411	200	16		1,612	211
PRIVATE	Advanced	281		1,813	39	371		5,513		324		6,281	41
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,620	619	4,17	11,216	2,709	671	60,277	10,446	2,631	716	56,756	1,263
	Total	4,911	972	1,21,192	16,512	4,992	1,062	1,21,179	17,099	4,930	1,117	1,21,181	17,029
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,33,827.				Rs. 37,62,894.				Rs. 41,16,899.			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Art College	1		1,73		1		1,900		1		2,022	
	Professional College	2		87		4		378		8		970	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	481	31	47,878	2,783	280	41	71,000	2,679	304	42	81,976	2,811
GENERAL	Primary Schools	3,313	329	109,901	11,033	2,416	317	109,322	10,712	2,318	319	109,782	11,026
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		341		5		321		6		326	
SPECIAL	All Others	11		1,002	182	12		1,411	200	16		1,612	211
PRIVATE	Advanced	281		1,813	39	371		5,513		324		6,281	41
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,620	619	4,17	11,216	2,709	671	60,277	10,446	2,631	716	56,756	1,263
	Total	4,911	972	1,21,192	16,512	4,992	1,062	1,21,179	17,099	4,930	1,117	1,21,181	17,029
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,33,827.				Rs. 37,62,894.				Rs. 41,16,899.			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Art College	1		1,73		1		1,900		1		2,022	
	Professional College	2		87		4		378		8		970	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	481	31	47,878	2,783	280	41	71,000	2,679	304	42	81,976	2,811
GENERAL	Primary Schools	3,313	329	109,901	11,033	2,416	317	109,322	10,712	2,318	319	109,782	11,026
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		341		5		321		6		326	
SPECIAL	All Others	11		1,002	182	12		1,411	200	16		1,612	211
PRIVATE	Advanced	281		1,813	39	371		5,513		324		6,281	41
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,620	619	4,17	11,216	2,709	671	60,277	10,446	2,631	716	56,756	1,263
	Total	4,911	972	1,21,192	16,512	4,992	1,062	1,21,179	17,099	4,930	1,117	1,21,181	17,029
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,33,827.				Rs. 37,62,894.				Rs. 41,16,899.			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Art College	1		1,73		1		1,900		1		2,022	
	Professional College	2		87		4		378		8		970	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	481	31	47,878	2,783	280	41	71,000	2,679	304	42	81,976	2,811
GENERAL	Primary Schools	3,313	329	109,901	11,033	2,416	317	109,322	10,712	2,318	319	109,782	11,026
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		341		5		321		6		326	
SPECIAL	All Others	11		1,002	182	12		1,411	200	16		1,612	211
PRIVATE	Advanced	281		1,813	39	371		5,513		324		6,281	41
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,620	619	4,17	11,216	2,709	671	60,277	10,446	2,631	716	56,756	1,263
	Total	4,911	972	1,21,192	16,512	4,992	1,062	1,21,179	17,099	4,930	1,117	1,21,181	17,029
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,33,827.				Rs. 37,62,894.				Rs. 41,16,899.			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Art College	1		1,73		1		1,900		1		2,022	
	Professional College	2		87		4		378		8		970	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	481	31	47,878	2,783	280	41	71,000	2,679	304	42	81,976	2,811
GENERAL	Primary Schools	3,313	329	109,901	11,033	2,416	317	109,322	10,712	2,318	319	109,782	11,026
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		341		5		321		6		326	
SPECIAL	All Others	11		1,002	182	12		1,411	200	16		1,612	211
PRIVATE	Advanced	281		1,813	39	371		5,513		324		6,281	41
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,620	619	4,17	11,216	2,709	671	60,277	10,446	2,631	716	56,756	1,263
	Total	4,911	972	1,21,192	16,512	4,992	1,062	1,21,179	17,099	4,930	1,117	1,21,181	17,029
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,33,827.				Rs. 37,62,894.				Rs. 41,16,899.			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Art College	1		1,73		1		1,900		1		2,022	
	Professional College	2		87		4		378		8		970	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	481	31	47,878	2,783	280	41	71,000	2,679	304	42	81,976	2,811
GENERAL	Primary Schools	3,313	329	109,901	11,033	2,416	317	109,322	10,712	2,318	319	109,782	11,026
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		341		5		321		6		326	
SPECIAL	All Others	11		1,002	182	12		1,411	200	16		1,612	211
PRIVATE	Advanced	281		1,813	39	371		5,513		324		6,281	41
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,620	619	4,17	11,216	2,709	671	60,277	10,446	2,631	716	56,756	1,263
	Total	4,911	972	1,21,192	16,512	4,992	1,062	1,21,179	17,099	4,930	1,117	1,21,181	17,029
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,33,827.				Rs. 37,62,894.				Rs. 41,16,899.			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Art College	1		1,73		1		1,900		1		2,022	
	Professional College	2		87		4		378		8		970	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	481	31	47,878	2,783	280	41	71,000	2,679	304	42	81,976	2,811
GENERAL	Primary Schools	3,313	329	109,901	11,033	2,416	317	109,322	10,712	2,318	319	109,782	11,026
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		341		5		321		6		326	
SPECIAL	All Others	11		1,002	182	12		1,411	200	16		1,612	211
PRIVATE	Advanced	281		1,813	39	371		5,513		324		6,281	41
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,620	619	4,17	11,216	2,709	671	60,277	10,446	2,631	716	56,756	1,263
	Total	4,911	972	1,21,192	16,512	4,992	1,062	1,21,179	17,099	4,930	1,117	1,21,181	17,029
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,33,827.				Rs. 37,62,894.				Rs. 41,16,899.			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Art College	1		1,73		1		1,900		1		2,022	
	Professional College	2		87		4		378		8		970	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	481	31	47,878	2,783	280	41	71,000	2,679	304	42	81,976	2,811
GENERAL	Primary Schools	3,313	329	109,901	11,033	2,416	317	109,322	10,712	2,318	319	109,782	11,026
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		341		5		321		6		326	
SPECIAL	All Others	11		1,002	182	12		1,411	200	16		1,612	211
PRIVATE	Advanced	281		1,813	39	371		5,513		324		6,281	41
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,620	619	4,17	11,216	2,709	671	60,277	10,446	2,631	716	56,756	1,263
	Total	4,911	972	1,21,192	16,512	4,992	1,062	1,21,179	17,099	4,930	1,117	1,21,181	17,029
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,33,827.				Rs. 37,62,894.				Rs. 41,16,899.			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Art College	1		1,73		1		1,900		1		2,022	
	Professional College	2		87		4		378		8		970	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	481	31	47,878	2,783	280	41	71,000	2,679	304	42	81,976	2,811
GENERAL	Primary Schools	3,313	329	109,901	11,033	2,416	317	109,322	10,712	2,318	319	109,782	11,026
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		341		5		321		6		326	
SPECIAL	All Others	11		1,002	182	12		1,411	200	16		1,612	211
PRIVATE	Advanced	281		1,813	39	371		5,513		324		6,281	41
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,620	619	4,17	11,216	2,709	671	60,277	10,446	2,631	716	56,756	1,263
	Total	4,911	972	1,21,192	16,512	4,992	1,062	1,21,179	17,099	4,930	1,117	1,21,181	17,029
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,33,827.				Rs. 37,62,894.				Rs. 41,16,899.			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Art College	1		1,73		1		1,900		1		2,022	
	Professional College	2		87		4		378		8		970	

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concluded

Showing the growth in the number of Educational Institutions, Scholars and Expenditure from 1889-90 to 1930-31 from returns of the Educational Department

CLASS OF INSTITUTION	1	1892 1893				1893 1894				1894 1895			
		INSTITUTIONS		SCHOLARS		INSTITUTIONS		SCHOLARS		INSTITUTIONS		SCHOLARS	
		Males 14	Females 15	Males 16	Females 17	Males 18	Females 19	Males 20	Females 21	Males 22	Females 23	Males 24	Females 25
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	8		661		9		870		9		1,003	
	Professional Colleges	1		158		1		189		1		211	
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	271	27	48,812	1,888	283	28	51,328	2,048	290	29	52,632	2,161
GENERAL	Primary Schools	1,702	325	83,381	10,414	1,787	322	85,611	10,774	2,446	333	108,426	10,980
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		321		6		278		6		342	
SPECIAL	All Others	8		1,050		7		1,100		8		1,366	
PRIVATE	Advanced	600		7,677		585		7,957		493		6,745	
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	5,151	1,025	84,210	12,517	5,275	1,023	87,188	14,082	4,109	918	62,660	12,235
	Total	7,867	1,377	226,270	24,829	7,953	1,373	234,521	26,904	7,362	1,280	233,385	25,376
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 28,07,863				Rs. 28,81,125				Rs. 27,70,430			
		1898-1899				1899 1900				1900-1901			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	10		1,250		11		1,272		13		1,251	
	Professional Colleges	1		200	8	1		175	13	1		187	11
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	339	33	61,697	2,550	348	35	64,541	2,665	372	34	65,392	2,675
GENERAL	Primary Schools	2,350	321	102,458	11,070	2,339	308	104,349	11,271	2,367	315	105,352	12,068
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6		322		6		344		6		322	
SPECIAL	All Others	10	3	1,718	173	13	3	1,040	189	13	2	2,013	154
PRIVATE	Advanced	449		6,087		418		6,192	6	378		6,541	
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	4,111	515	64,335	8,629	3,905	480	60,811	8,551	3,505	473	54,456	8,762
	Total	7,276	872	238,667	22,430	7,041	826	239,624	22,695	6,655	824	235,494	23,670
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 32,20,666				Rs. 33,23,282				Rs. 33,02,046			
		1904 1905				1905 1906				1906 1907			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	15		1,378		10		1,306		10		1,598	
	Professional Colleges	3	1	605	24	3	1	524	34	3	2	629	39
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	338	36	64,785	3,003	288	36	59,506	2,956	290	39	64,359	3,056
GENERAL	Primary Schools	2,514	364	112,410	13,814	2,930	459	127,057	16,779	3,151	542	141,345	20,201
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	5	1	363	40	5	1	422	53	5	1	401	2,521
SPECIAL	All Others	17	8	2,179	438	17	12	2,170	567	18	13	72	674
PRIVATE	Advanced	306	1	4,950	124	226		3,907	36	248	3	4,006	168
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	3,682	635	59,936	11,764	2,845	565	47,633	11,707	2,772	688	48,995	13,073
	Total	6,880	1,046	245,756	29,207	6,324	1,074	242,624	32,123	6,497	1,268	262,954	37,283
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 43,37,615				Rs. 40,65,576				Rs. 51,06,890			
		1910 1911				1911 1912				1912 1913			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	11		2,270		11		2,659		9		2,770	3
	Professional Colleges	5	2	667	42	6	2	800	39	6	1	840	35
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	397	50	87,277	5,168	312	52	93,326	6,902	317	56	93,885	7,109
GENERAL	Primary Schools	3,321	599	104,931	20,174	3,417	637	170,410	20,260	3,680	799	107,230	32,118
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	6	6	382	55	7	6	452	48	20	8	672	84
SPECIAL	All Others	24	12	2,755	747	24	10	2,785	1,236	25	5	2,617	403
PRIVATE	Advanced	166		3,817	97	176		4,486	59	186	1	3,877	90
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,953	716	38,386	16,022	1,867	875	43,226	17,175	2,384	908	50,498	18,174
	Total	5,893	1,385	292,635	47,305	5,820	1,591	327,204	53,909	6,636	1,688	322,389	58,102
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 60,57,056				Rs. 68,64,909				Rs. 84,20,780			
		1916 1917				1917 1918				1918-1919			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	10	1	4,214	22	11	1	4,593	28	12	1	4,540	30
	Professional Colleges	6	1	1,115	39	6	1	1,332	38	6	1	1,461	29
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	422	75	111,541	10,970	434	80	112,050	11,286	462	89	116,460	13,745
GENERAL	Primary Schools	4,918	935	244,796	43,055	5,084	954	242,335	43,254	5,172	951	246,771	42,919
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	16	13	912	224	13	14	804	290	18	11	911	295
SPECIAL	All Others	40	5	3,504	591	38	6	3,402	632	39	5	3,854	613
PRIVATE	Advanced	175		3,313	67	167	1	2,740	65	149	2	2,444	23
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	1,808	872	37,581	14,734	1,671	760	33,743	12,247	1,380	667	31,502	11,603
	Total	7,455	1,902	407,035	69,702	7,424	1,817	400,999	67,840	7,238	1,727	407,943	69,957
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 1,08,63,320				Rs. 1,14,72,852				Rs. 1,24,02,186			
		1922 1923				1923 1924				1924 1925			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	16	2	4,856	71	17	2	5,527	98	21	2	6,721	110
	Professional Colleges	7	2	1,442	35	7	2	1,641	30	7	1	1,714	27
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	1,095	90	247,013	13,522	1,308	92	284,696	14,027	1,658	100	337,799	15,416
GENERAL	Primary Schools	5,738	1,046	350,434	50,974	5,679	1,016	351,446	50,426	5,662	1,039	353,258	51,152
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	23	12	2,116	418	25	13	2,213	438	25	12	2,184	370
SPECIAL	All Others	663	5	21,365	525	1,554	8	44,720	546	2,402	6	65,941	566
PRIVATE	Advanced	2,573	1,523	57,631	26,576	2,713	1,816	56,504	29,696	2,661	1,715	56,128	28,254
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary												
	Total	10,115	2,680	684,857	92,121	11,300	2,949	746,747	95,159	12,336	2,875	823,745	95,904
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 2,20,38,296				Rs. 2,15,53,875				Rs. 2,34,05,266			
		1928 1929				1929 30				1930-31			
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION	Arts Colleges	32	2	10,601	128	33	2	11,806	161	32	2	12,052	205
	Professional Colleges	8	1	1,908	39	8	1	1,971	34	8	1	1,868	28
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Secondary Schools	3,363	132	573,078	25,681	3,654	151	622,074	31,968	3,778	163	637,946	36,634
GENERAL	Primary Schools	5,520	1,409	363,490	73,837	5,584	1,528	374,733	81,907	5,700	1,638	399,046	90,187
SCHOOL EDUCATION	Training Schools	42	16	4,172	628	43	18	4,251	761	35	19	3,422	840
SPECIAL	All Others	2,246	46	50,694	1,619	2,247	37	58,061	1,489	2,044	36	53,232	1,525
PRIVATE	Advanced												
INSTITUTIONS	Elementary	2,770	2,512	56,380	49,306	3,309	2,853	70,068	54,076	3,528	3,170	70,242	56,595
	Total	13,981	4,118	1,069,413	151,338	14,878	4,590	1,142,964	170,396	15,125	5,029	1,199,808	186,014
Expenditure on Education		Rs. 3,07,81,835				Rs. 3,14,73,203				Rs. 3,28,40,628			

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

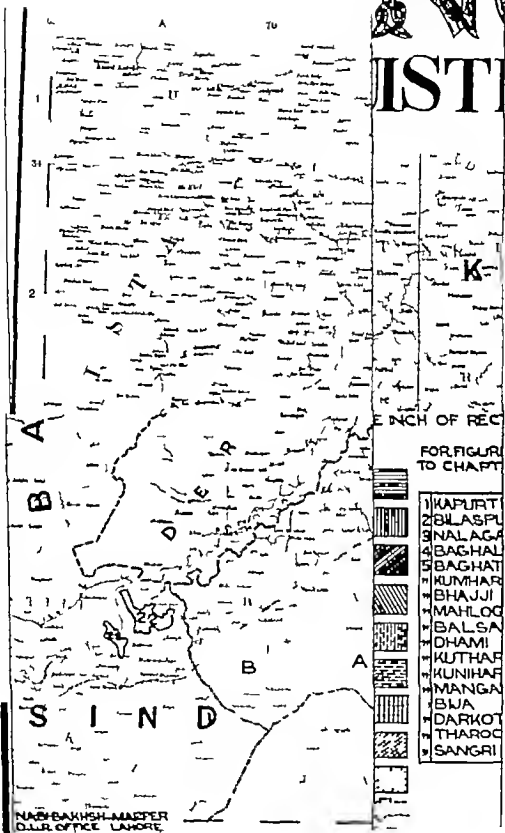
Showing the number of Schools and Scholars by Tahsil and District according to the returns as supplied by the Director Public Instruction, Punjab, for the year 1930-31

DISTRICT OR TAHSIL	SCHOOLS.		SCHOLARS.		Average number of scholars per school.	DISTRICT OR TAHSIL	SCHOOLS.		SCHOLARS.		Average number of scholars per school.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
HUWIA	464	43	25,548	1,608	54	BALLOTT	264	184	47,361	7,806	173
Huwar	111	14	6,377	603	54	Balhot	48	27	12,313	2,066	145
Hawal	80	7	4,444	278	56	Barot	43	21	10,800	1,423	107
Hidwari	78	11	4,822	450	60	Karawal	84	21	11,007	1,303	106
Fairabad	77	8	3,081	146	33	Daska	112	20	11,972	1,436	94
Bera	108	4	8,981	194	52						
ROSTAR	415	85	26,524	1,821	63	GHUJANWALA	236	71	36,307	5,713	163
Rohat	114	18	10,800	732	96	Gujranwala	136	26	13,816	2,440	100
Jhajjar	144	17	12,900	661	88	Wazirabad	112	23	12,313	1,441	108
Gobana	70	9	2,350	244	73	Hafizabad	84	12	8,879	12	87
Kosra	87	11	7,498	221	78						
GHUJANWALA	387	23	23,441	1,522	79	SATYANPITRA	206	28	21,126	2,828	83
Gujranwala	94	8	4,477	78	81	Kashimpora	137	24	1,823	1,613	80
Ferozpur-Naria	63	2	4,151	71	83	Kashimpora Sahib	122	7	10,417	572	81
Kah	51	2	2,983	78	83	Shahpur	87	8	824	213	76
Palwal	24	6	2,953	319	87	GUJRA	223	54	36,849	2,788	107
Hewari	80	4	4,787	170	71	Gujrat	103	23	14,219	1,973	129
Bahaguri	45	3	2,046	110	88	Kharan	114	13	11,737	1,028	106
						Phala	103	14	8,803	778	99
KARNAL	528	40	27,634	1,678	51	SAHAYPUR	481	73	40,362	5,183	87
Karnal	172	14	9,129	623	61	Shahpur	77	13	8,878	917	87
Panwar	118	10	4,452	772	48	Kharan	120	1	10,912	1,174	82
Kahil	145	9	7,144	392	49	Kharan	104	77	10,903	2,119	91
Thanesar	87	7	4,279	211	38	Pargolha	142	22	12,021	1,823	98
ANWALA	280	46	26,014	2,610	94	J. P. P. P.	208	63	34,978	2,837	199
Anwala	78	18	8,236	1,182	112	Jahara	180	37	12,261	1,578	117
Kharu	111	12	10,231	680	87	Prad Daska Khaw	88	26	9,018	786	80
Jagadhri	87	4	4,165	322	94	Chalwal	120	23	12,067	1,762	103
Karnalpur	68	2	4,107	308	83						
Ripar	89	9	8,143	816	90	RAWALPIND	226	73	42,144	6,408	118
ROTA	68	11	4,155	801	90	Rawalpindi	113	37	18,881	4,376	142
Rota	29	11	2,978	601	99	Gujrat Khaw	84	19	1,046	1,183	128
Kot Lahi	39		1,212		44	Motwa	65	9	3,303	313	77
						Kahara	73	10	7,762	481	99
KANARA	603	60	41,818	2,618	60	ATTOK	377	118	27,036	3,021	99
Kanara	68	11	4,096	493	68	Attok	94	13	1,229	1,994	71
Daska	68	9	7,377	413	81	Pandigat	180	40	7,826	1,852	82
Karur	81	6	8,234	450	89	Talagang	60	17	8,817	881	78
Hanwar	101	2	8,903	271	91	Yatung	71	23	8,803	1,770	84
Palamur	107	13	7,683	822	68						
Kala	73	8	6,021	19	79	MIYAWALI	297	98	28,222	1,886	91
HOWARATH	444	78	34,288	4,829	113	Miyawali	123	20	12,729	1,502	85
Howarath	13	28	17,983	2,782	131	Shahpur	127	11	11,008	812	81
Darya	68	14	12,073	893	137	Im Khel	45	4	4,847	52	98
Qarabankar	111	18	13,977	783	112						
Una	117	14	10,434	579	84	MOYTSOMERY	448	99	47,888	2,840	103
JILLINDER	620	96	48,878	8,257	110	Montgomery	190	14	18,298	1,114	111
Jalandhar	122	24	19,217	3,032	133	Okara	104	11	10,889	837	106
Karnalpur	81	8	8,113	877	101	Dipalpur	88	7	10,271	312	111
Phallur	88	10	8,271	718	101	Dalsuthia	94	7	8,123	197	84
Talwar	121	13	11,414	925	91						
LUDHIANA	378	65	32,805	6,377	99	L. L. P. P.	283	75	91,164	8,830	101
Ludhiana	128	16	12,227	2,808	101	Ludhiana	171	26	19,119	2,999	106
Jarwan	129	24	11,112	1,074	81	Karnal	128	16	11,811	1,056	80
Karnal	104	9	1,246	507	71	Talwar	134	17	17,117	1,048	106
						Jalandhar	127	12	12,874	88	85
FEROZPORE	619	84	27,308	6,251	83	J. P. P.	345	70	25,038	4,806	91
Ferozpur	81	14	2,532	119	89	Jhang	163	29	14,144	2,781	83
Zira	81	13	8,731	643	100	Chand	146	10	10,436	812	83
Moga	97	23	8,837	1,047	91	Shahpur	94	21	1,237	1,074	83
Mukar	97	13	1,194	712	71						
Lahura	94	13	7,437	497	74	M	448	84	46,908	4,235	103
LARORA	412	88	35,874	11,823	123	Mohar	114	16	12,295	2,784	101
Larora	214	44	24,647	10,833	123	Shahpur	21	8	8,064	780	80
Chand	109	1	7,745	354	73	Ludhiana	89	4	2,703	711	83
Kanar	94	11	8,243	793	81	Mohar	27	2	3,472	123	87
						Kharan	77	10	9,211	765	104
ANANTHAR	514	112	34,267	10,823	119	Kahara	6	4	7,534	247	67
Ananthar	763	97	34,432	8,811	127	MIRYAT ROHAN	378	64	28,586	2,782	88
Tara Tara	127	17	11,111	1,294	87	Miryat Rohan	123	11	8,233	829	83
Agala	170	11	9,844	624	91	Alwar	80	11	8,279	772	71
						Kot Lal	69	17	8,843	609	68
ORA ANTHA	424	87	44,821	4,143	99	Loah	101	17	7,076	601	87
Oranther	113	21	12,001	1,299	94						
Pala	16	19	15,979	1,232	111	DETA GRAM KHAN	421	81	36,810	2,320	83
Phalwal	81	11	8,219	841	81	Peta Chari Khan	159	9	10,554	1,232	70
Phalwal	104	14	11,315	823	85	Pargolha	109	24	8,513	1,214	84
						Pargolha	78	7	4,154	785	83
						Jamper	16	8	8,287	473	81





# LIST



# CHAPTER X.

## LANGUAGE

186 General 187 Scheme of Classification of languages 188 The Linguistic families 189 Indo-European languages 190 Tibeto-Chinese languages 191 Linguistic division. 192 Punjabi, 193 Lahnda or Western Punjabi 194 Hindustani 195 Western Pahari 196 Rajasthani 197 Pashto 198 Balochi 199 English 200 Tibeto-Chinese languages 201 Kashmiri 202 Sindhi 203 Nepali 204 Minor languages Odia 205 Persian 206 Bhili 207 Bengali 208 Gujarati 209 Marhatti 210 Tamil and Telugu 211 Arabic 212 Central Pahari 213 Other minor languages 214 Bi-lingualism 215 Literary activity in different languages

Imperial Table XV gives the absolute figures, Part A containing the mother tongue of persons living in the Province and Part II showing the number of persons who habitually use some other language as subsidiary to their mother tongue Reference to Statistics

Subsidiary Table I gives the distribution of the population by mother tongue for the whole Province according to the censuses of 1931 and 1921, languages being arranged according to the main heads in Sir George Grierson's Scheme. An additional column, showing for each language the number of speakers *per mille* of the population according to the 1931 Census is inserted in this table.

Subsidiary Table II (a) gives the total number of speakers of each of the eight important languages, returned in the Province as mother tongues, and the number of persons using each of these languages purely as their mother tongue per 10 000 of the population for each natural division, district and state.

Subsidiary Table II (b) gives the number per 10 000 of the speakers of each mother tongue, who speak some other language in addition to it for each natural division, district and state.

Subsidiary Table III shows the number of books published annually in each language from 1922 to 1931.

186 The instructions to enumerators with respect to the return of language General.  
were as follows —

“Column 14 (*Language*) — Enter each person's mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes the language of the mother should be entered.

“Column 15 (*Subsidiary language*) — Enter the language or language habitually spoken by each person in addition to his mother-tongue in daily intercourse.”

No column was provided for subsidiary languages at last census. The instructions about the entry of mother-tongue are the same as those issued in 1921 except that they were supplemented by a direction that Urdu and Hindi should be recorded as Hindustani. It is quite impossible to draw a definite line between Urdu and Hindi as spoken. In fact the discrimination between the two had been given up in other provinces at previous censuses because it was held that the distinction could not be drawn, depending as it did on a choice of vocabulary rather than any clearly defined linguistic test.

At this census the return of language was one of those things, in which many people, particularly in towns, took a keen interest. Below are reproduced the contents of a handbill distributed far and wide on the eve of the preliminary enumeration.

### REMEMBER ! \*

#### CENSUS OPERATIONS HAVE BEGUN

Question	You Should Answer
Religion	Vedic Dharm
Sect	Arya Samajist
Caste	Nil
Race	Aryan
Language	Arya Bhasha (Hindi)

The Census Committee, Arya  
Samaj, Wazirpur, Lahore

No doubt this sort of propaganda had a certain amount of effect, particularly on the figures of urban areas. The District Officers of several districts have mentioned in their reports on the census enumeration that numerous persons in some admittedly Punjabi-speaking urban areas, both Hindus and



Muslims, insisted upon returning Hindi or Urdu as their mother tongue. Efforts were made by the enumerating agency to explain to them that under the instructions Urdu and Hindi would be recorded in the census schedule as Hindustani and therefore it was no use returning either as mother tongue in place of Punjabi. In a town in the Gujranwala District I myself had to remonstrate with certain persons who were in possession of the above-quoted handbill and wanted to return Hindi in place of Punjabi as their mother tongue. In Lyallpur Town a Muslim barrister interviewed me while the preliminary enumeration was in progress and enquired whether he could return Urdu as his mother tongue, because the language as spoken by him contained many Arabic and Persian words, and was therefore more akin to Urdu than Punjabi. I pointed out that Punjabi did not cease to be Punjabi even if it became polished in the manner described. I wonder whether my advice found favour with him at the time of actual enumeration. There is no doubt in my mind that many persons returned Urdu or Hindi as their mother tongue in place of Punjabi, and thus the figures of Hindustani have been unduly swollen at the expense of Punjabi.

The difficulties in the way of a correct return of languages have been referred to in all the previous census reports. The stumbling block is the uncertainty on the part of the speakers themselves, as to the name of the language or dialect spoken. I cannot do better than quote the remarks of Sir Edward MacLagan in his Report on the 1891 Census, which still hold good.

The chief difficulty lies in the matter of names. The orders to enumerators were that the mother tongue of each person should be entered under the name applied to it by that person, and supervising officers were strictly cautioned against substituting names of their own. But the paradox is that he knows that he is talking Punjabi or Hindi or M. Jaurdia knows he was talking persi and it would be very difficult to get any definite answer from him without certain degree of prompting. The question is whether such prompting should be officially recommended, or whether the official notification of the name under which the languages of the district is to be returned is not greater evil than that which it is intended to cure. That such official notifications are given out by local officers in spite of all objections is obvious. I know for instance Hindi and Urdu were under orders returned as Hindustani, in Rajasapur the common dialect of the people as under orders returned as Jethi, and the large prevalence of entries of Marvadi in Karmal, Hindi in Lahore and Peshawar and Hindi in Peshawar which will be noticed later show clearly enough that the enumerators are acting under some general orders on the subject. Mr. Younghusband, Deputy Commissioner Dera Ghazi Khan, writes strongly in favour of some system by which, how different words are applied to the same language one should by authority be selected and the people asked, Is your mother tongue such and such language and if not, what is it? I think myself that in following such prescription we should be ill off in machine as we were before of the district, but am not myself prepared to recommend any as out of the difficulty other than that of counting the language returns altogether as being untrustworthy and unnecessary.

In this connection the following remarks of Mr. Rose in the 1901 Census Report will also be of much interest.

It was, however, clearly the best and safest course to record in the actual Census, the dialect as returned by the people themselves, leaving their final classification to linguistic experts. But there are great obstacles to complete record on this simple basis. In the first place men will seldom admit that his language is Jangli, or if he is at all educated, Punjabi, just as few people in England will plead guilty to provincial accent. It is all the people little further on, little deeper in the hills,—where speech is Jangli or pahari—of the desert or of the mountains. In the next place every official is more or less of linguistic expert himself and quite ready to inform you how each dialect should be classified, with the result that all detail, as it were disappears, and many minor but distinct dialects are not fully returned.

I am disposed to agree with Sir Edward MacLagan that the return of language should be omitted altogether and more attention paid instead to the entries of age literacy or occupation. The figures of the language table are so much affected by the difficulties of classification that the results are in some places very difficult to explain. We shall however endeavour to elucidate them as far as possible.

187 The scheme of classification of languages is almost the same as that adopted at the last three censuses, being based on the "Linguistic Survey of India" by Sir George Grierson. The revised classification as far as applicable to this Province is reproduced in Subdiary Table I at the end of this Chapter together with the figures of the present and the last census. The only important change that has now been made in this classification is the substitution of Hindustani for Urdu and Hindi.

188 All the languages of the Punjab belong almost entirely to the Aryan branch of the Indo-European family. There are 28,392,000 persons who return these languages as their mother tongue, or in other words these are spoken by 996 out of every 1,000 people of this Province. If to this were added the speakers of European sub-families the number of speakers of Indo-European languages would rise to 997 *per mille* of the population. Of the remaining 3 *per mille* of the population, 2 *per mille* speak the languages of Tibeto-Chinese family and the remainder all the other languages—such as Odia (unclassified Gypsy family), Arabic (Semitic family), and Tamil and Telugu (Dravidian family).

The Linguistic Families

189 The chief languages of this family belong to the Aryan sub-family and fall almost entirely in the category of the Indo-Aryan branch. These are the mother-tongues of 990 *per mille* of the population, while the languages coming under the Eastern group of the Iranian branch, viz., Balochi and Pashto, are spoken by 2 and 3 *per mille*, respectively. The Dardic branch, to which belongs Kashmiri, is the mother-tongue of the remaining 1 *per mille*. Taking up the sub-branches of the Indo-Aryan branch we find that Lahnda belonging to the Western group of the outer sub-branch is spoken by 259 *per mille* of the people, while of the languages falling under the Central group of the inner sub-branch, Hindustani is spoken by 140, Rajasthani by 22 and Punjabi by 309 *per mille*, the Western Pahari of the Pahari groups of this (inner) sub-branch being spoken by 59 *per mille*. The only language, spoken by about 5,000 persons and falling under unclassified gypsy languages of India, is Odia.

Indo-European Languages

190 The only other languages spoken by any considerable number of people are those belonging to the Himalayan sub-branch of Burman-Tibeto sub-family of the Tibeto-Chinese family. Such languages are Tibetan spoken by about 5,000 persons and unspecified Bhotia spoken by about 4,000 persons. These two languages belong to the Tibetan group of this sub-branch while Lahuli and Kanauri belonging to its pronominalized Himalayan group are spoken by 27,000 and 26,000 persons, respectively. The total number of speakers of the Tibeto-Chinese languages, as already noticed, forms only 2 *per mille* of the total population. The proportion of speakers of languages other than Indo-European and Tibeto-Chinese is thus only 1 *per mille*.

Tibeto-Chinese Languages

We can now take up the individual distribution of the most important languages. The Linguistic Map in the beginning of this Chapter shows by means of rectangles the number of persons speaking the different languages in each district and state of the Province, and gives a fair idea of the linguistic distribution. Languages spoken by less than 5 per cent of the population in each area have been omitted. The Map also shows bilingualism by means of double hatching, or in other words by the hatching representing a subsidiary language being placed over the hatching representing the mother-tongue.

191 The chief languages of the Province are Hindustani, Rajasthani, Punjabi, Lahnda, Western Pahari, Balochi and Pashto. Of these, Hindustani is spoken in the south-east of the Province, and on its southern border passing through Gurgaon, Hissar and Ferozepore it comes into contact with Rajasthani. Punjabi is spoken in most of the Sub-Himalayan and central districts, Lahnda (Western Punjabi) in the bulk of the North-West Dry Area, and Western Pahari in the Himalayan Natural Division. Balochi is in vogue in the western parts of Dera Ghazi Khan, while speakers of Pashto are found in the trans-Indus portion of Mianwali and some riparian villages of Attock.

Linguistic Division

There are no sharp divisions separating one linguistic area from another, but where physical features of the country undergo an abrupt change the border

becomes well marked. For instance, the Lahnda-speaking tract is separated from the Pashto and Balochi tracts by the barrier provided in the case of the former by the Indus and in the case of the latter by the hills of the Suleman range. Similarly we find that the Punjabi-speaking tract is separated from the Western Pahari tract by the lower ranges of the Himalayas. In the south-east the Ghaggar may be regarded as the dividing line between the Punjabi and the Hindustani speaking tracts. The border lines between Punjabi proper and Lahnda and between Hindustani and Rajasthani are comparatively less distinct.

192 Punjabi is spoken by 14,515 090 persons or as already remarked by 500 per mille of the population. The intercensal increase in the number of Punjabi-speakers in most districts is about equal to the increase in the total

variation in Punjab and Pahari, 1911-1921

Locality	Actual decrease in Punjabi- speakers.	Actual increase in Pahari- speakers.
Kangra	297,538	227,777
Bilaspur	86,634	98,842
Chamba	27,772	29,348
Anda Hill States	19,902	42,896

population, but in Kangra and the States shown in the margin there is a large decrease accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of Pahari-speaking people. The obvious explanation is that at this time in many cases Pahari has been incorrectly returned as the language instead of Punjabi. Besides this, at other places on the border line the figures of Punjabi have been affected on this occasion by interchange with Lahnda as explained below.

193 The figures of Lahnda in Imperial Table XV are not in accordance with actual returns, but are based on an estimate carefully made. According to Sir George Grierson the dividing line between Lahnda and Punjabi passes through the districts of Gujrat, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Montgomery. All the persons born and enumerated in the tracts, which according to Sir George Grierson's survey are Lahnda-speaking, have been treated as speakers of Lahnda even if their mother tongue as happened in most cases, was recorded as Punjabi. Our justification for this step is that the return of Lahnda in the

Census.	(In millions).	
	Actual returns.	Estimates.
1881	1.6	
1891	1.4	
1901	1.8	3 to 8*
1911	4.3	6†
1921	4.3	
1931	5.1	7.4

\* *Jules, Punjabi and English Dictionary*  
Preface p. iv  
† *Forbes, Linguistic Survey of India*,  
Vol. VIII Part I, p. 214.

past censuses had little value as the figures in the margin will indicate. The actual figures differed greatly from the estimates of such great authorities on the subject as Dr Jukes and Sir George Grierson due to the return of Punjabi as the mother tongue of persons who admittedly spoke Lahnda. The actual returns of Lahnda are given below and

District or State affected.	PART I Population of Lahnda (Actual Returns).		PART II NUMBER OF PERSONS RETURNING SUBSTANTIALLY TO LAHNDI.							
			TOTAL.		PUNJAB.		HINDUSTAN.		PARIAM.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Punjab Proper	1,408,274	1,479,274								
British Territory	1,094,654	1,400,272								
Punjab States										
Having political relation to Government of India.										
Gujranwala	20	31								
Sheikhupura	21	22								
Chamba	21	1								
Gujrat	2	1								
Rawalpindi	2,228	1,998								
Sheikhpura	8	4	3		2		1			
Rawalpindi	1.8	12	63		14		41		3	
Attock	15	7	9		3		6			
Muzaffargarh	144,972	134,41								
Rawalpindi	239	111								
Rawalpindi	64	44								

the difference between these and the corresponding figures in Imperial Table XV are to be added to the figures of Punjabi in order to get its actual figures. Lahnda according to our estimate is spoken by 7,378,252 persons, but according to actual returns by 3,087,048. The various dialects classified as Lahnda are Lahnda proper, *Jatki* of Multan, Minzaffargarh, Deira Ghazi Khan and Jhang, *Awan-lari* and *Hindko* of Attock and Manwali, *Pothohari* and *Jhelumi* of Jhelum, *Thalochari* of Manwali and Shahpur, *Kachhari* and *Chanharu* of Jhang, and *Bar-di-boli*, *Landhokari* and *Jangli* of Shahpur. Gujrat, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Montgomery and Lyallpur. This list is not at all exhaustive, and in many districts several local dialects bear different names. The figures of Lahnda and Punjabi can only be compared with the past when combined.

194 The difficulties attending a correct classification of Hindustani Hindustani have been considerable like those in the case of Lahnda as acknowledged in the past census reports. A further complication has been introduced by the repercussions of the Urdu-Hindi controversy. Hindustani is an all-embracing term, covering the language spoken in Delhi and Lucknow, the less polished speech of all the real town-dwellers to the south of Ambala and the rough dialects of the country-folk in the bulk of the Ambala Division. The language spoken in rural tracts is called Deswali (meaning peculiar to the country or of the country), as opposed to Bagri. Other names for it in various localities are Hindustani, Hindi or Urdu, or terms indicating the tribes speaking the dialect, such as *Jatki*, a term merely implying the language spoken by *Jats*. All these names or the dialects returned were at the time of sorting classified into the wide term, Hindustani, and the returns represent, at least in the area where the language is indigenous, all the persons actually speaking one or other of its numerous dialects. Hindustani so classified is spoken by 3,988,000 persons in the Province as against 3,561,000 speaking its equivalents, Urdu and Hindi, at the last census, an increase of 12 per cent. The number of Hindustani-speaking persons in the Ambala Division is 3,182,000 as against 2,864,000 in 1921, an increase of 11.1 per cent. The increase in the rest of British Territory is 38,000 or 17.8 per cent, which is mainly the outcome of the Urdu-Hindi controversy and only partly due to immigration. In British Territory there are 132,208 persons, who have returned their birth-place as the United Provinces or Delhi and who are evidently Hindustani-speaking. Compared to this the number of those returned as Hindustani-speakers is 249,036, and though we must make allowance for the children of immigrants from those Provinces, who though born in this Province have Hindustani as their mother-tongue, the large difference in the figures indicates that the Punjabi-speaking people of this Province, particularly in large urban areas, have returned Urdu or Hindi as their mother-tongue. It must, however, be remarked that many Punjabi families in large towns have discarded Punjabi in favour of Hindustani, and their children would naturally return the latter as their mother-tongue.

195 Western Pahari is spoken by 1,691,000 people as compared with 1,097,000 at last census. The main cause of the variation is, as already remarked in paragraph 192 above, the return of Punjabi in place of Pahari in 1921 by a large number of Pahari-speaking people, the other cause being, of course, the natural increase in the population. The Pahari spoken in the Province is known in linguistic phraseology as Western Pahari, the Eastern being spoken in Nepal and the Central in Kumaon and Garhwal hills. Western Pahari

196 Rajasthani is spoken by 613,000 persons as against 703,000 in 1921. Rajasthani The main reason for the decrease is interchange of the figures with those of

Hindustani as for instance in Loharu State this language was returned in 1921 by 20,231 persons, but by none now while the figure for Hindustani has risen from 38 to 23,310. The variation in the returns of Gurgaon District though smaller in proportion is of even bigger magnitude. Rajasthan is now returned there as mother tongue by 159,777 persons as compared to 266,209 in 1921 which means a decrease of 106,432 or 40 per cent. while the number of Hindustani-speakers has increased by 164,531 or 39.6 per cent. The main dialects classified into this language are Bagri of the Ferozepore and Hissar border and Mewati or the language of the Meos of Gurgaon, among the other dialects returned in small numbers being Jarpuri, Marwari etc. The border line between Rajasthan and Hindustani would thus seem to be rather vague.

Pashto.

197 Pashto is spoken by 93,000 persons as compared with 59,000 at last census. The difference is mainly due to the fact that Poyindahs, who migrate from the trans-frontier tracts into this Province during the winter were still present in large numbers at the time of the census which was held in the end of February about three weeks earlier than in 1921. Another reason may be the return of Pashto as mother tongue by many residents of Attock and Mianwali who speak both Lahnda and Pashto. The speakers of Pashto number 27,483 in Mianwali and 22,634 in Attock and 42,437 in the rest of the Province. The other districts, which have returned Pashto as mother tongue in considerable numbers, are Multan 8,000, Shahpur and Montgomery 6,000 each, Lahore 5,000 and Dera Ghazi Khan, Rawalpindi and Bahawalpur 2,000 each. Of the persons with Pashto as their mother tongue 13,646 have returned Punjabi, 1,600 Hindustani and 4,103 other vernaculars of the Province as subsidiary languages. Those who have returned Pashto as their language subsidiary to Punjabi number only 156.

Balochi.

198 Balochi has been returned as the mother tongue of 61,000 persons as compared to 57,000 at the last census. The return for Dera Ghazi Khan is 57,307 the other places with any considerable number being Multan (1,868) and Bahawalpur (1,170). The strength of the Baloch tribe in the Province is 624,693 or ten times the number of those having Balochi as their mother tongue. This shows that the bulk of the Baloch tribe does not speak Balochi and no doubt many persons have been returned as Baloches merely because they are camel drivers.

English.

199 English has been returned as the mother tongue of 26,204 persons as against 23,724 which is the total number of Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians in the Province with some of whom English is not the mother tongue. The difference is evidently due to a certain number of Indians, especially Christians, who speak English from their cradle and have returned it as their mother tongue. Of the persons having English as their mother tongue 4,007 speak Punjabi, 3,474 Hindustani and 410 some other vernaculars of the Province as a subsidiary language.

Tibeto-Chinese Languages.

200 We have already referred to the figures of Kanauri, which is spoken only in Raikot and Lahul and Tibetan, which are spoken in the Kulu subdivision of Kangra District. Tibetan is also returned as mother tongue by a certain number of immigrants sprinkled here and there over the Province.

Kashmiri.

201 Kashmiri is spoken by 22,000 people as compared with 4,679 in 1921. As against this 79,691 persons have returned Jammu and Kashmir as their birth place. The increase is mainly due to the fact that the annual winter visitors from Kashmir had not begun their homeward march at the time of the census, which was on the present occasion held comparatively earlier.

The number of persons returned as Kashmiris according to the Caste table is 202,920 or 9 times as many as those who return Kashmiri as mother-tongue, which gives an estimate of the number of persons hailing from Kashmir who have settled permanently in the Province. Numerous persons with Kashmiri as mother-tongue have returned Punjabi as subsidiary language (8,269), and most of these are the Kashmiris, who have been staying for some years past in large urban areas, particularly Amritsar. Hindustani has been returned by 2,268 persons and other vernaculars of the Province by 855 as subsidiary languages. Kashmiri has been returned as a subsidiary language by 6,650 persons who returned Punjabi as their mother-tongue.

202 Sindhi is the mother-tongue of 12,000 persons as against 20,000 in 1921. Sindhi.  
The chief decrease is to be found in Bahawalpur State where their number has come down from 16,732 in 1921 to 9,328 in 1931. Of other places claiming Sindhi-speakers Lahore has 811 and Lyallpur 782, while small numbers are found in nearly all other districts and states.

203 The language next in numerical strength is Nepali which has about 8,000 speakers. As compared to this there are 7,000 persons with Nepal as their birth-place and the rest were probably born in the hills of the United Provinces, or they may be the children of Nepalis born in this Province. The number of persons speaking Eastern Pahari in 1921 was 9,243. The decrease, however, may be due to the return of Pahari as mother-tongue by some Gurkhas, who could not make the enumerator comprehend the difference between the two languages, or to a decrease in the number of Gurkha units stationed in the Province at the time of the census. Nepali.

204 Odkhi has been returned as mother-tongue by about 5,000 persons as against 3,000 at last census. Compared to this there are 32,719 persons returned as Ods, a fact which tends to show that all Ods are not keen on the return of this language, as many of them are now regarded as permanent residents of this Province and their children have Punjabi as their mother-tongue. As a matter of fact most of the vagrant tribes have their own peculiar languages besides being conversant with the language of the areas frequented by them. Minor Languages :  
Odkhi

205 Persian has been returned as the mother-tongue of 4,000 persons as against 2,000 in 1921. The main figures relate to Lahore (1,215), Amritsar (1,168) and Ludhiana (735). Of the persons with Persian as their mother-tongue 1,486 have returned Punjabi, 649 Hindustani and 77 other vernaculars of the Province as their subsidiary language and most of these are no doubt more or less permanent settlers in the Province. Persian is spoken as a subsidiary language by 975 persons who have returned Punjabi as mother-tongue. Most of these are evidently Afghan refugees, who have settled down permanently in the Punjab, particularly in Ludhiana and Lahore. Those who have returned Afghanistan as their birth-place number about 15,000, but with most of these Pashto is the mother-tongue. The number of persons with Persia as their country of birth is only 900. Persian.

206 The main language among those classed as Bhili is Bawari, returned by 2,942 persons, mainly in Faridkot State. The number of Bawarias in the Province is 32,527, and it is evident that most of the Bawarias are now permanent settlers in the Punjab and speak Punjabi or Hindustani. This language was returned by only five persons at the last census. Of course, numerous members of the Bawaria tribe have a mysterious dialect of their own, used when talking to each other. Bhili.

**Bengali.** 207 Bengali has been returned as the mother tongue of 2 067 persons as against 2,181 in 1921 Bengali-speakers are found in all districts except Muzaffargarh. The largest figures relate to Lahore (902) Simla (343), Amritsar (208), Rawalpindi (183) Sialkot (177) and Ambala (141) There are 235 persons who speak Bengali as a language subsidiary to Hindustani or Punjabi, while 4 800 persons have returned Bengal as their birth place and they evidently include some Punjabis.

**Gujarati.** 208. Gujarati is mostly returned as the mother tongue of Parsis or immigrants from Gujarat, Baroda, etc It is spoken by 2,521 persons as compared with 1,895 in 1921 These are scattered all over the Province the chief returns relating to the districts having cantonments. In addition, there are 91 persons who speak Gujarati as a language subsidiary to Hindustani or Punjabi.

**Marhatti.** 209 Marhatti has been returned as the mother tongue of 973 persons as against 1,375 in 1921 it is the subsidiary language of only 9 The decrease may be due to the larger return of Gujarati with which this language is liable to be confused by a Punjab enumerator or it may be due to the movements of the troops. The largest return of 541 is found in Lahore, there being a mere sprinkling in other districts.

**Tamil and Telugu.** 210. Tamil, one of the chief vernaculars of Madras, is the mother tongue of 833 persons in this Province, mainly returned from Lahore Amritsar and Rawalpindi Telugu the most widely spoken of all Madras languages, has been returned as the mother tongue of only 124 persons in this Province.

**Arabic.** 211 Arabic is the mother tongue of 675 persons (420 males and 249 females). The number of those with Arabia, Iraq Egypt and Syria as their countries of birth is 460 The majority of the returns are thus genuine but a number of local Muslims conversant with Arabic seem to have returned it as mother tongue instead of a subsidiary language. The chief figures of Arabic relate to Lahore (458) and Gurdaspur (53), in which Qadian (the holy place of Ahmadis) is situated. Of the persons with Arabic as their mother tongue 313 speak Punjabi and 286 Hindustani as subsidiary languages Some of these might have reversed the returns, while others with Arabic genuinely as their mother tongue have picked up the vernaculars of the Province. Arabic has been returned as a subsidiary language by 300 persons, whose mother tongue is Punjabi or Hindustani which would corroborate that some Punjabis returned Arabic as their mother tongue.

**Central Pahari.** 212. Central Pahari has been returned as the mother tongue of 454 persons found scattered in the Jullundur and Lahore Divisions, who are mainly soldiers or domestic servants.

**Other Minor Languages.** 213. The speakers of Indian languages grouped as others in the Imperial Table are Assamese 10 Burmese 195 Gondi 1 Khan 1 Malayalam (of Malabar) 23 Oriya (of Orissa) 108 and Sanskrit 21

Other Asiatic Languages returned in small numbers are Chinese 160 found mostly in Lahore and Rawalpindi Japanese 4 Javanese 7 Malayan 3 Siamese 1 Singhalese 1 Syriac 1 and Turkish 17 Persons recorded as Other Asiatics are much more numerous, but have probably returned English or some other language as their mother tongue

The figures of foreign languages found in small numbers are unspecified African (?) in Lahore and Jullundur Irish (51) mostly in Rawalpindi, and Gaelic (Scotch) (6.) in Rawalpindi and Ambala. In addition to these Portu

guese (51), French (82), German (30), and Italian (26) are found sprinkled here and there Flemish is the mother-tongue of 42 persons, chiefly returned from Lyallpur, Sheikhpura, Sialkot and Gurdaspur, the persons concerned being mostly Christian missionaries

European languages grouped among 'Other languages' are Danish (1), Dutch (1), Norwegian (4), Russian (6), Spanish (6), Swedish (2), and Welsh (3)

214 As already remarked in the beginning of this Chapter, column 15 of the general schedule was meant for the entry of the language (one or more), habitually spoken by the person enumerated in addition to his mother tongue This information was intended to obtain an estimate of the amount of bilingualism The absolute figures of bilingualists, or those who speak any

Bilingualism.

Mother tongue 1	SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES								two or more of the main vernaculars of the Province, namely, Pashto, Balochi, Lahnda, Punjabi, Pahari, Hindustani and Rajasthani, appear in Part II of Imperial Table XV, a summary of which is quoted in the
	1-Punjabi	2-Lahnda	3-Hindustani	4-Western Pahari.	5-Rajasthani	6-Pashto	7-Balochi.	8-Kashmiri.	
Punjabi			121,118	2,976	377	156		6,650	
Lahnda			1,716		209	6,604	67,608		
Hindustani	69,326	631		483	340	100		74	
Western Pahari	3,707		6,707						
Rajasthani	8,200	3,131	3,853						
Pashto	16,033	3,567	2,179	17					
Balochi		10,593	82						
Kashmiri	9,422		3,104	1,245		24			

margin In addition to the figures in this table there are some people, whose mother-tongue is a foreign language, such as Gujarati or English, and who speak some of the vernaculars of this Province in every-day life On the other hand, many Punjabis with Punjabi or Hindustani as their mother-tongue speak English or some other foreign language as a matter of habit Their figures have not been tabulated, as only those languages could be considered to combine as mother-tongue and subsidiary, which exist in the Province or its immediate neighbourhood Such languages appear in the table above, but English, French and Bengali have their homes remote from this Province and they have not been taken into consideration for the purpose of bilingualism It may be remarked that Punjabi and Lahnda also do not combine as mother-tongue and subsidiary language, as Lahnda is in reality another name of Punjabi spoken in the western Punjab and cannot be treated as a distinctly separate language

As already mentioned, the Linguistic map in the beginning of this Chapter shows bilingualism by the transposition of the hatching of each subsidiary language on the hatching of the mother-tongue concerned The area so double-hatched represents the amount of bilingualism It is evident from the map that the amount of bilingualism is very small The only places where there is any bilingualism worth the name are Lahore, which has a large number of immigrants, and Dera Ghazi Khan where Balochi is spoken as a language subsidiary to Lahnda and *vice versa* Hindustani is spoken as subsidiary to Punjabi in parts of Ferozepore and Patiala The use of Hindustani as subsidiary to Punjabi or *vice versa* in areas like Lahore does not indicate any real linguistic border but only the presence of immigrants from remote places Another striking thing is the almost entire lack of bilingualism in districts or states, through which the linguistic borders pass, except in the solitary case of Dera Ghazi Khan referred to above Thus Ambala and Hissar, through which passes the Punjabi-Hindustani border, show very few bilingualists, while the figures of Patiala though slightly larger probably contain a mistake



The number of persons, who speak Hindustani as mother tongue and Punjabi as a subsidiary language, is smaller than of those who speak Hindustani as subsidiary to the mother tongue, Punjabi. The reason for this may be the comparative ease with which a Punjabi can pick up Hindustani, or it may be the zeal of the Punjabi to return Urdu or Hindi as his mother tongue. Besides this Hindustani is the *lingua franca* in the various Provinces, and numerous educated Punjabis particularly those in large urban areas, use it as the medium of speech in their official capacity or in social intercourse.

We might now examine the causes of the small amount of bilingualism on the linguistic borders. Ordinarily persons living on such borders ought to be able

District or State.	PERSONS SPEAKING	
	Hindustani as subsidiary to Punjabi.	Punjabi as subsidiary to Hindustani.
1	2	3
Ambala	3,624	1,222
Hissar	398	313
Karnal	1,167	101
Patiala	11,809	8,277
Jind	221	722

to speak both languages fluently. The table in the margin gives the figures of speakers of Hindustani as subsidiary to the mother tongue, Punjabi and *vice versa* for the districts of Ambala, Hissar and Karnal and the States of Patiala and Jind. The figures are very small, the number of those speaking Hindustani as subsidiary to Punjabi being comparatively larger mainly due to Punjabi immigrants to these areas picking up Hindustani. The explanation is in the words of the Census Superintendent, Patiala as follows —

Apparently it would seem likely that the people of villages situated on the border line of the Regular Works, should be more prone to bilingualism. But when we examine the returns, we find that constantly expressed an influence, however small, the requirements of daily life, it is easier to comprehend and acquire languages by adopting important words from the neighbour's language than to learn his language entirely. Thus probably words perhaps more (or only) corrupting the two languages than impart their vocabulary. I am supported in this view by the statistics.

The Hindustani Punjabi, Hindustani Rajasthani and Punjabi Pahari borders pass through Patiala State and what has been remarked above in respect of Punjabi Hindustani is also true of Hindustani Rajasthani border. The figures of bilingualism for the past censuses are not available, and no comparison can therefore be made.

The figures of bilingualism are of interest also from another point of view inasmuch as they indicate to what extent the persons with a foreign language

as their mother tongue are mere visitors to or have developed a closer interest in this Province. The figures in the margin relate to the most numerous returns. The speakers of foreign languages pure and simple are probably mere visitors, while those who have picked up one of the vernaculars of this Province as a subsidiary language are semi permanent or permanent immigrant.

215 The comparative statement in the margin shows the number of

newspapers and periodicals published in different languages during each census year since 1891. It is apparent that Urdu is the most popular medium of circulation for news the number of Urdu papers having risen from 64 to 373 during the last four decades. There is also a great deal of literary activity in

other languages, indicative of the general awakening among the masses.

Mother-tongue.	Total speakers.	Speakers using vernaculars of the Punjab as subsidiary.
1	2	3
Punjabi	82,534	19,527
English	24,204	7,631
Hindustani	21,822	11,282
Urdu	4,991	2,512
Arabic	675	614

Literary Activity in Different Languages.

Year	Total.	Urdu.	English.	Hindustani.	Arabic.	Other Languages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	74	4	64	1	3	3
1901	204	17	135	8	7	3
1911	279	28	177	17	9	1
1921	579	45	181	27	13	4
1931	873*	91	272	86	21	42

\* Includes one weekly paper in Persian entitled *Al-Faiz* which ceased publication during the year 1931.

Many periodicals are communal in their character, and these generally deal with matters concerning the community whose cause they espouse

The statistics in the above table depict the journalistic enterprise of the

Particulars 1	CIRCULATION		4 Total	5 English	6 Urdu	7 Gurmukhi	8 Hindi	9 Bilingual	10 Trilingual	11 Polyglot
	Total. 2	Average per paper 3								
Daily	108,575	3,010	30	5	22	2	1			
Weekly	161,100	1,161	140	11	109	16				
Monthly	201,755	1,035	195	30	107	16	13	8	8	4
Others	39,030	634	63	14	26	1	12	8	7	4
Total	519,570	1,195	418	60	263	35	15	16	15	8

Province, and in 1931 the number of 'live' papers circulating in the Province was 428 including dailies, weeklies, monthlies, etc., as against 236 in 1923. The detail of

the live papers together with the amount of circulation is given in the margin.

The dailies have the largest circulation, the average working out at nearly

Name of paper	Circulation	Name of paper	Circulation
English		Urdu	
Civil & Military Gazette	12,700	Milap	11,000
Tribune	12,620	Paritap	10,000
Daily Herald	9,000	Zamindar	5,000
Eastern Times	3,000	Inqilab	5,000
		Bande Matram	5,000

dailies is 108,575 or one paper for every 11 literates aged 15 years and over

Urdu	9,160	Sanskrit	172
Punjabi	7,248	Pashto	81
English	2,235	Multani	78
Hindi	1,657	Polyglot	74
Bilingual	1,490	Kashmiri	56
Persian	336	Sindhi	35
Arabic	270	Others	74
Trilingual	177		
		Total	22,991

Table III at the end of this Chapter. Over 75 per cent of the total number of books published in the Punjab are in Urdu and Punjabi, while those published in English are nearly 10 per cent. The number of Urdu books has risen by about 50 per cent as compared with the previous decade.

The news-agency has become greatly improved during the last decade. Any important event occurring in India is in the possession of newspaper readers before sunrise on the following day, in many cases accompanied by comments offered on it by foreign newspapers. Similarly, the news telegraphed from the different parts of the world is printed in the newspapers during the night and is at the disposal of readers early next morning. The cricket Test matches between England and Australia are now being played in the latter country, and a full description of the day's play becomes available for newspaper readers in India early on the following morning.

Two leading English dailies in Lahore have two editions, *dak* and local. The former is despatched to out-stations by trains leaving Lahore at about 9 p.m. or later and contains all news received till dusk. The local edition is completed during the night and contains all news received up to about 3 a.m. The *dak* edition is available in the *muffassil* in the morning, while the local edition is in the hands of readers in Lahore before sunrise, being distributed by news-boys on cycles. The price is generally one anna per copy, having come down during the last decade by 50 per cent.

An innovation, introduced recently and much appreciated by the public, is for the leading English dailies to illustrate the news by means of photographs. On the whole the newspapers are very much improved both in respect of the style and the matter.

Some of the Urdu dailies are quite as up-to-date in the publication of the news as their English contemporaries, and have many subscribers among the people of all classes, particularly shopkeepers and businessmen. Whenever any news of special importance has to be published a supplementary edition is issued and finds a ready sale.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Distribution of total population by mother-tongue according to Census of 1931

LANGUAGE (WITH MAIN HEADS IN ACCORDANCE TO SIR GEORGE CRIBBON'S SCHEME)	Total Number of speakers (000's omitted)		Number per million of the population.	Where chiefly spoken.
	1931	1921		
1	2	3	4	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,491</b>	<b>25,101</b>		
<b>Part A—Vernaculars of India</b>				
<b>I—TIBETO CHINESE FAMILY</b>	62	38	112	
Tibeto-Burman Sub-family	62	38		
Tibeto-Himalayan branch	62	38		
(a) Tibetan Group	0	0		
i <i>Bhotia of Tibet or Tibetan</i>	5			Simla, Bashahr, Aconthal, Jubbah, Chamba and Mandi
ii <i>Bhotia Unspecified</i>	4	4		Kangra
(b) Pronominalized Himalayan Group	57	29		
i <i>Kanauri</i>	26	22		Bashahr
ii <i>Lahuli</i>	27	7		Chamba and Kangra
<b>II—INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY</b>	28,392	25,031	996	
Aryan Sub-family	28,392	25,031	996	
Iranian Branch	174	116	5	
Eastern Group	174	116	5	
i <i>Baluchi</i>	61	57	2	Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan and Bahawalpur
ii <i>Pashto</i>	97	59	3	Attock, Mianwali, Shahpur, Multan and Montgomery
Dardic Branch	22	5	1	
Dard Group	22	5	1	
Kashmiri	22	5	1	Simla, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Gujranwala, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi and Chamba
Indo-Aryan Branch	28,216	24,910	990	
i Outer Sub-Branch	7,797	4,729	260	
(a) North Western Group	7,790	4,727	250	
i <i>Lahndi or Western Punjabi</i>	7,378	4,707	250	Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Shahpur, Gujrat, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Thane, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur
ii <i>Sindhi</i>	12	20		Lahore, Multan and Bahawalpur
(b) Southern Group	2	4		
i <i>Marathi</i>	1	1		Ambala, Lahore and Amritsar
ii <i>Others</i>	1	3		
(c) Eastern Group	3	2		
<i>Bengali</i>	3	2		Simla, Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi
2 Inner Sub-Branch	20,821	20,581	731	
(a) Central Group	10,122	10,174	671	
i <i>Hindustani</i>	7,088	7,561	140	Ambala Division, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Multan, Dujana, Patana, Kalua, Sirmoor, Patiala, Loharu, Jind, Nabha and Bahawalpur
ii <i>Pashtani</i>	613	703	22	Hissar, Curgaon, Ferozepore, Montgomery, Patiala, Faridkot and Bahawalpur
iii <i>Gujarati</i>	3	2		Lahore, Amritsar, Sheikhupura, Rawalpindi, Lyallpur and Multan
iv <i>Bhili</i>	3			Faridkot
v <i>Punjabi</i>	14,515	15,208	500	Hissar, Ambala, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Lahore Division, Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Kalsia, Bilaspur, Salagarh, Sirmoor, Kapurthala, Maler Kotla, Faridkot, Phulkian States and Bahawalpur
(b) Pahari Group	1,699	1,107	60	
i <i>Central Pahari</i>		1		Lahore and Mandi
ii <i>Eastern Pahari or Nepali</i>	8	9		Ambala, Kangra, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Chamba and Mandi
iii <i>Western Pahari</i>	1,691	1,097	50	Simla, Kangra, Gurdaspur, Montgomery, Simla Hills, Mandi, Chamba, Sirmoor, Bilaspur, Sulei and Patiala
<b>III—UNCLASSIFIED LANGUAGES</b>	5	3		
Gipsy languages	5	3		
Odiki	5	3		Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan and Muzaffargarh

## Part B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries and Africa.

<b>I—INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY</b>	4	2		
Aryan Sub-Family	4	2		
Iranian Branch	4	2		
Persian Group	4	2		
<i>Persian</i>	4	2		
<b>II—SEMITIC FAMILY</b>	1			
<i>Arabic</i>	1			Ludhiana, Lahore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Mandi
	1			Lahore

## Part C.—European Languages

<b>I—INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY</b>	26	27	1	
Teutonic Group	26	27	1	
<i>English</i>	26	27	1	Ambala, Simla, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Multan and Patiala

## SUSIDIARY TABLE II.—PART I

Distribution by language of the population of each district

NUMBERS PER 10,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1911

DISTRICT OR STATE AND TERRITORY	Punjabi as mother tongue.		Lahnda as mother tongue.		Hindustani as mother tongue.		Western Paka- stani as mother tongue.		Erjantani as mother tongue.		Pakhi as mother tongue.		Bakhi mother- tongue.		Kashmiri as mother- tongue.	
	Total.	As mother- tongue only.	Total.	As mother- tongue only.	Total.	As mother- tongue only.	Total.	As mother- tongue only.	Total.	As mother- tongue only.	Total.	As mother- tongue only.	Total.	As mother- tongue only.	Total.	As mother- tongue only.
<b>PUNJAB</b>																
Lahnda-G. BANTU P. 17	6,637	6,610	200	200	2,531	2,510	21	20	115	115	2	2			73	2
1. Himar	143	143			2,601	2,599			2,151	2,117						
2. Lahnda State	7	7			9,999	9,992										
3. Bahish	7	7			9,901	9,901										
4. Dejana State	5	5			9,903	9,903										
5. Ourgan	12	12			7,823	7,823			2,150	2,150						
6. Paktal State	1	1			9,909	9,909										
7. Karnal	182	178			9,903	9,901										
8. Jalandhar	6,615	6,615			27	15										
9. K. parthala State	9,901	9,971			14	12										
10. Lakhana	9,901	9,922			162	134									17	6
11. Mahr Kala State	9,907	9,903			22	19										
12. Parnapara	9,909	9,919			901	290			9,901	9,919					9	7
13. Paktal State	9,903	9,903			299	123			22	14						
14. Paktal State	9,903	9,903			291	261	230	225	9,903	9,919						
15. Jand State	2,631	2,647			7,823	7,812										
16. K. Kala State	7,809	7,809			2,907	2,914										
17. Lahnda	2,631	2,647	3	1	912	203	6	2	9	4	27	11			43	2
18. Amritsar	9,907	9,907			161	31	2		9	2	4	2			8	21
19. Jalandhar	7,823	7,810	2,123	2,123	27	16	2				12	8			9	4
20. Bahishpara	9,911	9,911	1,411	1,411	77	33			2	1	19	19			4	2
<b>IL—HINDIA</b>																
21. Barmar State	780	780			1,431	1,431	1,239	7,823	14	1	2	2			7	7
22. Barmar	1,411	1,423			1,178	1,166	6,111	6,229	11	2	20	27			300	89
23. Barmar Hill State	1,012	1,032			2	26	7,903	7,903							2	2
24. Barmar State	1,009	1,009					9,924	9,924								
25. Karna	161	151			16	13	6,901	9,901	2						7	6
26. Karna State	161	151			6		9,901	9,901	1	1	6	7			27	29
27. Barmar State	123	127			2	1	9,911	9,912			1	1				
28. Chandra State	14	72			3	3	9,971	9,979			2	1			99	19
<b>III—PRAH</b>																
29. Ambala	2,341	2,379			6,213	6,229	17	11	17	10	6	6			1	1
30. Karna State	1,782	1,750			9,221	9,210			4	4	1					
31. Harnapara	9,979	9,979			16	11	2	1			1	1			9	4
32. Gurdaspur	9,991	9,991			21	20	7	11			4	2				
33. Kullar	9,910	9,911			16	23					6	4			2	2
34. G. Jra	6,704	6,774	2,004	2,004	4	46	1				12	3			4	2
35. Jhelum	1,704	945	907	9,553	27	17					10	6			2	1
36. Jra. alpani	430	430	9,147	9,143	226	212	7	6			23	29			14	9
37. Attock	202	1	9,271	9,217	29	23					218	291			1	
<b>IV—KASHMIRI</b>																
38. Kashmiri	2,512	2,512	7,107	7,657	91	91	7	2	24	24	72	63	67	67		
39. Muzaffargarh	2,297	2,297	3,335	3,331	173	136	41	41	8	7	83	87	1	1	1	1
40. Chakrapar	2,12	2,493	9,999	9,999	112	93	1	1			99	43			1	
41. Muzaffargarh	17	16	9,126	9,096	11	6					666	912	2	2	1	
42. Jhelum	9,079	9,079	1,704	1,704	90	89			1		11	7			1	
43. Jhelum	490	479	9,143	9,143	2	2	3	3			11	7			2	2
44. Jhelum	1,129	1,129	9,223	9,223	169	151			17	23	91	99	10	10		
45. Muzaffargarh	732	744	9,272	9,272	177	162			212	279	10	14	12	9		
46. Muzaffargarh	64	64	9,444	9,472	232	21	1	1			11	11				
47. Muzaffargarh	4	4	9,772	9,751	7	7			2	2	26	10	14	911		

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—PART II

Distribution by language of the population of each district (Subsidiary Languages)

DISTRICT OF STATE AND NATURAL DIVISION	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE SPEAKERS OF EACH MOTHER TONGUE WHO SPEAK A SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE															
	Punjabi as mother tongue					Lahnda as mother tongue					Hindustani as mother tongue					
	With Hindus- tani as Sub- sidiary	With Western Pahari as Subsidiary	With Rajas- thani as Sub- sidiary	With Pashto as Sub- sidiary	With Kash- miri as Sub- sidiary	With Hindus- tani as Sub- sidiary	With Rajas- thani as Sub- sidiary	With Pashto as Sub- sidiary	With Hindo- chi as Sub- sidiary	With Punjabi as Sub- sidiary	With Lahnda as Sub- sidiary	With Western Pahari as Sub- sidiary	With Rajas- thani as Sub- sidiary	With Pashto as Sub- sidiary	With Kash- miri as Sub- sidiary	With Hindi as Sub- sidiary
<b>PUNJAB</b>	83	2				5	3		0	78	174	3	1	1		
<b>I—INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN</b>	112					8	2		11	161	1		1			
West																
1 Hissar	15		5								4			1		
2 Lokarna State	7,500															
3 Rohtak	5,010															
4 Nujana State	607															
5 Gurgaon	7,210					10,000										
6 Patnauli State																
7 Karnal	710										1					
8 Jallundar	10		1							3,185			1			
9 Kapurthala State	17									41						
10 Ludhiana	151					10,000				1,505		1			1	
11 Maler Kotla State	4									3,805						
12 Ferozepore	10					270				515	22	75		20	1	
13 Faridkot State	28									7,420						
14 Patiala State	81									1,120						
15 Jind State	77									28						
16 Nabha State										160						
17 Lahore	520	7			44	1,142		6,207	22	3,517	7	0	15	1	5	
18 Amritsar	5	1			8					1,070	4					
19 Gujranwala	0									4,101						
20 Sheikhupura	0									2,805						
<b>II—HIMALAYAN</b>	247	317			1	2,500				225		103	2			
21 Sirmoor State	50	1								10		7	3			
22 Simla	2,750	140								1,044		503				
23 Simla Hill States	08	77								546		33				
24 Bilaspur State		13														
25 Kangra	68	707			4					231		305				
26 Mandi State	143	000								937		317				
27 Suket State	231	270										3,846				
28 Chamba State	40	4,080				5,000				837						
<b>III—SUB-HIMALAYAN</b>	48							10		112		1				1
29 Ambala	115					10,000				28		1				
30 Kalsia State	20		1													
31 Hoshiarpur										7,118						
32 Gurdaspur	4									4,165		12				
33 Sialkot										1,047						
34 Gujrat	03				1			2		7,801						
35 Jhelum	1,110	7			7			5		3,600		62		21		
36 Rawalpindi	087	8			1	1		3		527	1	22		1		23
37 Attock	1,040							58		1,001				55		
<b>IV—NORTH WEST DRY AREA</b>	21					3	1	5	110	1,009	112		1			
38 Montgomery	10			2		8				858	07					
39 Shahpur	34									1,815	1			24		
40 Mianwali	887							14		1,812	206			23		
41 Faisalpur	7			1		1		2		2,305	20		1	3		
42 Jhan-	1									1,000						
43 Multan	43					3		2		147	105		3	10		
44 Bahawalpur State	08			1		2	3			010	178					
45 Muzaffargarh	254					12		1		420	273		15	15		
46 Dera Ghezi Khan								10	1,202		6,748					

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—PART II—concluded.

Distribution by language of the population of each district (Subsidiary Languages.)

[illegible]





# CHAPTER XI

## RELIGION

### SECTION I.—GENERAL.

214. General. 217. Attitude of the public towards religion. Figures. 218. Proportion of numerical strength by religion. 219. Revolt of untouchables.

### SECTION 2.—HINDUS.

220. Distribution of Hindus in the Punjab. 221. Causes of decreasing number of Hindus. 222. Child marriage and its effect on fecundity. 223. Effect of residence in towns. 224. Effect of food on fecundity. 225. Present condition of the Hindus. 226. Brahmins, Khatri and Arora. 227. Hindu Rajputs and Jats. 228. Decrease among Hindu occupational castes. 229. Hindu sects. 230. New sects introduced among Hindus at this census.

### SECTION 3.—SIKHS.

231. General. 232. Variation in number of Sikhs at past censuses. 233. Milk growth due to absorption of Hindus. 234. Percentage increase of Sikhs in smaller units. 235. Strength of Sikh sects.

### SECTION 4.—AD-DHARMIK.

236. General.

### SECTION 5.—MUSLIMS.

237. General. 238. Muslim sects.

### SECTION 6.—CHRISTIANS.

239. General. 240. Local distribution of Christians.

### SECTION 7.—MINOR RELIGIONS.

241. Jains. 242. Buddhists. 243. Zoroastrians. 244. Jews. 245. Indefinite beliefs.

References to Statistics.

The numerical strength of each religion returned is given in Imperial Table XVI for each district and state and Imperial Table XIX, which is divided into two parts, give the age-distribution of Europeans and allied races and Anglo-Indians. The distribution of the population of towns by principal religions is shown in Provincial Table II.

In addition to these tables, Table XVI-A, printed in part III as an appendix to the Imperial Table XVI, contains details of sects of Hindus, Muslims, Jains and Sikhs.

At the end of this Chapter will be found an Appendix, which is the key to the Social Map and four Subsidiary Tables, described below.

Subsidiary Table I gives by Natural Divisions the actual number of each religion in 1901 and the proportion of each per 10,000 of the total population at each of the last six censuses with variation per cent. during each decade as well as the percentage of net variation that each religion has exhibited during the last half century.

Subsidiary Table II gives by Natural Divisions, district and state the proportion of each main religion per 10,000 of the population for six censuses.

Subsidiary Table III gives the actual number of Christians, by Natural Division, district and state for six censuses and the variation per cent. they have shown during each decade since 1851 as well as the percentage of net variation during the last fifty years.

Subsidiary Table IV gives the distribution of 10,000 of urban and rural population by main religions for the whole Province and its four Natural Divisions.

## SECTION I.—GENERAL.

General.

210. Enough has been said in previous Census Reports on the origin and beliefs of the various religions, and it is unnecessary to traverse the same ground

over again. The table in the margin shows the numerical strength of the followers of each religion (according to the present census) in the Province and its main political divisions the corresponding figures for the 1901 census are also given.

Religion.	1901'S CENSUS.					
	PUNJAB.		NATIVE TERRITORY.		PUNJAB PLATEAU.	
	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Muslims	12,815	14,307	11,414	12,322	1,269	1,277
Hindus	8,870	8,876	8,879	8,329	3,229	2,271
Sikhs	3,467	4,872	2,264	3,664	813	1,067
Christians	313	419	329	418	4	6
Others	4	470	24	411	19	29

The Social Map in the beginning of the Report depicts the distribution of the various religions in the Punjab and what is indicated by means of coloured rectangles in that map is illustrated in figures in Appendix I at the end of this Chapter. Hindus are in a majority in six districts (Hissar Gurgaon Rohtak,

Karnal, Sonala and Kangra), their proportion ranging between 91 per cent (Kangra) and 65 per cent (Hissar), while in two districts (Ambala and Hoshiarpur) they are most numerous as a community, the proportion being 47 and 40 per cent, respectively. Muslims predominate in 17 districts,\* their proportion varying between 91 per cent (Attock) and 51 per cent (Gurdaspur), while in three districts (Jullundur, Ferozepore and Amritsar) their numerical strength is greater than that of any other community, the proportion being 44, 45 and 47 per cent, respectively. The Sikhs have a clear majority in no district, and in Ludhiana alone they are more numerous than Hindus or Muslims, their proportion being 47 per cent. In the Punjab States Sikhs predominate in Faridkot and Patiala with proportions of 57 and 39 per cent, respectively, and Muslims in Bahawalpur, Kapurthala and Maler Kotla with proportions of 81, 57 and 38, respectively. Of the remaining states Hindus enjoy a vast majority in ten, their proportion ranging between 99 per cent (Suket) and 75 per cent (Jind), and are most numerous as a community in the States of Kalsia and Nabha with proportions of 48 and 46, respectively.

It will be useful at the outset to mention two factors, which have a bearing on the population of the various communities, viz, conversion and inter-marriages. As regards the former, the number of conversions from one religion to another is relatively small in this Province. The 'Arya Samaj,' a section of Hindus engaged on such work, seems to be concentrating on the rehabilitation of the depressed classes by the process called '*shuddhi*'. Among Muslims the '*Ishaat-i-Islam*' and '*Tabligh*' movements have been in existence during the last decade. In the case of Christians, who owed their enormous increase during the period 1891—1910 mainly to conversion, the pace of conversion has considerably slowed down. Inter-marriages and conversions on any large scale take place only between Hindus and Sikhs.

The most notable feature of the present census from the standpoint of return of religion has been the adoption of the term 'Ad-Dharm' by numerous Chamars and Chuhars and other untouchables. At previous censuses Chuhars, unless they returned some recognised religion, were always included among Hindus. In this respect the instructions for the return of religion at the present census were the same as in 1921, viz, "All *Chuhars*, who are not Muslims or Christians, and who do not return any other religion, should be returned as Hindus. The same rule applies to members of other depressed classes who have no tribal religion." Thus under the instructions if a Chuhra refused to be recorded as a Hindu he was to be so recorded in case he failed to return any other religion. An addition was, however, made to the instructions by the insertion of the clause—"Persons returning themselves as Ad-Dharmis should be recorded as such." The Punjab Ad-Dharm Mandal had petitioned the Punjab Government before the census operations started in 1930, representing that the depressed classes should be permitted to return Ad-Dharm as their religion at the time of the census as they were the aborigines of India and while the Hindus kept them at a respectable distance they did not believe in the Hindu religion. The President of the Punjab Ad-Dharm Mandal was informed that a clause was being provided in the Census Code requiring that persons returning their religion as *Ad-Dharm* would be recorded as such. *Ad-Dharm* literally means original or ancient religion.

\*Lahore, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwali, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan.

In spite of the care taken to ensure the return of definite religions, sects or castes were in some cases returned instead in the column of religion and these had to be classified at the time of sorting as most of the figures in Imperial Tables are given separately for the followers of different religions. The detail of this classification, which was made under the orders of the Census Commissioner for India is given on the fly leaf to Imperial Table XVI the bulk of the persons concerned being thrown into Hinduism, notably Radhaswami (1 125), Sansi (23 828) Brahmas (3 152) Chuhra (1 911) Mehtar (7 896) and Meghwal (12,807)

217 The instructions about Aryas, Brahmos and Dev Samajis were that their sect alone should be recorded in the column of religion and sect. The procedure was adopted as at last census with a view to have their entries copied on slips of a distinctive colour meant for "other religions," instead of on green slips meant for Hindu religion to facilitate a detailed examination of their caste, age, civil condition and literacy (as shown in Provincial Tables VIII A and XIV A in Part III). In the main tables, the figures of these sects were, of course to be included in those of Hindus. This procedure however gave rise to a misunderstanding and fears were expressed in the press that these sects were to be excluded from the Hindu religion. The Census Commissioner for India modified the instructions by laying down that if the person concerned so desired the term Hindu should be added within brackets after the sect.

In recent times the importance of the figures of religion has been greatly enhanced on account of their relation to the strength of representation of the various communities in the legislature. In fact as observed in Section 5 of Chapter I communal consciousness has been growing during the last decade and has occasionally manifested itself in rather serious Hindu-Muslim riots. The advent of the census brought in its train considerable excitement and commotion among the various communities, and the members of the depressed classes came in for a good deal of pressure at the hands of certain communities, who struggled hard to win them over to their own side and thus to add to their numerical strength.

218 Sikhism, seeking synthesis of mono-theism of Islam and philosophical thought of Hinduism, rising on the existing Hindu social structure, consists of Keshdhars (those who grow long hair) and Sehjdharis (those who do not grow long hair). In fact at the censuses of 1891 1891 and 1901 all those who were not the followers of Guru Gobind Singh i.e. those who did not grow *kes* (long hair) and abstain from smoking were recorded as Hindus. A considerable number of persons returned themselves as belonging to both (83 091 in 1891 and 43 613 in 1911) and were treated in the census record as Sikh Hindus. Further a considerable number of persons would return themselves as Hindus at one census and Sikhs at the next, resulting in the actual figures and the proportion of the Sikhs and Hindus in the total population fluctuating considerably. The Jains though treated as a separate religion for census purposes are practically a sect of Hindus. The other main religions are Muslim and Christian, both of which have been expanding during the last five decades the latter mainly through conversion.

In Subsidiary Table II is given the proportion of each community to the total population of each district, state, Natural Division and the Province for the past five censuses. According to the table Hindus are 30.2 Sikh

\* The persons, who here as the Census signified their adherence in one way or another to both Hinduism and Sikhism, aggregate 478,134. The 1911 Census Report, page 124, para. 223.

Religion. 1	British Territory 2	Punjab States 3
Muslim	56.54	32.53
Hindu	26.83	46.26
Sikh	12.99	20.56
Christian	1.74	0.9
Ad Dharmi	1.69	4
Jain	16	16

14.29, Muslims 52.4 and Christians 1.48 per cent of the total population in the Punjab. Similar proportions for British Territory and Punjab States are quoted in the marginal table. These percentages if compared with those of 1881 reflect an enormous change. Thus Hindus in the

Province have now been reduced from 43.8 per cent in 1881 to 30.2 per cent, while Sikhs have increased from 8.2 per cent to 14.3 per cent, and Muslims from 40.6 to 42.4 per cent. The figures for Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims for purely British Territory have during this period altered from 40.29 to 26.83, from 6.58 to 12.99 and from 51.72 to 56.54 per cent, respectively, and for the Punjab States from 54.94, 15.41 and 29.45 to 46.26, 20.56 and 32.53 per cent, respectively. Thus both in British Territory and Punjab States the population of Hindus has declined and that of Sikhs and Muslims has considerably risen.

In Section 6 of Chapter I the influence of religion on the growth of the population was briefly discussed. In order to form a clear idea about the natural increase among the followers of different religions I have had compiled the recorded figures of births and deaths of each district for the last decade. It is needless to go into the details of all of them, and the average birth and death rates for Hindus and Muslims are given in the table below for the six districts, which have registered the highest intercensal increase in population, the six eastern districts in which Hindus predominate, and the six western districts in which Muslims are in a great majority. The rates have been worked out *per mille* of the mean enumerated population of 1921 and 1931 censuses.

Natural Increase Among Communities.

Districts showing the greatest absolute increase in population.	Average birth rate during the decade		Average death rate during the decade		Survival rate during the decade		Eastern Districts	Average birth rate during the decade		Average death rate during the decade		Survival rate during the decade		Western Districts	Average birth rate during the decade		Average death rate during the decade		Survival rate during the decade.			
	Hindu		Muslim		Hindu			Hindu		Muslim		Hindu			Muslim		Hindu		Muslim		Hindu	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Lahore	31	40	23	30	8	19	Kangra	36	35	32	35	4	10	Attock	29	34	16	26	13	8		
Amritsar	41	43	30	32	11	11	Ambala	37	30	31	29	6	10	Rawalpindi	29	36	21	28	8	8		
Jullundur	47	43	29	25	18	18	Rohtak	44	40	37	18	7	12	Mianwali	40	42	19	29	21	13		
Gurdaspur	13	45	31	30	12	15	Karnal	38	40	34	37	3	13	Muzaffargarh	34	32	26	28	8	4		
Sheikhpura	35	42	22	28	13	14	Gurgaon	45	47	34	34	11	13	Dera Ghazi Khan	35	29	27	24	12	5		
Gujranwala	34	43	25	32	9	11	Hissar	40	43	28	35	12	8	Multan	37	36	24	22	13	14		

It may be observed from this table that in some localities the survival rate of the majority community is higher than that of the minority communities. In some other localities we find, for instance in Attock, Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, that Hindus, the minority community, show a higher survival rate than Muslims. Some eastern districts, Ambala, Karnal and Gurgaon, show a higher natural increase among Muslims. It cannot, therefore, be definitely said that a particular community has a markedly higher survival rate than the other. It is needless to refer to the various complications, such as large or small amount of migration among different communities, though some part of the resulting difference has been eliminated by the adoption of the mean populations of 1921 and 1931. The only conclusion that can reasonably be drawn is that the rate of variation in population depends more on the locality in which the population resides than on the religions of the people concerned. The people residing in localities like

Muzaffargarh and Karnal would in all probability increase at a much higher rate if they moved out to areas, healthier and more prosperous, and whether they are Hindus or Muslims would be immaterial. To me the figures indicate that the rural population of both these districts, Muslim in one case and Hindu in the other is being sapped of its vitality by climatic conditions and poverty. The urban population, on the other hand, of these two districts, which is Hindu in one case and Muslim in the other has comparatively increased much more. Here is the direct evidence of Hindus believed to be less prolific doing well in Muzaffargarh and Muslims supposed to be more prolific diminishing there in numbers. It will, therefore, be conceded that the creed of the people has hardly any effect on the growth of the population.

The social practices in vogue among the followers of certain religions, no doubt have a bearing on the population figures. For example the presence of a large number of widows in any community must react on its birth-rate. The high castes both among Hindus and Muslims discourage widow re-marriage, though it is a fact that the proportion of widows among Hindus is considerably larger. Polygamy exists both among Hindus and Muslims, but to a much greater extent among the latter. It may be said that on the whole polygamy tends to increase the population, though it is not practised in this Province to such an extent that it will materially alter the results one way or the other.

We can now revert to the subject of the variations in communal proportions to investigate their real cause. We may first proceed to examine the causes of fluctuations in Punjab States. In Patiala, Jind and Nabha Muslims have been increasing slowly but steadily since 1881 and their proportion has risen from 21.9 13.7 and 19.2 to 22.4 14.2 and 20.0 per cent. in the three states, respectively. Such is not the case, however with the other two main religions. We find that Sikhs in 1881 formed 27.8 1.7 and 29.7 per cent. of the total population in Patiala, Jind and Nabha and they have largely increased during the last fifty years to 38.0 10.3 and 33.9 per cent., respectively. On the other hand Hindus, who were 50.1 81.3 and 51.0 per cent. fifty years ago have dropped to 38.2 75.0 and 46.0 per cent. respectively.

The figures quoted in the margin indicate the variation in the numerical strength of the prevailing religions in Faridkot State. It is evident that while the proportion of Sikhs has gone up during the last decade from 44.24 per cent. to 50.31 per cent. the increase in the proportion of Muslims is only slight i.e. from 29.75 per cent. to 30.37 per cent. and the proportion of Hindus has gone down enormously from 25.73 per cent. to 12.69 per cent. In 1901 the Hindus were 28.69 per cent. of the total population so that their existing proportion is even less than half of what it was thirty years ago. It appears that the Akali movement during the last decade has been responsible for a large number of persons, particularly sweepers, being returned as Sikhs instead of Hindus.

The figures in the margin show the numerical strength (in percentages) of Hindus and Sikhs in the last six censuses in the Maler Kotla State and it is evident that the percentages of the two communities have fluctuated in a very unusual manner from decade to decade. The Hindus were 23 per cent. of the total

Religious proportions in Punjab States.

Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs
1881 1891	1881 1891	1881 1891
12.48 25.43	24.81 44.74	20.27 29.75

Religion.	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Hindus	23	27	24	14	10	25
Sikhs	33	27	26	14	10	25

population in 1881, and jumped to 53 per cent in the next ten years. During the intercensal period, 1901—11, their proportion came down from 50 per cent to 32 per cent. It rose a little in 1921, but during the last decade it has dropped to 26 per cent, so that the Hindus are practically where they were fifty years ago. On the other hand the Sikhs were 40 per cent of the total population in 1881, but during the next ten years 75 per cent of them seem to have disappeared. In 1911 their proportion was 30 per cent, it decreased slightly in 1921 and is now 35 per cent. According to the Census Superintendent, Maler Kotla State, "this fluctuation is mainly due to the fact that prior to the communal dissensions, which have lately arisen among the various communities in British India and Indian States, the members of each community had very little regard for holding a separate position of their own." He adds "the Sikhs of Maler Kotla State, who are chiefly Jats, used to consider themselves part and parcel of Hindus and made no distinction between Hinduism and Sikhism. It is only recently that they have drawn a line of demarcation between themselves and the Hindus and have shown a tendency to be treated as a separate community."

The main conclusion is that the varying strength of the population returned as Hindu or Sikh in the Punjab States is due to social causes that are at work in that section of the population, from which both Hindus and Sikhs are drawn. The Akali movement during the last decade is mainly responsible for numerous persons being returned as Sikhs instead of Hindus. Such persons for the most part comprise members of depressed classes, agriculturists and artisans in rural areas, who obviously consider that they gain in status as soon as they cease to be Hindus and become Sikhs.

An indication of this is furnished by the variation in the numerical strength of many occupational castes and certain tribes, such as Jat, Sami, Rajput and Arora, whose members are returning themselves in increasingly large numbers as Sikhs instead of Hindus, particularly in the districts and states of the central Punjab. There are certain other tribes, such as Chuhra and Chamar, who chafing under the label of untouchability prefer Sikhism to the caste-ridden Hinduism. To illustrate this point we might quote the figures of an agricultural caste known as Sami in the central Punjab and Mali in the

District	Census year	HINDU		SIKH		Number per 10,000 Sainis and Malis in the Punjab
		Mali	Saini	Mali	Saini	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gurgaon	1911	1,000				
	1921	998	2			
	1931	972	28			436
Hissar	1911	991	8	1		
	1921	944	32	24		
	1931	860	127	12	1	548
Rohtak	1911	999		1		
	1921	985	14			
	1931	764	235		1	492
Karnal	1911	943	35	17	5	
	1921	799	164	21	16	
	1931	485	400	4	110	1,102
Ambala	1911	476	297	9	218	
	1921	436	321	4	239	
	1931	171	380	3	446	1,797
Patiala	1911	542	251	15	192	
	1921	510	300	5	185	
	1931		254		746	789
Jind	1911	969	1	11	19	
	1921	990	2	8		
	1931		338		602	239
Hoshiarpur	1911	1	556		443	
	1921	1	589		410	
	1931		478		522	1,697
Jullundur	1911		400		598	
	1921	1	334		685	
	1931	1	175		828	606

eastern Punjab and claiming adherents both among Sikhs and Hindus. The table in the margin shows the distribution of one thousand of this tribe for the three decades since 1911. In column 7 is given the present strength of the tribe, enumerated in each district or state, assuming that all Sainis and Malis in the Province numbered 10,000. A glance at the table will show that Hindu Malis predominate in Gurgaon, Hissar and Rohtak, though Hindu Sainis have increased at the expense of Malis during the last decade. In Karnal Hindu Malis have decreased, while Hindu Sainis and Sikh Sainis have

increased. In Ambala Malis have decreased and Sikh Samis have nearly doubled while Hindu Samis also show an increase. In Patiala Hindu Samis have decreased and Hindu Malis have entirely disappeared resulting in a corresponding increase in the number of Sikh Samis. In Jmd, up to 1921 Hindu Malis predominated but at this census two-thirds of them have returned themselves as Sikh Samis. In Hoshiarpur and Jullundur there are no Malis but Hindu Samis show a decrease in both the districts while Sikh Samis have considerably increased during the last decade. The conclusion to be drawn from these variations is that Malis prefer to be known as Samis while Samis by becoming Sikhs, particularly in the districts and states of the central Punjab consider their social status improved if they return themselves as Sikhs instead of Hindus. It may be pointed out that despite all these changes

Caste	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mal and Saini	263,633	16,486	237,678	204,642	212,399
Mal	39,672	93,988	108,986	96,863	82,833
Saini	147,182	129,807	121,122	107,779	129,578
Hindu Mal and Saini	186,123	194,867	208,297	183,417	187,666
Sikh Mal and Saini	14,436	12,680	29,376	44,846	42,868

the population of Malis and Samis has been steadily increasing if the two castes are taken together. The figures appear in Table XVIII but are reproduced in the margin for ready reference.

Reasons for  
Change of  
Religion.

The main cause for the discarding of Hinduism by some of the agricultural and artisan classes in the central and eastern Punjab is the enhanced prestige gained by agricultural tribes in the countryside by their becoming Sikh. In the instance, quoted in the last paragraph, a Mali gains in prestige by becoming a Saini Mali being a distinctly inferior term. The Jat in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur if a Hindu, is looked down upon by his Hindu Rajput neighbour and so he becomes a Sikh. On the other hand in the south-east of the Province (i.e. in Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon, a Hindu Jat takes a pride in his caste and even looks down upon a Brahman, who in those districts is not a priest but like him a tiller of the soil. Similar influences are operative in the case of such tribes as *Tarkhan* (carpenter) *Lokar* (blacksmith) *Julaha* (weaver) *Sunar* (goldsmith) and *Nai* (barber) as we shall see in Chapter XII on Castes.

Result of  
Unrestedness.

219 There has been in the last few years a movement among the untouchable classes to organise themselves as a separate community in order to consolidate their position, and many of them have returned themselves particularly in the central districts, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur as Ad Dharmi or the followers of Ad Dharm, meaning the ancient or original religion of Hindustan. The figures of Ad Dharmis are given in the margin for the districts returning more than 100 of them.

District.	Persons.	District.	Persons.
1	2	1	2
Jalandhar	111,869	Gurdaspur	6,843
Hoshiarpur	111,879	Karnal	8,011
Lahore	29,718	Muzaffarnagar	4,377
Lyallpur	26,262	Rohatki	1,861
Muzaffarnagar	27,863	Gurgaon	1,836
Meerut	17,739	Lahore	1,076
Muzaffarnagar	14,179	Amritsar	144
Muzaffarnagar	12,741		

such as Attock, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Jhelum, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, have no Ad Dharmis at all.

We shall now proceed to study the numerical strength of each religion and the variation in its figures at various censuses.

## SECTION 2.—HINDUS.

220. The blue portion of the rectangles in the Social Map represents Hindus and the light-blue Ad-Dharmis and Hindu depressed classes. It will be seen that Hindus are most numerous in the Himalayan Natural Division, constituting 9,325 of every 10,000 of the total population. In the Indo-Gangetic Plain their proportion is 3,504, in the Sub-Himalayan 2,235 and in the North-West

Distribution  
of Hindus in  
the Punjab

Locality	Actual number of Hindus with 000's omitted		Increase or decrease per cent	Increase per cent in total population of all religions
	1931	1921		
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	3,600	3,800	-2.3	13.5
Indo-Gangetic Plain	4,510	4,736	-4.8	11.4
Himalayan	1,708	1,642	+4.0	5.4
Sub-Himalayan	1,445	1,557	-7.2	11.0
North West Dry Area	937	865	+8.4	21.5

Dry Area 1,280. In the margin are given the absolute figures of the number of Hindus in the Punjab and in each Natural Division for 1921 and 1931 and the percentage of increase or decrease at this census is compared with the increase per

cent in the total population of all religions

It will be seen that Hindus in the Province have decreased, as also their proportion in the total population. They have, however, shown actual increase in the Himalayan Division and in the North-West Dry Area. In the other two Divisions the Hindu population has decreased, more particularly in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. A direct cause of the decrease is that over 4 lakhs of persons, belonging to the backward classes, returned their religion as Ad-Dharm, but even supposing that all of them had returned themselves as Hindus (though quite a considerable number of them would beyond doubt have been claimed by Sikhism) the Hindus as a whole would not have shown the same amount of increase as the other main religions.

221. The decrease in the number of Hindus requires careful examination. Some of the main causes for the decrease in the Hindu population at every census have been noted in the general remarks preceding this section. What we are here concerned with is to determine whether Hindus are really suffering from any peculiar handicap which keeps down their number and does not let them grow at the same rate as some of the other communities in the Punjab do. Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul in his Report on the 1911 Census enumerated the causes, which in his opinion were responsible for a smaller rate of growth among Hindus as compared with other religions. In addition to the causes peculiar to the decade 1901—11, such as the earthquake of 1905 in Kangra, the famine in Hissar District and the outbreak of plague, which was alleged to have caused a greater number of deaths in urban areas where a greater proportion of Hindus lived, he laid particular stress on “(i) restriction of fecundity by enforced widowhood, (ii) the evil effects of early marriage on profligacy, (iii) loss of vitality in consequence of the occupations and habits of the Hindus in towns, (iv) and the difference in food.” Of these four causes, which might be regarded as more or less permanent in their nature, the first was examined in detail in the Chapter on Civil Condition, and here it will suffice to say that the number of widows of child-bearing ages (15—40) among Hindus is 37 *per mille* of all females as compared with 22 among Muslims and 19 among Sikhs. There is thus no doubt that the number of widows among Hindus is comparatively large and would have a somewhat adverse effect on their population but the number of children in each community ought to depend on the number of married females of child-bearing ages and their proportion is higher among

Causes of  
Decreasing  
Number of  
Hindus



Hindus than among Muslims or Christians. Among Hindus out of every 1 000 women aged, 15—40 835 are married as against 862 among Sikhs, 798 among Jains, 838 among Muslims and 800 among Christians. Thus one factor is more than counteracted by the other and we shall examine the other three causes and see whether they can account for the decrease.

Child Mar-  
riage and its  
Effect on  
Fertility

222 The true extent of child marriage and its effect on prolificness could not be gauged at past censuses as the Age and Civil Condition tables used to have many defects on account of the plumping on figures at certain ages, which were never smoothed. This defect was admitted in the Census Reports of the past with regard to entries about age in particular. Nor was it possible to know the number of children born to women married at different ages. At the present census a special enquiry was held with a view to obtain more reliable fertility statistics, and the results of that enquiry are given in the form of six tables five of which have been printed and discussed in Chapter VI (Civil Condition). This enquiry as explained there, was as a rule made in typical areas in the various districts and states, and all the families with the husband and wife alive were examined. A record of more than 60 000 Hindu families was made as also that of 25 000 Sikh and 75 000 Muslim families and some Christian and Ad Dharmi families. A reference may be made to the discussion in paragraph 114 of Chapter VI where the conclusion has been recorded that Hindus including Sikhs were actually more prolific than Muslims or Christians,

Age of wife at marriage.	HINDU.		MUSLIM.		SIKH.	
	Average number of children born per 100 women.	Number of surviving children per 1,000 born.	Average number of children born per 100 women.	Number of surviving children per 1,000 born.	Average number of children born per 100 women.	Number of surviving children per 1,000 born.
0—12	514	262	514	262	478	278
13—14	308	202	308	202	373	260
15—19	353	271	373	271	408	278
20—29	800	711	482	722	472	712
30 and over	974	737	431	748	421	748

but had a smaller survival rate. The prevailing custom of early marriage cannot be held responsible for this result, as will be seen from an extract from Fertility Table III reproduced in the margin. The curious fact brought out by these figures is that among both Hindus and Muslims the rate of survival is highest among children whose mothers were below 12 when married. The date of marriage for the purpose of this enquiry was reckoned from the time the wife came to live with her husband which generally coincides with the appearance of the first signs of puberty. The high survival rate can either be taken at its face value and looked upon as a result of some physiologically sound reason of which we are hitherto unaware or we may assume that only the physically strong women have survived early labours to be included in our enquiry and have transmitted some of their hardy qualities to their progeny. These doubts however will be dispelled by table in the margin which shows the number of Hindu females with different durations of marriage per 1 000 females married at each of the specified age-periods.

Duration of marriage per 1,000 Hindu women married at each age-period.

Age of wife at marriage.	Duration of marriage per 1,000 Hindu women married at each age-period.			
	0—12	13—14	15—19	20 and over
0—12	82	235	706	807
13—14	92	177	218	318
15—19	94	157	190	332
20—29	67	113	274	344
30 and over	44	82	218	541

It is evident that of 1 000 women married below the age of twelve 607 have had at the time of the enquiry a duration of marriage of 15 years and over. This proportion is the highest except in the case of those who were married when 30 and above. The data for the latter are of course not reliable because if they were married when over 30 many of them must now be over 60 which is the period of life when the people in this Province are prone to return a

wrong age Moreover, the actual number of cases is very small, and most of them probably concern widows who have remarried their deceased husbands' brothers and would as often as not return the duration since their first marriage as well as all the children they have borne

It may be argued that women with the longest duration of marriage at the present moment must comprise a large proportion of those who were married when very young, as they alone could have to their credit the longest durations in married state In this connection it may be pointed out that the duration of 15 years and over is in no way excessive, and women married at higher ages

*Number per 10,000 Hindu wives who have duration of marriage*

Years	0-4	5-9	10-14	15 & over
1	2	3	4	5
Number	812	1,535	2,040	5,613

had an equal opportunity of completing this duration The figures in the margin show the number of Hindu women in our enquiry who had completed different durations of marriage, their total being assumed as 10,000 It will be

seen that the predominating duration is 15 years and over, which claims more

*Number per mille of women married for 15 years or more who were married at —*

Religion	0-12	13-14	15-19	20-29	30 & over
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	214	213	407	133	3
Muslim	174	167	414	212	33
Sikh	180	183	459	159	19

than half the women married at different ages If we reduce the number of all marriages with this duration to 1,000, we find that it comprises wives married at different ages as shown in the margin The figures for the other prevailing religions have been inserted for the sake

of comparison

No further discussion on these lines is necessary, as the subject has been fully dealt with in Chapter VI, but it may be useful to mention that the number of child-wives with the longest duration of marriage would be even larger but for the fact that many of them have been excluded from our enquiry owing to the death of their husbands

223 Subsidiary Table IV to this Chapter gives the proportion of followers of different religions living in towns A comparison of this table with the corresponding table of 1921 shows that Hindus now constitute 37.64 per cent of the urban population as compared to 40.21 per cent in 1921 The proportion for rural areas, which contain nearly nine-tenths of the total population, shows even a greater decrease, *i e*, from 34.46 per cent to 29.13 per cent The proportion that Hindus constitute per 10,000 of the rural and urban population in each Natural Division is reproduced in the

Effect of  
Residence in  
Towns

*Number of Hindus per 10,000 of*

Natural Division	Urban Population		Rural Population.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	3,764	4,021	2,913	3,446
Indo-Gangetic Plain	3,797	4,166	3,445	4,134
Himalayan	7,451	7,178	9,388	9,526
Sub Himalayan	3,224	3,482	2,117	2,584
North West Dry Area	3,891	3,793	1,032	1,236

marginal table We find that there is an actual increase, though only slight, in the proportion of Hindus in the urban population of the Himalayan Division and North-West Dry Area The proportion of Hindus in the rural population has been reduced everywhere, indicating that the cause for decrease in the number of Hindus is not to any large extent "the loss of vitality

in consequence of their habits as the residents of towns"

It has been observed in the past, and the point was stressed in the 1911 Census Report, that towns had a higher death-rate than villages and therefore

Hindus who predominate in urban areas were subjected to a higher death-rate. Conditions to-day are however different to those prevailing twenty years ago and the death-rate for some of the leading towns in which the greatest proportion of Hindus is found is actually smaller as compared to rural areas. The published mean death rate for urban areas during the last decade is 31.9 *per mille* of the population and for the rural 30.1 *per mille*. These death rates are calculated on the basis of the 1921 population, and the urban death rate would be actually smaller if the intercensal increase of population in towns, which is 28.3 per cent. as against 12 per cent. in rural areas, was worked out from year to year and the death rate calculated on its basis. Thus mere residence in towns does not appear so serious a drawback from the standpoint of health as it is sometimes supposed to be.

Effect of Food  
on Fertility

224. The subject of the effect of food on fecundity is no doubt very complex. The Census Report of 1911 while admitting that the question of food was a very debatable one goes on to say "the Hindu on the whole is a vegetarian and abstains not only from meat but also from eggs, and, in most cases, from such stimulating spices as onions and garlic. A number of Hindus, particularly in the towns, eat meat, but the percentage of such people is small. In the rural tracts the meat-eaters whether Hindus or Muhammadans, live mostly on vegetarian and milk diet, using meat occasionally by way of a change. The staple food-stuffs, therefore, are wheat and pulses, and the Hindu rural population does not appear to be worse off in this respect than their Muhammadan brethren.

The fondness of the Muhammadans for food is proverbial. On the other hand, the Hindu townsman usually exercises more economy in the matter of food than in any other direction. Leaving alone the more wealthy merchants and property-owners, the average townsman usually has one full meal in 24 hours. The second meal is very often a makeshift, either obtained at the place of business or served at home late at night. The meal is usually composed of *chapatis* and *dal* or some vegetable curry. The *chapatis* are sometimes eaten with a little pickle or with sour milk or perhaps with *pakoras* or some similar cheap indigestible stuff sold by the confectioner." After referring to the reduction in the supply of milk and *ghee* the Report adds that the food of the Hindu towns-people is deteriorating further.

It is, however, a matter of common knowledge that in recent years the food of the Hindu towns-people particularly of the middle class in large towns has shown a distinct improvement. The remark about the Muslims in the above quotation is, of course, only a side-issue and evidently applies to a small section among them, and is perhaps with equal force applicable to the Hindu property owners and wealthy merchants. The above quotation, however, makes it clear that the food of the Hindu and the Muslim country people is about the same. It is therefore rather difficult to comprehend that the decrease among the rural Hindus is due to any difference in food. The large majority of Muslims are rural and it is the total of rural population whether Hindu, Sikh or Muslim, that is responsible for the major proportion of the provincial increase.

In this connection the following extracts from Pell's Law of Births and Deaths will be of interest. On page 109 he says "Well fed and mentally active people of the town will be relatively infertile. Well fed and sluggish country people will be relatively fertile. But in the case of poorer towns-people the effects of greater nervous activity will in a large measure be counteracted by bad feeding and overwork. While referring to the severity of the

tests, carried out by Dr Chalmers Watson, Pell quotes him from "The Declining Birth-rate" to the effect that a purely meat diet produces sterility more or less complete in animals. This would tend to show that the stinginess of the town-dwellers in the matter of diet does not militate against fecundity.

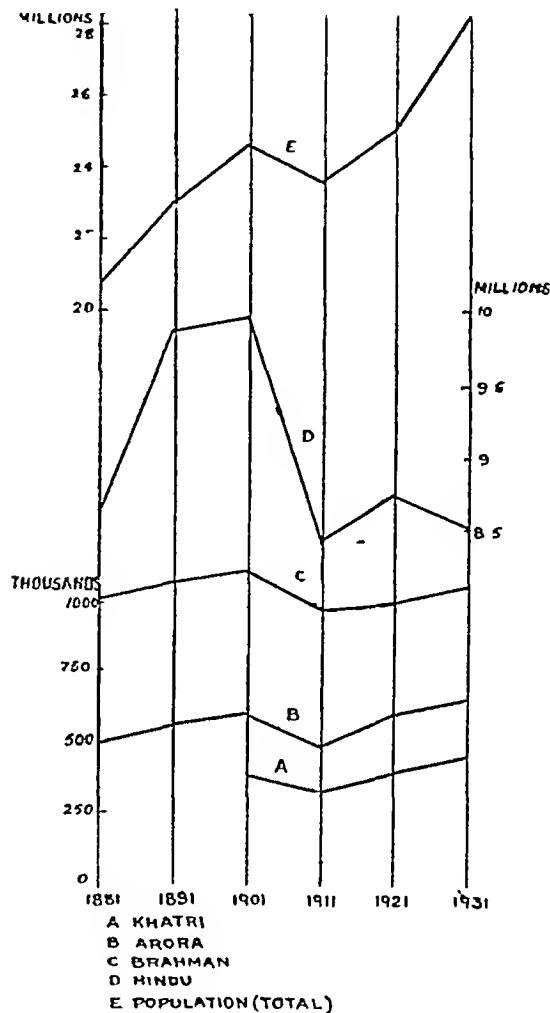
225 We will now proceed to examine whether the Hindu community as at present constituted is vitally inferior to others. According to Sundburg, well-known authority on age statistics, the progressive population must have 400 persons per 1,000 in age-group 0—15, 500 (or about one-half of the total population) in age-group 15—50 and 100 in age-group 50 and over (see page 133 of the India Report of 1921). Applying this test to the figures of Hindus we find that they point to progressiveness. Any community with a lesser number in the younger age-periods and a greater number in the older age-periods is stationary if persons aged 0-15 are 33 per cent, and actually regressive if they are less.

226 We should not rest satisfied only with the application of a mere formula, as done in the last paragraph, but will study the figures of certain main castes of Hindus, Brahman, Khatri and Arora, which at present form 122, 54 and 77 *per mille* of the total Hindu population, respectively.

The graph in the margin depicts the growth of these castes from 1881 to the present day. The figures will be found in Imperial Table XVIII, and except for a big drop in 1911, which is also reflected in the curves of the total population, the three castes have shown a steady increase in numbers though not at the same rate as the total population. This was not to be expected for the various causes already alluded to. The increase in the strength of these three castes during the last decade may be examined in greater detail. The present figures are given in Table XVII, and the increase per cent for the decade in the Province as

Increase or decrease per cent. in population of certain castes

LOCALITY 1	BRAHMAN 2	KHATRI 3	ARORA. 4
	Total Hindu	Total Hindu	Total Hindu
Punjab	+6.1 +6.0	+13.2 +17.3	+8.4 +11.2
Indo-Gangetic Plain	+5.9 +5.0	+21.7 +19.9	+11.5 +9.2
Himalayan	+7.9 +7.9	+1.7 +1.3	-2.7 -10.4
Sub-Himalayan	+3.6 +3.8	-4.0 +8.7	-15.9 -1.0
North West Dry Area	+11.4 +11.3	+26.8 +2.73	+11.1 +12.9



Present Condition of the Hindus.

Brahman, Khatri and Arora

well as for each Natural Division is given in the margin for the total strength of these castes as well as for persons of these castes professing Hindu religion. The figures for Hindu Brahman are almost exactly the same as those

for total Brahman, as very few Brahmans belong to any other religion unlike Khatri and Aroras, a considerable number of whom, particularly Aroras, are Sikhs. The reason for the decrease in the Hindu Arora in the Himalayan Division being greater than the decrease in the total Arora is that some Aroras, who formerly returned themselves as Hindus, have now returned themselves as Sikhs and omitted to return their caste. Khatri show a decrease of 4 per cent. in the Sub-Himalayan Division, while Hindu Khatri are making a steady progress a similar progress among Sikh Khatri has been concealed by an omission to return the caste.

227 The figures of Hindu Rajputs and Jats, who number 577,374 and 992,309 respectively in the Province have not been discussed along with the figures of the three castes dealt with in the last paragraph. Rajputs now include an ever increasing number of some occupational castes except perhaps in Hoshiarpur and Kangra, and many Hindu Jats have returned themselves as Sikhs

Caste and District.	Per 1,000 of Hindus 1931.	Percentage increase or decrease.	Percentage increase of total population.
1	2	3	4
Hindu Rajput, Kangra	300	+5.8	+4.8
Hoshiarpur	57	+3.8	+11.3
Hindu Jat, Gurgaon	88	+8.8	+8.8
Hissar	207	+7.8	+10.1
Rohtak	228	+1.7	+4.3
Karnal	117	-3.9	+3.9

except in Gurgaon, Hissar and Rohtak. The figures of these tribes in the above-mentioned localities are shown in the margin, and the figures of the Karnal Jats have also been added. It will be seen that Jats have increased in Gurgaon by a higher rate than the total population. In Hissar too the increase is fairly high while Jats have decreased

in Karnal no doubt due to the bad climate and malaria prevalent in rural areas. The small rise in Rohtak can only be explained by the population having outgrown the means of subsistence and the emigration during the last decade to canal colonies, which have attracted Hindu Jats of the eastern Punjab for the first time.

228 In addition to the large number of conversions to Sikhism from amongst the Hindu agricultural castes and depressed classes, numerous persons belonging to occupational castes have obviously gone over to the Sikh religion. Fuller details will be found in Chapter XII on Castes and Tribes, and here it will suffice to mention that several *dhobis* (washermen) *darris* (tailors) carpenters, masons and goldsmiths, who formerly returned themselves as Hindus, have now returned themselves as Sikhs for in no other way can we explain the defect among Hindu members of these particular castes when accompanied by an almost equal increase among Sikhs.

From what has been said above we can draw the following conclusions —

- An increasing number of Hindus belonging to agricultural occupational and depressed classes have returned their religion as Sikh or Ad Dharmi.
- So far as the natural increase is concerned Hindus are almost as progressive as the other communities in the Province.
- If the Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist and Ad Dharmi or in other words the units within which all the variations take place are grouped together the increase in their number since 1901 is consistent with the rate of increase that could be expected under the circumstances.
- In the future a still further reduction in the number of Hindus due to further desertions may be expected unless the lower middle agricultural tribes and members of occupational castes and untouchables can be induced to stay in the Hindu fold.

Hindu  
Rajputs  
and Jats.

Decrease  
Among Hindu  
Occupied castes  
Caste.

Conclusions.

220 The Hindu sects can be grouped under six main heads\*—(1) Old Sects, (2) Reformers, (3) Sects essentially of low castes, (4) Miscellaneous Sects, (5) Sects analogous to other religions, and (6) Unspecified. The sects falling under the first group can be further sub-divided into (a) Orthodox Hindus, (b) Religious orders, (c) Saint worshippers, and (d) Sects worshipping Muslim saints in addition to their own gods, while the sects comprised by the group "Miscellaneous Sects" can be sub-divided into (i) Minor Sects and (ii) Castes returned as sects.

The sects included in each group are noted below —

## 1 Old Sects

(a) *Orthodox Hindus*  
Sanatan Dharm\*

(b) *Religious Orders*

Bairagi  
Udasi  
Faqir  
Sanyasi  
Jogi  
Gorakh Panthi

(c) (i) *Saint Worshippers*

Dadu Panthi  
Guga Pir  
Kalu Panthi  
Namahansi  
Pabuji  
Panjpiria  
Rai Dasia  
Ram Raya  
Sewak Darya

(ii) Those who worship Muslim saints in addition to their own gods  
Sarwaria and Shamasis

## 2 Reformers

Arya, Brahmo, Dev Dharm, Nanak Panthi and Radhaswami

## 3 Sects of Low Castes

Balmiki, Lal Begi, Ram Dasia and Balu Shahi

## 4 Miscellaneous

(a) *Minor*—The less numerous and unimportant entries are included under Miscellaneous

(b) *Castes returned as sects*—Samsi and Od

## 5 Sects Analogous to other Religions

Jain, Budhi, Nundhari, Kes-dhari, Sehjdhari Ad-Dharm etc

## 6 Unspecified

The absolute strength of each group together with its sects is noted below for the censuses of 1921 and 1931, as also the percentage of variation

Variation in the Strength of Hindu Sects

Sects	1921	1931	Variation percent	Sects	1921	1931	Variation percent
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
All Sects	8,799,651	8,699,720	-2.3	(ii) Sects worshipping Muslim saints in addition to their own gods	82,221	7,645	-90.7
1 Old Sects	7,614,435	7,600,641	-0.2	Sarwaia	5,600	1,000	-82.0
(a) Orthodox Hindus	7,385,195	7,567,735	+2.5	Chavali	1,000	11	-98.9
Sanatan Dharm	7,385,195	7,567,735	+2.5	2. Reformers	227,167	478,432	+109.6
(b) Religious Orders	22,500	5,232	-76.6	Arya	27,800	47,432	+70.6
Bairagi	4,407	768	-82.9	Jogis	1,000	1	-99.9
Udasi	1,651	2,503	+54.3	Das Dharma	1,000	1	-99.9
Faqir	10,000	218	-97.8	Nanak Panthi	1,000	1,441	+44.1
Sanyasi	1,381	100	-92.7	Radhaswami	1,000	1,000	0.0
Jogi	2,228	473	-78.1	3. Sects of low caste	97,521	227,904	+134.2
Gorakh Panthi	1,210	768	-36.2	Balmiki	1,000	1,000	0.0
(c) (i) Saint Worshippers	117,400	22,028	-81.3	Lal Begi	1,000	1,000	0.0
Dadu Panthi	371	72	-80.6	Ram Dasia	1,000	1,000	0.0
Chavali	1,000	11	-98.9	Pabuji	1,000	1,000	0.0
Kalu Panthi	1,111	1,111	0.0	4. Miscellaneous	27,400	27,400	0.0
Kalu Panthi	21,000	478	-97.7	(a) Castes returned as sects	27,400	27,400	0.0
Namahansi	1,471	177	-87.9	5. Sects analogous to other religions	1,000	1,000	0.0
Pabuji	1,471	177	-87.9	6. Unspecified	1,000	1,000	0.0
Panjpiria	27,400	27,400	0.0				
Rai Dasia	14,400	14,400	0.0				
Ram Raya	1,000	1,000	0.0				
Sewak Darya	1,000	1,000	0.0				

\* For a list of sects see page 110.

The group Old Sects comprises the bulk of Hindu population, i.e., 88.38 per cent of the total as against 85.53 per cent. at last census. Of this orthodox Hindus or Sanatanists claim 88 per cent. and sects worshipping saints and sects falling under the sub-head "Religious Orders" claim the remaining 38 per cent. It is noteworthy that while orthodox Hindus show an increase all the other sects falling under Old Sects with the exception of Udasi show an enormous decrease. The only conclusion is that either the members of these sects returned themselves as Sanatan Dharma or no sect at all. The strength of the group "Reformers" has more than doubled since last census, and is now 5.6 per cent. of the total population. Of the total number of Reformers, which amounts to 478,000 the Arya or Vedic Dharma has 470,000 followers. In 1911 the total number of Aryas was less than one lakh and rose to over two lakhs at last census, and it is now close upon half a million. On the other hand Brahmo Dev Dharma and Nanak Panthi show a decrease. Brahmos are to be found mostly in the urban areas of certain districts and at last census too their population had declined. Dev Dharma is also a sect of recent origin, being founded in 1887 and the number of its followers though larger than that of Brahmos is not considerable. The instruction to the enumerators at last census was that in the case of Dev Samajis the name of the sect should be entered without the addition of religion. On the present occasion this instruction was modified and enumerators were required to enter the term Hindu after the name of the sect, if so desired by the person enumerated. This might in some cases have resulted in the religion being entered as Hindu without the addition of sect. The decrease among Nanak Panthis is evidently due to many of them having been returned as Sikhs, Nanak Panthi being mainly a Sikh sect. Radhaswamis show a large increase since last census.

The figures for the group Sects of low castes show a large decline as compared with last census, evidently because numerous members of these castes have returned themselves as Ad Dharmi or Sikh. There is a tremendous rise in the figures for the Unspecified probably because a tendency was noticeable in many places at this census to return no sect with a view to consolidate the position of the community.

230 The tenets of the various sects of main religions have been fully described in the Census Reports of the past, especially in those of 1891 and 1911 and a repetition here is unnecessary. Important variations in their numbers have been pointed out and below is given an account of certain sects returned for the first time on the present occasion.

This sect is a section of Kabir Panthis, and its members are the followers of Kabir Bhagat. They also believe in Guga in whose name a fair is held at Meri in the Bikaner State. In the matter of dress and food they are akin to the people of the United Provinces, and their religious ceremonies are the same as those of other Hindus. They are found only in Hissar District and their occupation is shoe making and their mother tongue is Purbi, a corrupt form of Urdu.

They follow Sanatan Dharma, and their occupation is shoe-making.

The sect has been in existence for the last three or four hundred years and its members are the followers of Ram Dooji Sir. Their holy place is Rulha in the Jodhpur State where the most important fair of the sect is held. Their religious ceremonies do not materially differ from those of other Hindus.

New Sects  
Returned  
Among  
Hindus at  
This Census.

Karai Bhat.  
(Hindu &  
Muslim.)

Karai Bhat.  
(Hindu &  
Muslim.)

Ram Dev.  
(Hindu &  
Muslim.)

Ram Daiji is the name of a Hindu deity and the persons returned as members of this sect really belong to Sanatan Dharm

Ram Daiji  
(Hissar, 15  
males and  
18 females.)

Singri Kat is the profession of certain persons who extract blood from sick persons with the aid of *singri*, a small horn-shaped instrument made of horn and iron. The persons entered as members of this sect are really Sanatan Dharmis

Singri Kat.  
(Hissar, 10  
males and  
13 females.)

Dhawal Pal and Dharam Premu are two different names for the Brahmanic Hindus and Vedic Dharmis, respectively. The members of these sects are found only in the Sialkot District, their total number being less than 500

Dhawal Pal  
and Dharm  
Premi.

The followers of Bishkarman, a Brahman, who married a woman of another caste, are usually *Lohars* and *Tarkhans*. They have a temple of their own on the Phagwara-Nawanshahr road in the Jullundur District, but in practice they are Sanatan Dharmis

Bishkarman  
(Ludhiana, 29  
males and  
14 females.)

The founder of this sect is reported to be one Ram Pir, but the date of its origin is not traceable. Their particular beliefs and tenets are analogous to Hinduisms. They pray like Hindus, and their religious books are in Shastri, Urdu or Gurmukhi. In their dress and mode of life they are just like other Hindus. They do not eat bacon and they bury their dead. Rama Pir's shrine is in the Jodhpur State, and a fair is held there during the months of *Bhadon* and *Magh* and draws thousands of members of this sect from the various parts of India.

Ram Shahi  
(Bahawalpur  
State, 58  
males and  
45 females.)

Swami Bishan Dass, who is over 70 years old, is the founder of this sect. His disciples believe in the doctrines of the ten Gurus of Sikhs, and are also known as Nanak Panthis. The following places are held sacred by them —

Gahhar  
Ghambir  
(Ambala, 15  
males and  
22 females.)

(1) Rupar (Ambala District), (2) Sirhind Basi (Patiala State), (3) Machhiwara (Ludhiana District), (4) Badla (Patiala State), and (5) Chak No 389 G B (Lyallpur District)

The name of this sect, which is one of the names of the Almighty, literally meaning "Deep, Profound," has been derived from a *shabad* (hymn) contained in the Granth Sahib (the holy book of Sikhs)

They are really Jhiwars, and the founder of the sect was Baba Kalu, a Jhiwar who lived in the time of Akbar the Great. The successor of Baba Kalu pays a half-yearly visit to the members of the sect, and gives them a *kanthi* (necklet) to wear. They have a temple in Bhalwal and another in Patanagarh, both in Karnal District, and usually follow Hindu religion and observe the same fairs and festivals as other Hindus. Their peculiarity is a worship of wells.

Kanthiwal  
(Karnal, 51  
males and  
42 females.)

### SECTION 3.—SIKHS.

231 The followers of Sikhism at the present census number 4,071,624, of whom 2,270,946 are males and 1,800,678 females, giving a proportion of 793 females per 1,000 males. During the last decade Sikhs have increased by 964,328 or by 31.1 per cent. The principal figures for important units are given

General.

Locality	ABSOLUTE FIGURES OF SIKHS (1931)			
	Persons	Males	Females.	Proportion of females per 1,000 males
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	4,071,624	2,270,946	1,800,678	793
British Territory	3,064,144	1,703,584	1,360,560	799
Punjab States Agency	996,626	561,238	435,388	776
Other Punjab States	10,854	6,124	4,730	772

in the margin. A glance at the Social Map in the beginning of this Report will show that Sikhs reside chiefly in the central Punjab, being most numerous in the territory which is marked



out roughly by a circle in the map below



*Actual number of Sikhs in thousands—Census 1911*

The circle embraces among other tracts the *Malwa* which comprises the Kasur and Chunian Tahsils of Lahore District and the Tarn Taran and Amritsar Tahsils of Amritsar District. The predominantly Sikh tahsils of Garhsankar and Hoshiarpur in the Hoshiarpur District are also included. Una and Dasuya Tahsils with a smaller proportion of Sikhs being left out. Further south the Rupar sub-division of Ambala and parts of Katthal sub-division and Thanesar Tahsil of Karnal District fall within it and also nearly the whole of the Patiala State and the major portion of the Sirsa Tahsil of Hissar District. The heart of the circle covers the whole of Ludhiana and Jalandhar Districts, the States of Kapurthala, Maler Kotla, Fardkot and Nabha and a considerable portion of the Ferozepore District. The figures of the Sikh population are given in the map in thousands for all districts and states. The Sikhs number approximately 2½ millions within and 1½ millions outside the circle and their proportion diminishes with the distance from the circle.

Variation in  
Number of  
Sikhs at Past  
Censuses.

232 The population of Sikhs has been growing at each census except during the decade 1881—01 and in 1881 was considerably less than half of what it is

Census. 1	Absolute figure for Sikhs.	Percentage increase 2	Proportion per 10,000. 4
1861	1,700,808*		823
1881	1,819,371	6.4	800
1901	2,102,813	15.7	863
1911	2,551,830	21.0	1,111
1921	2,107,594	7.4	1,134
1931	4,071,614	31.0	1,479

*\*Include figure for India.*

now. The table in the margin shows their number percentage increase and proportion per 10,000 of the total population at each of the past censuses. The numerical strength rose markedly during the decade 1901—11 but the increase during the last decade is unprecedented.

Below are given some quotations from the Census Reports of the past, which graphically describe certain phases of the Sikh community bearing on the rise and fall in its population at various periods

The following extracts appear at page 140 of the Punjab Census Report of 1881 —

In 1853 Sir Richard Temple wrote, as Secretary to the Government —

"The Sikh faith and ecclesiastical polity is rapidly going where the Sikh political ascendancy has already gone. Of the two elements in the old Khalsa, namely, the followers of Nanak the first prophet, and the followers of Guru Gobind, the second great religious leader, the former will hold their ground, and the latter will lose it. The Sikhs of Nanak, a comparatively small body of peaceful habits and old family, will perhaps cling to the faith of their fathers but the Sikhs of Gobind who are of more recent origin, who are more specially styled the Singhs or Lions, and who embraced the faith as being the religion of warfare and conquest, no longer regard the Khalsa now that the prestige has departed from it. These men joined in thousands, and they now depart in equal number. They rejoice in the ranks of Hinduism whence they originally came and they bring up their children as Hindus. The sacred tank at Amritsar is less thronged than formerly, and the attendance at the annual festival is diminishing yearly. The initiatory ceremony for adult persons is now rarely performed."

In the Administration Report of 1856-57 the same writer says after speaking of the small number of Sikh recruits that offered themselves till the fall of Delhi proclaimed our triumph

"Sikhism itself, too, which had previously fallen off so much, seems again to be slightly on the increase. During the past year the haptasmal initiations at the Amritsar temple have been more numerous than during the preceding year. Sikhism is not dormant."

And Colonel MacMahon, Commissioner of Amritsar, writes as follows in his Census Report —

"The large decrease in the number of Sikhs since 1868 is not surprising. Sikhs decline in number, in years of peace. There was a serious decline, I believe, after the conquest of the Punjab down to 1857, when the demand for Sikhs for our army during the mutiny for a time gave a great stimulus to the growth of Sikhism. The idea prevails, not only with the officers of native regiments, but also among the classes from which Sikh converts are obtained, that Sikhs make better soldiers than Punjabi Hindus, and hence whenever the warlike spirit revives, Sikhism in this part of the Punjab also revives. All the members of the same family do not always become Sikhs, and those who have acquired a taste for the soothing influence of tobacco abstain from taking the *pahul*. Hence in times of peace there is a tendency for Sikhism to decline."

The following passage occurs in the Punjab Census Report of 1891 (p 96) —

"There is reason to believe that the marked preference shown for Sikhs in many branches of Government service, the hardy nature of the castes from which they are mainly drawn, and the recent extension of a kind of patriotic antiquarianism among the more educated of them, has not been without its influence in strengthening their power and preventing the disruption of the Sikh community which one has so often seen predicted."

The next decade found the Sikh population rising at the expense of Hindus, and the following remarks are met with in the Punjab Census Report of 1901 (p 122)

"The number of Sikhs in these Provinces,\* according to the present returns, is 2,130,987 as against 1,870,481 in 1891, an increase of 260,506, or 13.9 per cent. If these figures are at all accurate, Sikhism has made a marked advance since 1891, possibly at the expense of Hinduism, for the Hindus only show an increase of 2.4 per cent."

The phenomenal increase continued even during the very unhealthy decade preceding the census of 1911, when the total population of the Province showed an actual decrease. After remarking about the absence of separate vital record for Sikhs, the 1911 Report with regard to the increase in their number said —

"Nevertheless the rate of increase is much too high for the natural development of population, under the unhygienic conditions which prevailed during the decade. The gain seems to have occurred mainly by accretions from the Hindus. It has not been possible to ascertain the number of people who have taken the *pahul* during the last ten years, but the Singh Sahhas have been very active in enforcing the tenets of Guru Gobind Singh on all followers of Guru Nanak, whether Sikhs or Hindus, and they have been assisted greatly in their efforts by the fact that only *Keshdhari* Sikhs are enlisted in the army."

In the 1921 Report the following remarks of Mr. Garrett, I.E.S., who acted during a portion of the war period as a Recruiting officer, appear at page 179 —

"My experience during 1917 and 1918 in Ludhiana and the adjacent territories was that there were a large number of families of the Hindu zamindar class of which those members who had enlisted in the Army had as a matter of course, become Sikhs. Those who in the ordinary course of events would have stayed at home did not do so. When, as a result of the intensive recruiting at the later stages of the War the latter were induced to join up they too became Sikhs."

\* The area that now constitutes approximately the whole of the Punjab and N.W.F. Province

Apart from the facts set forth in the extracts quoted above the number of Sikhs since 1911 has greatly risen on account of the changed instructions about the definition of Sikhism. Prior to that year only those were recorded as Sikhs, who according to the tenets of the tenth Guru Gobind Singh grow long hair and abstained from smoking, but since then any one is recorded as a Sikh who returns himself as such whether or not he practises those tenets.

The Scot Table XVI A printed in Part III of this Volume gives the

Particulars. 1	Keshdhar. 2	Sehjdhar. 3	Unspecified. 4	numbers of Keshdharis or those who take <i>pakul</i> and wear <i>kes</i> (long hair) and Sehjdharis or those who do not take <i>pakul</i> or grow <i>kes</i> . These figures are for facility of reference reproduced in the margin for this as well as the last census.
1921	2,872,786	228,286	2,143	
1931	3,886,829	281,803	707,881	
Variation	714,041	53,517	183,738	
Variation per cent	24.8	23.4	8.6	

Sikh Growth  
due to Ab-  
sorption of  
Hindus.

233 It is obvious from the remarks of the Census Reports of the past that the number of Sikhs varies greatly from time to time on account of the comparatively easy conversion from Hinduism. It is not essential for a Sikh to be

#### ABSOLUTE INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Year 1	Hindu. 2	Sikh. 3
1881-31	-160,241	+644,222
1911-21	+285,911	+225,891
1921-31	-1,541,482	+779,982
1901-01	+66,341	+216,017
1901-01	+890,696	+172,621

born a Sikh and any one can be initiated into the religion by *pakul*, a process fully described in the Census Report of 1881 (p 136). This view is borne out by the figures in the margin, which show the absolute increase at each census in the total number of Sikhs as well as the increase or decrease among Hindus.

The figures of Sikhs have risen at each census while those of Hindus have shown a decrease at the censuses of 1911 and 1931. At both these censuses the decrease among Hindus was accompanied by a marked increase among Sikhs, though there were also other causes responsible for reduction in the Hindu population such as plague during the decade 1901-11 and the treatment of Ad Dharm as a separate religion on the present occasion. The high rise in the Sikh population during the last decade is obviously not due to natural increase alone. If any fresh evidence on this point is needed, we have only to apply the test of survivorship to the Sikh population of 1921 and thus determine approximately the amount of gain due to the absorption of non-Sikh (primarily Hindu)

Particulars. 1	All Religions. 2	Sikh. 3
1. Actual population of 1921	78,101,814	2,107,296
2. Population aged over 10 years of 1921	50,265,373	2,942,468
3. Calculated Sikh population aged over 10 years (Survivors of 18 1)		2,007,066
4. Absorption among Sikhs aged over 10 years		435,879
5. Enumerated Population under 10 years of 1921	6,43,092	1,218,159
6. Calculated Sikh population under 10 years		1,021,418
7. Absorption among Sikhs under 10 years		196,741
Total estimated absorption (by adding items 4 and 7).		632,620

that for the total population. Any excess in the present Sikh population aged over 10 years would therefore, be due to absorption from other communities as Sikhs are not likely to gain in numerical strength through any other cause much less through immigration as among them the number of emigrants is larger than that of immigrants. The estimate of absorption

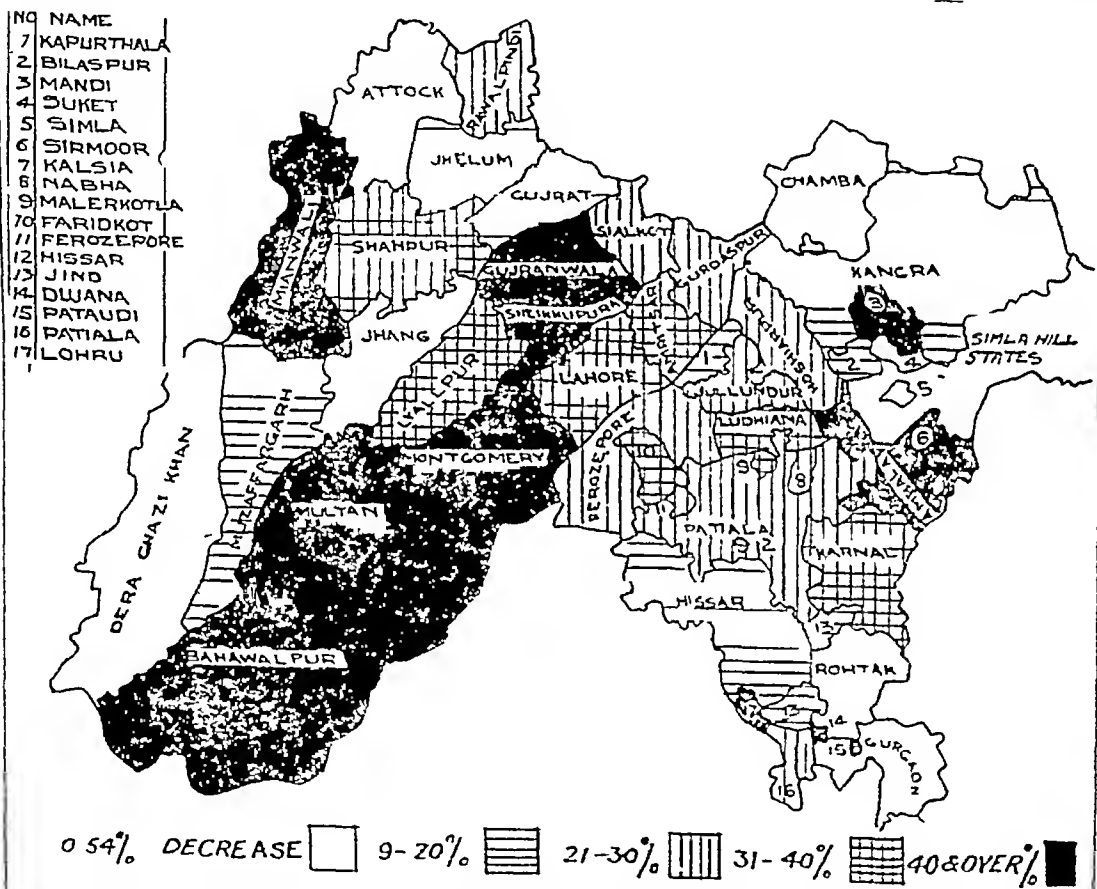
population. From the figures in the margin we find that 512,590 persons were so absorbed. The calculations are based on the assumption that the proportion of survivors (persons now aged over 10 years) of the 1921 Sikh population would be the same as

in the population under 10 is made on the assumption that the children under 10 among Sikhs would bear the same ratio to the calculated surviving Sikh population, aged 10 years and over, as the children of all religions under 10 have to the total population aged over 10 years in 1931

In the general remarks in the beginning of this Chapter it has been pointed out how certain castes were being more easily absorbed than others by Sikhism, and having regard to what has been said in this paragraph we can safely foretell that at no distant future most of the Hindu agricultural and artisan classes residing in the areas, included in the circle in the map on page 304 as the stronghold of Sikhs, will go over to Sikhism. The only castes of Hindus which stand firm are Brahman and Khatri, though many members of the latter have become Sikhs

234 The map below shows the percentage of increase in the number of Sikhs in each district and state over the figures of the last census

Percentage  
Increase of  
Sikhs in  
Smaller Units



Increase per cent among Sikhs during 1921-31

The high percentage of increase in the canal colonies is undoubtedly due both to inter-district migration and absorption of lower castes of Hinduism while in places like Mianwali, Karnal and Sirmoor, where Sikh population is very meagre, the results are evidently due to mere absorption. In such places the percentage of increase does not truly represent any real increase. This applies even with greater force to places like Pataudi, Dujana and Loharu. In Ambala, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Lahore and Jullundur the increase is entirely due to accretions from other castes as well as to the large natural increase. In the Mandi State the increase has resulted from migration owing to the numerous labourers attracted by the Hydro-Electric project at Jogindarnagar. In certain districts Sikhs have actually decreased but there is nothing surprising about this

as in districts such as Dera Ghazi Khan, Attock, Jhang, Rohtak and Gurgaon

District.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. during the decade, 1921-31.		District.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. during the decade, 1921-31.	
	All Religions.	Sikhs.		All Religions.	Sikhs.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Hissar	+10.1	+20.9	Gujranwala	+18.1	+49.9
Rohtak	+4.2	-1.0	Kashmir	+18.8	+44.0
Gurgaon	+8.8	-45.9	Gujrat	+11.9	+19.7
Karnal	+2.9	+27.9	Sheikhpur	+14.1	+23.9
Amritsar	+8.8	+89.4	Jhelum	+13.4	+18.2
Sheikhpur	-18.8	-30.2	Rawalpindi	+11.4	+30.1
Kangra	+4.4	+15.0	Attock	+14.0	+1.4
Hoshiarpur	+11.2	+20.2	Muzaffargarh	+14.9	+11.7
Jalandhar	+14.7	+11.1	Montgomery	+49.8	+55.1
Ludhiana	+18.8	+22.0	Ludhiana	+14.0	+21.4
Ferozepore	+6.2	+28.2	Jhang	+18.8	-9.8
Lahore	+22.0	+22.2	Multan	+22.1	+112.8
Amritsar	+20.2	+22.2	Muzaffargarh	+4.9	+8.8
Gurdaspur	+13.9	+28.2	Dera Ghazi Khan	+8.0	-18.8
Sialkot	+11.4	+28.2			

and Simla Hill States Sikhs are very few and the reduction in their number might be due to any cause, migration or absorption by Hinduism. It is on the whole noticeable from the map that Sikhs have in many areas increased at a much greater rate than the total population. The marginal table com

parates the increase per cent. among Sikhs with that among all religions in British districts.

To give some further idea about the gain of Sikhism I quote in the margin the figures of certain castes for 1921 and 1931. It may be pointed out that these figures furnish no more than a mere indication as except in the case of higher castes such as Jat and Rajput, converts to Sikhism do not as a rule return any caste, being content with the entry of

*Statement showing the increase or decrease among certain Sikh castes.*

Caste.	1921.	1931.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
Arora	114,228	121,096	-6,787	-5.9
Chamar	186,782	162,290	-24,492	-13.1
Chuhra	109,347	12,478	+124,771	+113.8
Jat	2,124,506	1,822,406	+311,100	+14.7
Rajput	21,629	20,806	+22,221	+10.3
Rawal	85,628	83,777	+22,911	+26.8
Turban	186,103	119,956	+16,225	+8.7

Sikh in the column of caste. This desire to return no caste is actuated by the feeling that it is better not to return a low caste, and as a matter of fact many members of low castes such as Chuhra and Chamar adopt Sikhism in order to escape the inferiority complex. In regard to Sikhs the instructions to enumerators were that they should not be pressed to return their caste

The figures of variation in the numerical strength of castes can be best studied over a long period, as owing to wrong classification or different interpretation of instructions the results of two successive censuses may not serve as an index to actual facts. The table below shows for each of the last six censuses the variations in the population figures of certain castes, which claim both Hindus and Sikhs among their members.

Caste and religion.	1881	1901	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jat (Hindu)	1,444,374	1,897,177	1,829,871	1,900,963	1,944,396	951,208
Jat (Sikh)	1,122,673	1,119,417	1,233,677	1,611,522	1,822,841	2,132,182
Turban (Hindu)	12,079	214,341	222,934	161,903	161,823	161,737
Turban (Sikh)	113,067	131,110	118,964	190,447	229,227	181,616
Lehar (Hindu)	24,361	22,297	20,453	21,893	29,625	16,690
Chuhra (Hindu)	62,634	8,271	92,632	77,821	92,193	24,221
Chuhra (Sikh)	40,891	91,821	31,672	48,837	60,245	161,241
Darsi (Hindu)	2,976	10,118	8,640	7,837	6,178	9,823
Darsi (Sikh)	196	640	716	1,406	1,847	2,820
Chamar (Hindu)	951,913	1,029,223	1,049,093	979,499	908,194	624,363
Chamar (Sikh)	200,611	200,228	21,723	164,170	161,902	132,717

The figures bear out the remarks recorded above. Among Jats the number of Hindus has gone on decreasing since 1901 except for a small

increase in 1921. The Sikh Jats have on the other hand been ever on the increase. Among occupational castes such as Tarkhan and Lohar, Hindus have been decreasing since 1901 while the number of Sikhs has been rapidly growing, though of late it has had a downward tendency. This is merely due to the failure on the part of Sikh artisans to return any caste at all or to claim Ramgarhia as their caste instead of the traditional caste Tarkhan. Many of these artisans were evidently absorbed from Hinduism. The number of Chuhraas among Hindus has been declining seriously since the 1911 census, and it has been on the increase among Sikhs except in 1901 and 1921 the increase at this census being very much greater than before. But for the new Ad-Dharmi movement many more Chamars and Chuhraas would have returned themselves as Sikhs.

235 The statement in the margin shows the numerical strength of the

Strength of  
Sikh Sects

Sect	Kesdhari	Schjdhari
1	2	3
Gobind Singh	23,673	
Hazuri	192,880	2,337
Kuka Namdhari	13,008	
Mazhabi	15,800	870
Nihang	4,195	
Nanak Panthi	20,075	1,202
Panj Piria	62	
Ramdasi	11,941	830
Ram Rai	1,207	17
Sarwaria	11,817	1,813
Tat Khalsa	147	
Udasi	10	300
Miscellaneous	0,950	7
Unspecified	3,280,317	274,440
Total	3,588,829	281,903

different sects returned in the Province under the two main divisions "Kesdhari" and "Schjdhari". The bulk of Sikh population i.e. 88.1 per cent of the total is Kesdhari only 6.9 per cent being Schjdhari. The districts with the largest number of the latter are Hoshiarpur (35,916), Montgomery (31,530), and Jullundur (27,805). The remaining 5 per cent of the Sikh population is made up of "sects analogous to other religions" or "miscellaneous sects"

such as Guru Bhag Singh (724), Nirualla (268), Nam Dev (267), Narankari (282), Baba Budhi (231), Kabir Panthi (114), Bedi Sodhi (76), Baba Kalu (52), Sadu (44), Baba Bindu (41) and Gulab Das (2). Among Kesdharis the Tat-Khalsas, Hazuris and Nanak Panthis occupy a prominent position. For a description of the different sects or their practices or tenets distinguishing them from each other the reader is referred to the Census Reports of 1891 and 1911, in which the subject has been fully discussed. The only noticeable feature brought out by the present census is that the strength of minor sects is very much on the decrease owing to a general tendency of modern times to do away with sub-sects in the interests of the community as a whole.

The variation since 1921 in sects with the greatest number of followers is

Variation in  
Sects

Sect	1921	1931	Variation per cent
1	2	3	4
<b>KESDHARI</b>			
Gobind Singh	42,078	23,073	-44.5
Hazuri	240,307	192,880	-21.7
Kuka Namdhari	4,037	13,008	+223.7
Mazhabi	2,291	15,800	+592.5
Nihang	3,013	4,195	+7.2
Nanak Panthi	22,486	20,075	-18.0
Panj Piria	4,592	62	-98.0
Ramdasi	10,508	11,941	+13.0
Ram Rai	605	1,207	+99.5
Sarwaria	14,250	11,817	-17.1
Tat Khalsa	531,270	147	-100.0
Udasi	770	10	-97.0
Unspecified	1,080,940	3,280,317	+64.8
<b>SEHJDHARI</b>			
Hazuri	1,013	2,337	+44.0
Nanak Panthi	13,901	1,202	-91.4
Radhaswami	378		-100.0
Ramdasi	260	830	+301.4
Sarwaria	2,382	1,813	-23.0
Udasi	60	300	+450.1
Unspecified	209,757	274,440	+30.8

given in the marginal table. Kesdharis have increased from 2,873,788 to 3,588,829, or by 24.8 per cent and Schjdhari from 228,366 to 281,903, or by 23.4 per cent. The orthodox sects such as "Gobind Singh" and "Hazuri" are on the decrease, but sects like Nanak Panthi and Mazhabi, the latter chiefly returned by Chuhraas, Chamars, Sansis and Bawarias, show a large increase. The increase in the figures of "Unspecified" is due to the lack of return of sect on the part of persons who were formerly recorded

as belonging to a particular sect. Sects like Udasi and Panj Piria would seem to be losing popularity, as also the sect analogous to Islam, namely Sarwaria.

## SECTION 4.—AD DHARMIS

General.

236. The circumstances leading to the return of Ad Dharmi religion have been described in the general section of this Chapter. The figures of Ad Dharmis for certain districts have been given in paragraph 919 above. The absolute figures by districts and states are given in Imperial Table XVI and the figures by tahsils in Provincial Table II both appearing in Part II of this Volume. The Ad Dharmis however do not comprise all the Hindu depressed classes as numerous members of these classes have returned themselves as Hindus and abstained from claiming the new religion. The figures for all the depressed classes of Hindus are not available as at this census some limit had to be placed for reasons of economy on the number of castes to be sorted. The figures for the most numerous castes are, however available, and the total strength of de-

District or State.	Ad- Dharm.	Hindu Depressed Classes.	District or State.	Ad- Dharm.	Hindu Depressed Classes.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Hissar	9	95,414	Montgomery	16,119	15,307
Rohtak		95,354	Lyallpur	20,713	14,181
Curzon		108,888	Jhang	00	1,979
Karnal	8,011	108,149	Multan	4,927	10,978
Ambala	98	93,545	Muzaffargarh		2,848
Bahawal		7,231	D. G. Khan		2,144
Kangra	70,893	98,680	Dujana State		2,328
Hoshiarpur	111,879	28,613	Patanah State		2,077
Jalandhar	112,580	21,236	Kalela State	282	2,484
Ludhiana	17,770	20,380	State Hill Station.		75-48
Ferozepore	26,282	40,846	Lahore State		2,383
Lahore	1,006	50,178	Somnath State		43,384
Amritsar	161	31,082	Bhawalpur State		16,974
Gurdaspur	6,848	15,568	Mandi State		42,136
Sialkot	76	24,900	Pakel State		14,673
Gujranwala	2	4,365	Kaporthala State	16,174	1,607
Sheikhpura	11,741	10,733	Makr Kotla State		8,893
Guyat	1,910	2,371	Faridkot State	1,884	2,433
Sheikhpur	1,801	6,086	Chamba State	877	8,818
Jhelum		822	Patala State	422	118,101
Rawalpindi		3,111	Jind State		32,784
Attock		470	Nabha State	8	26,737
Bahawal		873	Bahawalpur State	4,417	35,477

pressed classes belonging to these castes inclusive of Ad Dharmis is given in Appendix I at the end of this Chapter. The table in the margin gives the figures of Ad Dharmis and the Hindu depressed classes\* separately as far as available for each district and state. It is evident from the table that Ad Dharmis in most places form only a fraction of the Hindu depressed classes and except in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur which are their strongholds, and Sheikhpura and Lyallpur colonies, Ad Dharmis nowhere outnumber the other depressed classes. In Montgomery the number of the two is about equal. It is obvious, therefore that the number of persons who returned themselves as Ad Dharmis in each area was governed by the peculiar circumstances of the locality. In areas like Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal where depressed classes are found in large numbers the propaganda on behalf of Ad Dharmis appears to have been ineffective as these districts are far removed from the centre of Ad Dharmi movement. Moreover the Hindu land-owning classes of these tracts wield a strong influence against religious disruption. The number of Ad Dharmis on the other hand is large in the colony districts, where menial classes are fully alive to their interests. A lot of propaganda work was done by the leaders of Ad Dharmis specially in the Lyallpur District. At the same time the Sikh land-owners in some districts particularly Lyallpur, Ludhiana and Ambala used all their resource to make Chuhars and Chamars return themselves as Sikhs and not as Ad Dharmis and but for this the number of Ad Dharmis in these districts would have been considerably larger.

In the margin are given figures since 1881 for some of the most numerous

Caste and Religion. 1	1931 2	1921 3	1911 4	1901 5	1891 6	1881 7
Bawaria (Hindu)	16,045	25,517	26,847	27,033	24,401	20,103
" (Sikh)	16,858	9,005	0,002	1,275	1,035	1,478
" (Ad Dharmi)	56					
Chamar (Hindu)	684,963	908,208	909,400	1,089,003	1,029,335	931,015
" (Sikh)	155,717	161,862	164,110	75,753	100,328	100,014
" (Ad Dharmi)	250,349					
Chuhra (Hindu)	308,224	603,303	777,821	934,553	850,571	613,434
" (Sikh)	157,341	40,345	49,937	21,073	90,321	40,601
" (Ad Dharmi)	80,648					
Ramdasi (Hindu)	12,235					
" (Sikh)	07,080					
" (Ad Dharmi)	47,169					
Sansi (Hindu)	20,065	17,000	22,022	23,058	18,240	17,900
" (Sikh)	1,238	77				
" (Ad Dharmi)	384					

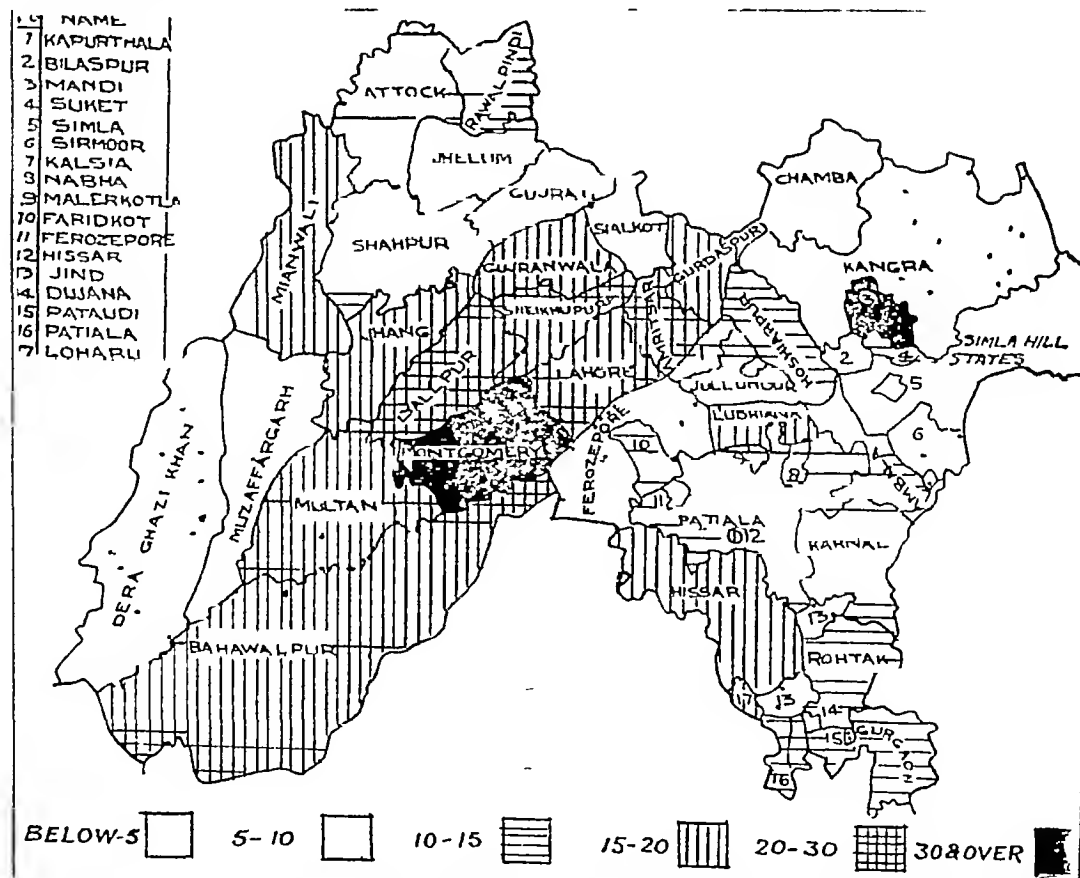
depressed classes, who have been returned as belonging to more than one religion. The Bawarias at the present moment are equally divided between Hindus and Sikhs, while most of the Sansis returned their religion as Sansi but were thrown

into the Hindu religion at the time of sorting. The proportion of Chamars in the Ad-Dharmi figures is very much greater than that of Chuharas. The fickleness of both in the matter of faith is, however, well illustrated by their oscillation between Hinduism and Sikhism at different censuses. A considerable number of Ramdasias, who would have otherwise returned themselves as Sikhs, returned themselves as Ad-Dharmis at this census. A further discussion on the subject of depressed classes will be found in Appendix III at the end of this volume.

## SECTION 5.—MUSLIMS.

237 The Muslims according to the present census number 13,332,460 General (7,241,612 males and 6,090,848 females) in British Territory, as against 11,444,321 (6,195,738 males and 5,248,583 females) in 1921, which means an increase of 16.5 per cent. In the Punjab States their number is 1,597,436 (874,771 males and 722,665 females) as against 1,369,062 (751,819 males and 617,243 females) at last census, or an increase of 16.7 per cent. The proportion of Muslims in British Territory and Punjab States to the total population is 56.5 per cent and 32.5 per cent, respectively, while in the Province it is 52 per cent. The Muslim population has never shown a decrease at any of the past censuses. During the last fifty years their proportion in the total population has risen from 48 to 52 per cent indicating that the increase among them has been at a greater rate than that among the rest of the population.

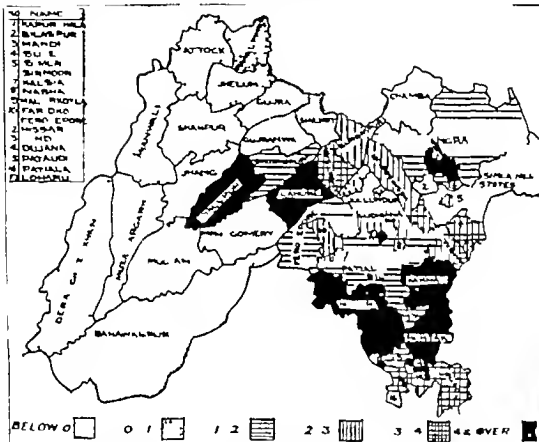
The map below shows the percentage of variation in each district and state since 1921.





The increase is greatest in Montgomery District, but here the total population has also increased by over 40 per cent. The same is the case with Multan and Bahawalpur where the percentage increase is next highest. The increase in Sheikhupura, Lyallpur Lahore and Amritsar has been fairly big. Hissar Ludhiana, Gujranwala, Jhang and Mianwali come next, followed by the north-western districts of Gujrat, Shahpur Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Attock, the south-eastern districts of Gurgaon Rohtak and Karnal, and Ambala and Hoshiarpur. There has been only a small increase in Dera Ghazi Khan, Kangra and Bilaspur and the least in Muzaffargarh and the rest of the Himalayan Natural Division.

The map below shows at a glance the difference between the



Errors of percentage increase among Muslims over the percentage increase in the total population 1921-1931

percentages of increase among Muslims and the total population of each district and state. In the greater portion of North West Dry Area the rise among Muslims has been smaller than that in the total population. This is true of Montgomery Multan Bahawalpur Muzaffargarh Shahpur and Gujranwala. The same applies to the sub-montane districts of Gujrat and Sialkot and the Indo-Gangetic Plain district of Jullundur. The slightly greater increase in the extreme western districts, from Rawalpindi to Dera Ghazi Khan is only 1 per cent above the increase in the total population. The only other people of this part of the Province are Hindu traders who do not show the same increase as the Muslim gaur in some of these districts, no doubt partly due to the demobilization of a considerable number of Muslim soldiers during the last decade. The

The figures of total population for 1921 for this map and the map on the last page have been taken from Imperial Table II. It gives adjusted figures after accounting for deaths in areas. The figures of Muslims, also from Imperial Table VI of 1921, have not been similarly adjusted except in Sheikhupura. Here alone the transfer of area and population was considerable. The population of Muslims in this district for 1921 has been estimated to be 204,234 males and 144,431 females.

next higher rise is in Sheikhpura, Ferozepore, Patiala and Jind. The increase in the first-named is partly due to the immigration of tenants, field labourers, etc. which is still going on from districts such as Jullundur and Sialkot. The increase in Lyallpur is due to the recent extension of colonization, and in Lahore to natural causes and immigration to the city. The higher percentage increase in south-eastern districts is due to comparatively smaller increase in the rural population which is predominantly Hindu owing to the increasing pressure on resources or unhealthiness. The large percentage increase in Mandi is of course mainly due to the influx of labourers at Jogindarnagar.

The increase among Muslims has been examined above in more ways than one. Two important causes which have apparently contributed to a proportionately greater rise in their population in the past, are the comparative healthiness of the tracts in which the bulk of their population resides, and the great economic development which has taken place in those areas.

238 The sects of Muslims have been grouped in Table XVI-A (in Part III of this Volume) under four main heads viz (1) Shias (2) Sunnis (3) Reformers and (4) "Sects analogous to other religions" Muslim Sects.

The provincial figures are given in the margin for facility of reference

Sects	Strength	Sects	Strength
1	2	1	2
Shia	738,770	Reformers	341,418
Sunni	14,270,642	Ahl-i-Quran	440
Hanfi	24,280	Ahmadi	55,908
Miscellaneous	697	Ahl-i-Hadis	182,544
Qadri	123	Mawahid	806
Shafi	1,230	Sects analogous to	
Unspecified	14,250,303	other religions	1,030
		Sects Unspecified	73,057

It will be seen that over 95 per cent of the Muslim population in the whole Province is Sunni and more than half of the remainder is Shia. The group 'Reformers' forms only 1.6 per cent of the total, *Ahmadi*s and *Ahl-i-Hadis* being 4 and 1.2 per cent,

respectively

The figures for the main sects are compared in the margin for the censuses of 1921 and 1931. It is evident that the proportionate increase among Sunnis is about the same as that in the total population. The Shias have increased by 32 per cent, while Ahmadis have nearly doubled and Ahl-i-Hadis trebled during the last decade. Sects analogous to other religions show an increase but their figure is negligible Variation.

Sects	1921	1931	Increase
1	2	3	4
All Sects	12,813,383	14,929,896	16.5
Sunnis	12,406,791	14,270,642	14.5
Shias	250,629	338,770	32.0
Ahl-i-Hadis	60,327	182,544	202.0
Ahmadi	28,816	55,908	94.0

the last decade. Sects analogous to other religions show an increase but their figure is negligible.

## SECTION 6.—CHRISTIANS.

239 The total number of Christians in the Province is 419,353 as against 332,939 at last census, an increase of 26 per cent. Of these, Europeans and allied races number 20,099 or 4.8 per cent, Anglo-Indians 3,625 or 0.9 per cent, and Indian Christians 395,629 or 94.3 per cent. Europeans and Anglo-Indians have decreased during the last decade by 8.4 and 19.4 per cent, respectively, while Indian Christians show an increase of 29 per cent, a rate only exceeded by the percentage of rise among Sikhs. The causes of variation are discussed in paragraph 315 of the next Chapter on Castes, Tribes and Races. General.

From Subsidiary Table III at the end of this Chapter it is apparent that

Indian Christians							Christianity has made great progress since 1881 its followers having increased from 25 000 to over 400 000 or 8 times during the last fifty years. This is mainly attributable to secessions from Muslims and Hindus, mostly from the depressed classes of the latter. The table in the margin gives the number of Indian Christians at each of the last six censuses in the Province and the administrative divisions of British Territory. The rise in the Lahore and Multan Divisions is particularly great.
Territory and Division.	1861.	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Punjab	3,351	18,825	35,854	155,353	204,498	226,529	
British Territory	3,351	15,311	26,511	157,665	201,128	221,111	
Ambala Division	893	850	2,783	7,715	18,210	15,928	
Jalandhar Division	523	774	1,818	6,220	15,931	15,018	
Lahore Division	1,482	16,377	22,023	102,613	167,189	273,919	
Rawalpindi Division	180	408	903	16,087	16,711	18,902	
Multan Division	79	106	8,811	25,974	87,183	72,186	

Of the total number of Indian Christians 45 703 are Roman Catholics and

Seets of Indian Christians.	1871.	1921	Percentage variation, 1871-21.	173 Syrians, while 349 059 belong to the other sects, the detail for which is not available. The marginal table compares the present strength of the sects of Indian Christians with that of 1921. It is evident that
1	2	3	4	
Total strength	266,481	291,629	25.7	
Roman Catholics	22,067	44,793	40.1	
Syrians	26	173	672.1	
Others	242,388	346,663	27.7	

Roman Catholics have increased by 40 per cent. during the last decade or by a higher rate than the rest of the Indian Christians.

Local Distribution of Christians.		240 The figures in the margin show the numerical strength of Christians of all races in the Natural Divisions. They are most numerous in the Indo-Gangetic Plain West chiefly in Sheikhnpura, Gujranwala and Lahore where their proportion has risen during the last decade from 4.48 to 7.07, 4.38 to 8.1 and 4.11 to 4.74 per cent., respectively. In the two first named districts they have increased at a much greater rate than
Natural Division.	Total Christians (1931).	
1		
Indo-Gangetic Plain	199,961	
West	2,800	
Himalayas	122,000	
Sub-Himalayas	86,186	
North-West Dry Area		

the total population and the smaller proportion in Lahore is probably due to the fact that the capital of the Province has a great attraction for the other communities as well.

Next in importance is the Sub-Himalayan Division which has 31.6 per cent. of the total Christian population. Among the districts of this Division Gurdaspur has registered the greatest increase the proportion of Christians in the population being now 4.43 per cent. as against 3.80 per cent. at last census. The increase in Gujrat (from 2 373 to 3 09 ) and Sialkot (from 62,266 to 66,363) is small, and in the latter district conversions seem to have reached their utmost limit.

One-fifth of the total Christian population resides in the North West Dry Area. The district which contain a fairly large number of Christians are Lyallpur, Shahpur and Montgomery. The numerical strength of Christians in these districts is 4 000, 11 000 and 17 000 respectively, against 4 000, 11 000 and 10,000 in 1921. In Shahpur the number of Christians is stationary while in Montgomery the rise is 70 per cent. mainly owing to the colonization during the last decade.

Proportionately the greatest number of Christians is found in the Simla District, the summer headquarters of the Government of India, where some Military offices are permanently located. The smallest number of Christians as at last census is found in Dera Ghazi Khan, while in the States of Loharu, Dujana, Bilaspur, Patiala and Suket the proportion of Christians varies between 1 and 6 per 10,000 of the total population, and in Jubbal State as in 1921 no Christian has been returned.

## SECTION 7—MINOR RELIGIONS.

241 There are now 43,140 Jains in the Province as against 41,321 in 1921, an increase of 4·4 per cent. Jainism is treated as a separate religion for the purposes of census, but it is in reality a sect of Hindus, as evidenced by the fact that many Jains return themselves as Jain-Hindus and many Hindus as Hindu-Jains. The enumerators were instructed at this census to add in column 4 of the general schedule (religion and sect) the term "Hindu" in brackets after the name of the religion in case a Jain definitely asked that it should be so added. The statistics show that 7,626 persons (4,035 males and 3,588 females) returned themselves as Jain-Hindus and were included among Jains, while 526 persons (305 males and 221 females) returned themselves as Hindu-Jains and were included among Hindus.

Nearly half the total number of Jains in the Punjab are to be found in the districts of the Ambala Division, chiefly in Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal. Jains constitute 14 per cent of the total population of British Territory as against 16 per cent in 1921. The decrease is due to the fact that the figures of Jains and Hindus are liable to intermingle. The main caste of Jains is Aggarwal, which in British Territory numbers 19,393 as against 21,746 in 1921, a decrease of 10·9 per cent due to such intermingling.

About 21 per cent of Jains belong to Digambar sect and 20 per cent to Svetambar, while the remaining 59 per cent have returned no sect at all. At last census these percentages were Digambers 44, Svetambers 53 and "Unspecified" 3. There is thus a very big increase among the "unspecified". The important sub-sect, Sathankwasi, of Svetambari sect has been returned by 3,292 persons (1,752 males and 1,510 females) in the whole Province. For fuller details of Jain sects reference may be made to Table XVI-A, in Part III of this Volume.

242 Of 7,753 Buddhists enumerated at this census, 5,663 were returned from the Kangra District, 1,301 from Bashahr State and 568 from Chamba State. The rest are distributed in the districts and states noted in the margin.

Ambala	6	Shahpur	1
Simla	14	Rawalpindi	9
Ludhiana	5	Attock	1
Ferozepore	1	Montgomery	2
Lahore	14	Bhagat	7
Gurdaspur	2	Mandi	138
Gujranwala	1	Suket	14
Gujrat	4	Patiala	2

There were 5,912 Buddhists in the Province in 1921, and the increase during the last decade amounts to 1,841 or 31·1 per cent. The figures of Buddhists are apt to intermingle with those of Hindus.

243 The number of Zoroastrians (Parsis) according to the recent census is 569, as against 598 in 1921. They are generally immigrants from Bombay and their principal occupation is trade. The districts and states in which their strength is more than 10 are noted in the margin.

Jullundur	70	Rawalpindi	65
Ferozepore	24	Jhang	20
Lahore	159	Multan	117
Amritsar	42	Bahawalpur	20

Jews.

244 The number of Jews in the Province is insignificant being 13 as against 19 at last census and very few of them are domiciled Indians. They have been enumerated in Aunbala (2) Lahore (1) Amritsar (4) Rawalpindi (5) and Mandi (1)

Indefinite  
Beliefs.

-

245 There is no entry in the tables about agnostics or about those of uncertain or indefinite beliefs. At last census their number was 15. The census agency of enumerators and slip-copyists was not completely free from over zeal and the entries must have been thrown among one religion or other. As most of the persons (if any) returning such religions are usually Europeans, they have probably been classified as Christians. One of the instructions to copyists, which might have helped to bring about this result, was that in the case of doubtful entries in respect of any individual similar entries in respect of the other members of the same family should be consulted.



## SUBSIDIARY TABLE L

General Distribution of the Population by Religion at each of the last six censuses with variation per cent

RELIGION AND LOCALITY	Actual number in 1931	Proportion per 10,000 of population in							Variation per cent. Increase (+), Decrease (-)					Percentage of net variation, 1931-1921
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871	1931 to 1921	1921 to 1911	1911 to 1901	1901 to 1891	1891 to 1881	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>URUK</b>	11,229,226	5,286	5,268	5,267	4,961	4,729	4,744		+19.2	+2.5	+0.5	+12.5	+0.7	+5.2
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayan	5,112,515	1,784	1,723	1,690	1,600	1,804	1,808		+17.8	+8.4	+9.4	+8.7	+9.8	+36.3
Sub-Himalayan	82,711	9	31	31	31	32	34		+8.9	+4.9	+3.0	+4.9	+3.2	+17.1
North-West Dry Area	4,070,186	1,467	1,479	1,482	1,626	1,637	1,662		+11.5	+1.0	+0.1	+0.0	+7.9	+14.2
	4,729,204	2,910	1,912	1,892	1,864	1,201	1,224		+19.2	+9.8	+18.9	+32.9	+12.8	+123.6
<b>INDU</b>	4,695,728	2,912	2,546	2,579	4,727	4,885	4,237		-2.2	+2.4	-15.2	+2.7	+20.7	-4.2
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayan	4,898,334	1,982	1,987	1,804	2,272	2,470	2,288		-4.6	+4.6	-18.2	+2.9	+12.2	-9.4
Sub-Himalayan	1,707,989	880	854	685	688	682	702		+4.0	+0.7	+1.0	+2.9	+6.8	+17.1
North-West Dry Area	1,445,244	507	630	608	828	689	1,841		-7.2	-0.0	-25.5	-9.8	+4.0	-32.1
	327,854	229	215	215	260	228	242		+9.4	+13.1	-12.6	+28.1	+18.0	+57.0
<b>ISLAM</b>	4,871,624	1,479	1,215	1,211	582	586	21		+32.9	+7.4	+37.9	+12.7	+8.4	+133.1
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayan	2,818,782	890	871	837	626	620	670		+28.8	+9.8	+24.1	+12.6	+2.8	+162.6
Sub-Himalayan	2,818	2	2	2	1	1	2		+17.8	-3.6	+102.6	-6.9	+53.6	+223.9
North-West Dry Area	122,182	261	227	228	144	101	137		+32.0	+0.9	+61.2	-5.0	+29.7	+181.9
	422,722	172	137	132	80	22	14		+42.8	+8.2	+121.4	+185.7	+78.9	+1,828.6
<b>CHRISTIAN</b>	473,222	145	132	82	27	27	14		+28.9	+78.5	+29.2	+37.4	+79.2	+1,204.6
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayan	186,081	70	88	22	8	7	8		+41.4	+180.8	+182.7	+40.0	+24.6	+1,886.8
Sub-Himalayan	2,796	1	2	2	2	1	2		-42.2	+1.8	+29.6	-4.4	-7.0	-32.7
North-West Dry Area	272,800	47	47	38	12	12	4		+12.1	+28.8	+208.1	+11.4	+182.2	+1,178.8
	86,186	20	20	16	6	1	1		+1.1	+20.6	+289.1	+350.6	+6.0	+2,941.6
<b>S-DRAMA</b>	412,729	167												
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayan	180,711	70												
Sub-Himalayan	21,420	8												
North-West Dry Area	118,709	27												
	77,899	27												
<b>ADH</b>	41,186	12	26	12	29	29	29		+4.4	-2.9	-9.7	+9.7	+7.1	+1.2
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayan	34,896	12	12	16	16	17	16		+3.8	-2.9	-7.8	+9.9	+4.8	-4.7
Sub-Himalayan	201								-18.2	-0.0	-28.9	+21.8	-27.6	-42.7
North-West Dry Area	7,889	2	2	2	2	2	2		+9.2	+2.0	-8.0	+2.7	+29.5	+29.5
	541								+27.4	-4.4	+77.1	+71.4	-87.1	+126.2
<b>OTHER</b>	7,742	2	2	2	2	2	2		+12.1	-32.1	+79.2	+77.2	+9.6	+123.6
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayan	22								-37.6	+29.4	+4,300.9		-100.0	+2,200.9
Sub-Himalayan	7,720	2	2	2	2	2	2		+31.6	-22.9	+9.6	+11.1	+91.9	+127.1
North-West Dry Area	2								+173.0	-27.2	+82.2			
									+80.0	-92.1				
<b>OROAVERIA</b>	663								+2.4	-8.2	+78.7	+27.9	-11.0	+27.6
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayan	314								-1.2	-5.8	+1.1	+14.6	+87.8	+126.9
Sub-Himalayan	26								-82.0	+122.2	+157.1	-48.2	+22.8	-23.9
North-West Dry Area	176								-31.0	-27.0	+29.9	+82.9	-61.0	-61.9
									+708.9	-18.7	+31.6	+243.7	-88.0	+181.4
<b>SW</b>	12								-37.6	-22.6	+21.0	-26.6		-77.2
Indo-Gangetic Plain West Himalayan	6								-42.2	-22.2	-27.6	-22.2	-18.4	-88.9
Sub-Himalayan	1									-88.7	-100.0			
North-West Dry Area	7								+600.0	-91.1	+10.0	-81.8	+1,000.0	+600.0
									-50.6			-100.0	-82.7	-188.9

While calculating the proportions for this census, figures of Old Delhi District have been included in the Panjab.





## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—continued

Distribution by districts or states of the main Religions at each of the last six censuses.

DISTRICT OR STATE AND % TOTAL POPULATION	PROPORTION PER 100 OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE																	
	Jains						Muslms.						Christians.					
	1901	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
	1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
PUNJAB	19	20	21	2,260	2,106	2,187	4,341	4,726	4,756	148	133	82	27	21	14			
I.—Indo-Gangetic Plain West.	22	24	25	2,260	2,187	2,187	2,260	2,260	2,260	151	133	81	24	21	14			
1. Himachal Pradesh	77	72	82	2,260	2,187	2,187	2,260	2,260	2,260	15	13	8	3	3	3			
2. Jammu & Kashmir	81	81	80	2,260	2,187	2,187	2,260	2,260	2,260	80	130	8	1	1	1			
3. Rawalpindi	82	82	79	2,260	2,187	2,187	2,260	2,260	2,260	70	18	12	4	2	1			
4. Dera Ismail Khan	47	62	45	1,479	1,601	1,708	1,618	1,669	1,841	3		5						
5. Faisalabad	84	88	73	2,044	2,260	2,187	2,260	2,260	2,260	17	41	12	13	3	1			
6. Multan	11	8	8	4,448	4,487	4,448	4,448	4,448	4,448	48	58	30	19	18	21			
7. Bahawalpur	7	8	8	5,629	5,641	5,673	5,673	5,673	5,673	31	20	4	1	1	1			
8. Sukkur	23	31	33	2,005	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	27	28	17	14	8	5			
9. Muzaffargarh	175	168	186	2,721	2,827	2,847	2,827	2,847	2,847	18	8	2						
10. Faisalabad	11	18	14	4,486	4,284	4,284	4,471	4,287	4,774	61	49	26	20	20	26			
11. Faisalabad	23	28	26	2,037	2,873	2,848	2,848	2,848	2,848	10	7	1	1	1	1			
12. Faisalabad	18	20	20	2,270	2,270	2,270	2,270	2,270	2,270	9	8	8	8	8	8			
13. J. & K. Punjab	46	6	26	1,417	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	2	21	7	3					
14. J. & K. Punjab	16	14	11	1,006	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	1,277	2								
15. Lahore	9	8	10	8,819	8,824	8,844	8,844	8,844	8,844	414	411	230	83	81	80			
16. Amritsar	14	7	3	4,007	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	119	137	54	29	18	20			
17. Gujranwala	12	10	9	2,042	2,106	2,106	2,029	2,029	2,029	671	428	178	36	34	3			
18. Gujranwala				4,001	4,001					207	448							
II. Himachal Pradesh	2	2	2	413	115	439	432	442	439	21	28	28	29	22	26			
1. Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	473	439	431	473	395	377	4	2	2	2	2	2			
2. Poonch	8	8	8	1,879	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	419	814	102	102	99	101			
3. Jammu & Kashmir	8	7	18	303	311	320	327	323	301	8	8	8	8	8	8			
4. Jammu & Kashmir				141	180	131	164	184	148	1								
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	1	803	810	804	816	820	826	7	8	8	8	4	4			
6. Jammu & Kashmir				309	167	183	193	184	180	7				1	1			
7. Jammu & Kashmir				175	151	167	152	152	152					1	1			
8. Jammu & Kashmir				729	762	611	631	609	619	6	6	6	6	6	7			
III.—Sub-Himalayan	22	11	2	4,792	6,111	6,129	6,36	6,367	6,349	785	207	253	67	67	27			
1. Amritsar	22	27	12	2,107	2,018	2,074	2,090	2,011	2,020	98	82	106	80	88	36			
2. Faisalabad	27	31	2	2,044	2,083	2,080	2,093	2,077	2,044	4	1	8						
3. Multan	12	11	12	2,175	2,118	2,06	2,116	2,119	2,119	26	40	22	8	1	1			
4. Gujranwala	1	1	1	5,090	4,953	4,978	4,978	4,978	4,978	445	265	279	47	28	8			
5. Multan	18	18	14	6,223	6,180	6,174	6,174	6,174	6,174	677	664	489	130	104	18			
6. Gujranwala				6,079	6,012	6,029	6,029	6,029	6,029	24	29	8	8	4	4			
7. Jammu	2	3	1	6,010	6,079	6,079	6,079	6,079	6,079	12	0	8	8	4	7			
8. Faisalabad	11	10	12	8,70	8,70	8,70	8,70	8,70	8,70	118	102	127	92	60	47			
9. Attock				107	107	107	107	107	107	12	11	11						
IV.—North-West Frontier Area.	2		2	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	221	227	22	22	8	7			
1. Muzaffargarh				6,37	7,184	7,447	7,515	7,515	7,515	17	146	11	1	2	2			
2. Muzaffargarh				6,37	7,184	7,447	7,515	7,515	7,515	127	166	125	2	2	1			
3. Muzaffargarh				6,37	7,184	7,447	7,515	7,515	7,515	8	10	8	1	1	1			
4. Muzaffargarh				6,37	7,184	7,447	7,515	7,515	7,515	280	428	273	180					
5. Muzaffargarh				6,37	7,184	7,447	7,515	7,515	7,515	7	2	4	1	1	1			
6. Muzaffargarh	2			1,646	1,646	1,646	1,646	1,646	1,646	64	67	30	28	38	34			
7. Muzaffargarh				6,37	7,184	7,447	7,515	7,515	7,515	11	4	3	1	1	1			
8. Muzaffargarh				6,37	7,184	7,447	7,515	7,515	7,515	4	8	1	1	1	1			
9. Muzaffargarh	3			8,84	8,84	8,84	8,84	8,84	8,84	1	1	1	2	2	2			

Note. (1) Himachal Pradesh figures for 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941 are included in the District of Jammu & Kashmir. Lahore and Faisalabad figures for 1911, 1921 and 1931 are included in Jammu & Kashmir Districts. Muzaffargarh and Muzaffargarh figures for 1941 are not available.

(2) In calculating the proportions for the censuses of 1921 and 1931 for the North-West Frontier and Indo-Gangetic Plain West, figures of the District of Jammu & Kashmir have been included in these totals.



# CHAPTER XII

## RACE, TRIBE AND CASTE.

244. General. 247. Classification of Castes. 248. Option to return any caste. 249. Castes of females. 250. Origin of the caste system. 251. Present numerical strength of castes and tribes. 252. Important castes. 253. Variation in caste figures during last decade. 254. Aggarwal. 255. Ahir. 256. Arora. 257. Arora. 258. Arora. 259. Bagaria. 260. Bawaria. 261. Bhatia. 262. Brahman. 263. Chamera including Bhandas and Hindu Kach. 264. Chikara. 265. Chikara. 266. Chikara. 267. Dagi and Koli. 268. Dalmia Brahman. 269. Duma. 270. Duma. 271. Ghath. 272. Ghath. 273. Gopal. 274. Haral. 275. Jat. 276. Hindu Sikh border. 277. Sikh Jat. 278. Muslim Jat. 279. Proportion of warriors among Jats. 280. Jafar. 281. Jafar. 282. Kach. 283. Kach. 284. Kach. 285. Kach. 286. Kach. 287. Kach. 288. Kach. 289. Kach. 290. Kach. 291. Kach. 292. Kach. 293. Kach. 294. Kach. 295. Kach. 296. Kach. 297. Kach. 298. Kach. 299. Kach. 300. Kach. 301. Kach. 302. Kach. 303. Kach. 304. Kach. 305. Kach. 306. Kach. 307. Kach. 308. Kach. 309. Kach. 310. Kach. 311. Kach. 312. Kach. 313. Kach. 314. Kach. 315. Kach. 316. Kach. 317. Kach. 318. Kach. 319. Kach. 320. Kach. 321. Kach. 322. Kach. 323. Kach. 324. Kach. 325. Kach. 326. Kach. 327. Kach. 328. Kach. 329. Kach. 330. Kach. 331. Kach. 332. Kach. 333. Kach. 334. Kach. 335. Kach. 336. Kach. 337. Kach. 338. Kach. 339. Kach. 340. Kach. 341. Kach. 342. Kach. 343. Kach. 344. Kach. 345. Kach. 346. Kach. 347. Kach. 348. Kach. 349. Kach. 350. Kach. 351. Kach. 352. Kach. 353. Kach. 354. Kach. 355. Kach. 356. Kach. 357. Kach. 358. Kach. 359. Kach. 360. Kach. 361. Kach. 362. Kach. 363. Kach. 364. Kach. 365. Kach. 366. Kach. 367. Kach. 368. Kach. 369. Kach. 370. Kach. 371. Kach. 372. Kach. 373. Kach. 374. Kach. 375. Kach. 376. Kach. 377. Kach. 378. Kach. 379. Kach. 380. Kach. 381. Kach. 382. Kach. 383. Kach. 384. Kach. 385. Kach. 386. Kach. 387. Kach. 388. Kach. 389. Kach. 390. Kach. 391. Kach. 392. Kach. 393. Kach. 394. Kach. 395. Kach. 396. Kach. 397. Kach. 398. Kach. 399. Kach. 400. Kach. 401. Kach. 402. Kach. 403. Kach. 404. Kach. 405. Kach. 406. Kach. 407. Kach. 408. Kach. 409. Kach. 410. Kach. 411. Kach. 412. Kach. 413. Kach. 414. Kach. 415. Kach. 416. Kach. 417. Kach. 418. Kach. 419. Kach. 420. Kach. 421. Kach. 422. Kach. 423. Kach. 424. Kach. 425. Kach. 426. Kach. 427. Kach. 428. Kach. 429. Kach. 430. Kach. 431. Kach. 432. Kach. 433. Kach. 434. Kach. 435. Kach. 436. Kach. 437. Kach. 438. Kach. 439. Kach. 440. Kach. 441. Kach. 442. Kach. 443. Kach. 444. Kach. 445. Kach. 446. Kach. 447. Kach. 448. Kach. 449. Kach. 450. Kach. 451. Kach. 452. Kach. 453. Kach. 454. Kach. 455. Kach. 456. Kach. 457. Kach. 458. Kach. 459. Kach. 460. Kach. 461. Kach. 462. Kach. 463. Kach. 464. Kach. 465. Kach. 466. Kach. 467. Kach. 468. Kach. 469. Kach. 470. Kach. 471. Kach. 472. Kach. 473. Kach. 474. Kach. 475. Kach. 476. Kach. 477. Kach. 478. Kach. 479. Kach. 480. Kach. 481. Kach. 482. Kach. 483. Kach. 484. Kach. 485. Kach. 486. Kach. 487. Kach. 488. Kach. 489. Kach. 490. Kach. 491. Kach. 492. Kach. 493. Kach. 494. Kach. 495. Kach. 496. Kach. 497. Kach. 498. Kach. 499. Kach. 500. Kach. 501. Kach. 502. Kach. 503. Kach. 504. Kach. 505. Kach. 506. Kach. 507. Kach. 508. Kach. 509. Kach. 510. Kach. 511. Kach. 512. Kach. 513. Kach. 514. Kach. 515. Kach. 516. Kach. 517. Kach. 518. Kach. 519. Kach. 520. Kach. 521. Kach. 522. Kach. 523. Kach. 524. Kach. 525. Kach. 526. Kach. 527. Kach. 528. Kach. 529. Kach. 530. Kach. 531. Kach. 532. Kach. 533. Kach. 534. Kach. 535. Kach. 536. Kach. 537. Kach. 538. Kach. 539. Kach. 540. Kach. 541. Kach. 542. Kach. 543. Kach. 544. Kach. 545. Kach. 546. Kach. 547. Kach. 548. Kach. 549. Kach. 550. Kach. 551. Kach. 552. Kach. 553. Kach. 554. Kach. 555. Kach. 556. Kach. 557. Kach. 558. Kach. 559. Kach. 560. Kach. 561. Kach. 562. Kach. 563. Kach. 564. Kach. 565. Kach. 566. Kach. 567. Kach. 568. Kach. 569. Kach. 570. Kach. 571. Kach. 572. Kach. 573. Kach. 574. Kach. 575. Kach. 576. Kach. 577. Kach. 578. Kach. 579. Kach. 580. Kach. 581. Kach. 582. Kach. 583. Kach. 584. Kach. 585. Kach. 586. Kach. 587. Kach. 588. Kach. 589. Kach. 590. Kach. 591. Kach. 592. Kach. 593. Kach. 594. Kach. 595. Kach. 596. Kach. 597. Kach. 598. Kach. 599. Kach. 600. Kach. 601. Kach. 602. Kach. 603. Kach. 604. Kach. 605. Kach. 606. Kach. 607. Kach. 608. Kach. 609. Kach. 610. Kach. 611. Kach. 612. Kach. 613. Kach. 614. Kach. 615. Kach. 616. Kach. 617. Kach. 618. Kach. 619. Kach. 620. Kach. 621. Kach. 622. Kach. 623. Kach. 624. Kach. 625. Kach. 626. Kach. 627. Kach. 628. Kach. 629. Kach. 630. Kach. 631. Kach. 632. Kach. 633. Kach. 634. Kach. 635. Kach. 636. Kach. 637. Kach. 638. Kach. 639. Kach. 640. Kach. 641. Kach. 642. Kach. 643. Kach. 644. Kach. 645. Kach. 646. Kach. 647. Kach. 648. Kach. 649. Kach. 650. Kach. 651. Kach. 652. Kach. 653. Kach. 654. Kach. 655. Kach. 656. Kach. 657. Kach. 658. Kach. 659. Kach. 660. Kach. 661. Kach. 662. Kach. 663. Kach. 664. Kach. 665. Kach. 666. Kach. 667. Kach. 668. Kach. 669. Kach. 670. Kach. 671. Kach. 672. Kach. 673. Kach. 674. Kach. 675. Kach. 676. Kach. 677. Kach. 678. Kach. 679. Kach. 680. Kach. 681. Kach. 682. Kach. 683. Kach. 684. Kach. 685. Kach. 686. Kach. 687. Kach. 688. Kach. 689. Kach. 690. Kach. 691. Kach. 692. Kach. 693. Kach. 694. Kach. 695. Kach. 696. Kach. 697. Kach. 698. Kach. 699. Kach. 700. Kach. 701. Kach. 702. Kach. 703. Kach. 704. Kach. 705. Kach. 706. Kach. 707. Kach. 708. Kach. 709. Kach. 710. Kach. 711. Kach. 712. Kach. 713. Kach. 714. Kach. 715. Kach. 716. Kach. 717. Kach. 718. Kach. 719. Kach. 720. Kach. 721. Kach. 722. Kach. 723. Kach. 724. Kach. 725. Kach. 726. Kach. 727. Kach. 728. Kach. 729. Kach. 730. Kach. 731. Kach. 732. Kach. 733. Kach. 734. Kach. 735. Kach. 736. Kach. 737. Kach. 738. Kach. 739. Kach. 740. Kach. 741. Kach. 742. Kach. 743. Kach. 744. Kach. 745. Kach. 746. Kach. 747. Kach. 748. Kach. 749. Kach. 750. Kach. 751. Kach. 752. Kach. 753. Kach. 754. Kach. 755. Kach. 756. Kach. 757. Kach. 758. Kach. 759. Kach. 760. Kach. 761. Kach. 762. Kach. 763. Kach. 764. Kach. 765. Kach. 766. Kach. 767. Kach. 768. Kach. 769. Kach. 770. Kach. 771. Kach. 772. Kach. 773. Kach. 774. Kach. 775. Kach. 776. Kach. 777. Kach. 778. Kach. 779. Kach. 780. Kach. 781. Kach. 782. Kach. 783. Kach. 784. Kach. 785. Kach. 786. Kach. 787. Kach. 788. Kach. 789. Kach. 790. Kach. 791. Kach. 792. Kach. 793. Kach. 794. Kach. 795. Kach. 796. Kach. 797. Kach. 798. Kach. 799. Kach. 800. Kach. 801. Kach. 802. Kach. 803. Kach. 804. Kach. 805. Kach. 806. Kach. 807. Kach. 808. Kach. 809. Kach. 810. Kach. 811. Kach. 812. Kach. 813. Kach. 814. Kach. 815. Kach. 816. Kach. 817. Kach. 818. Kach. 819. Kach. 820. Kach. 821. Kach. 822. Kach. 823. Kach. 824. Kach. 825. Kach. 826. Kach. 827. Kach. 828. Kach. 829. Kach. 830. Kach. 831. Kach. 832. Kach. 833. Kach. 834. Kach. 835. Kach. 836. Kach. 837. Kach. 838. Kach. 839. Kach. 840. Kach. 841. Kach. 842. Kach. 843. Kach. 844. Kach. 845. Kach. 846. Kach. 847. Kach. 848. Kach. 849. Kach. 850. Kach. 851. Kach. 852. Kach. 853. Kach. 854. Kach. 855. Kach. 856. Kach. 857. Kach. 858. Kach. 859. Kach. 860. Kach. 861. Kach. 862. Kach. 863. Kach. 864. Kach. 865. Kach. 866. Kach. 867. Kach. 868. Kach. 869. Kach. 870. Kach. 871. Kach. 872. Kach. 873. Kach. 874. Kach. 875. Kach. 876. Kach. 877. Kach. 878. Kach. 879. Kach. 880. Kach. 881. Kach. 882. Kach. 883. Kach. 884. Kach. 885. Kach. 886. Kach. 887. Kach. 888. Kach. 889. Kach. 890. Kach. 891. Kach. 892. Kach. 893. Kach. 894. Kach. 895. Kach. 896. Kach. 897. Kach. 898. Kach. 899. Kach. 900. Kach. 901. Kach. 902. Kach. 903. Kach. 904. Kach. 905. Kach. 906. Kach. 907. Kach. 908. Kach. 909. Kach. 910. Kach. 911. Kach. 912. Kach. 913. Kach. 914. Kach. 915. Kach. 916. Kach. 917. Kach. 918. Kach. 919. Kach. 920. Kach. 921. Kach. 922. Kach. 923. Kach. 924. Kach. 925. Kach. 926. Kach. 927. Kach. 928. Kach. 929. Kach. 930. Kach. 931. Kach. 932. Kach. 933. Kach. 934. Kach. 935. Kach. 936. Kach. 937. Kach. 938. Kach. 939. Kach. 940. Kach. 941. Kach. 942. Kach. 943. Kach. 944. Kach. 945. Kach. 946. Kach. 947. Kach. 948. Kach. 949. Kach. 950. Kach. 951. Kach. 952. Kach. 953. Kach. 954. Kach. 955. Kach. 956. Kach. 957. Kach. 958. Kach. 959. Kach. 960. Kach. 961. Kach. 962. Kach. 963. Kach. 964. Kach. 965. Kach. 966. Kach. 967. Kach. 968. Kach. 969. Kach. 970. Kach. 971. Kach. 972. Kach. 973. Kach. 974. Kach. 975. Kach. 976. Kach. 977. Kach. 978. Kach. 979. Kach. 980. Kach. 981. Kach. 982. Kach. 983. Kach. 984. Kach. 985. Kach. 986. Kach. 987. Kach. 988. Kach. 989. Kach. 990. Kach. 991. Kach. 992. Kach. 993. Kach. 994. Kach. 995. Kach. 996. Kach. 997. Kach. 998. Kach. 999. Kach. 1000. Kach.

References to Statistics.

The statistics relating to Race, Tribe and Caste will be found in five Imperial and two Provincial Tables. The chief of these is Table XVII, which shows by sex and religion the number in each of the 25 selected castes for each district and state of the Province, the other tables being as mentioned below.

Table XI gives the occupation of selected castes, tribes or races for four main divisions of the Punjab separately—namely the eastern Punjab, central Punjab hills, central Punjab plains and western Punjab.

Table XIV gives the literacy by selected castes, for the same four divisions as Imperial Table XI. The table distinguishes Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, etc. in each caste in which there are many representatives of each religion.

Table VIII gives the data, for certain selected castes, of civil condition by age groups and religion.

Table XVIII gives the comparative strength of each of the selected castes for each census since 1821 together with the inter-censal variation.

Table XIX gives the age-grouping of European and allied races and Anglo-Indians. Provincial Tables VIII A and XIV A give, respectively, the strength and statistics for literacy by castes of certain castes, viz., Jades, Dharm, Dev Pains and Brahms Pains.

Proportional figures are given in the Subsidiary Tables described below:—

Subsidiary Table I gives, for selected castes classified according to their traditional occupations, the strength (in thousands) and proportion per mille of the population of the Province.

Subsidiary Table II gives the comparative absolute strength (in thousands) of the selected castes at each of the last six censuses with percentage variation at each census. This table is based on Imperial Table XVIII.

240 The instructions to enumerators in respect of the entry about caste tribe and race were —

(Column 4—Caste). For Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Sikhs, Aryas, Brahmans and aboriginal tribes enter the caste or tribe but for white castes enter sub-castes also. The clean tribes, Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaidyas and Sudras, are usually mentioned by themselves. For Christians, Parsis and foreigners enter race as Anglo-Indians, Christians, Gousses, Turkish. For Indians, such as some Christians, who have neither caste nor tribe enter Indian.

These instructions were amplified by the following provisions in the Code —

(Column 4). The caste should be entered in case of Hindus, and in the case of Jains and Sikhs if stated, as Brahman, Kshatri, Arora, J. C. Rajput, etc. No Sikh should be pressed to name the caste to which he belongs if he does not wish to do so in such cases the word Sikh should be entered in this column. In the case of Hindus the tribe should be noted thus—Arora, Pathan, Bhatia, J. C. Rajput, etc. The nationality should be noted in case of Christians, Parsis, etc., as, British, French, Portuguese, Gousses, Parsis, Drangis, etc.

There is indeed a great variety of castes, tribes and races in this Province though not quite on the same scale as in some other provinces. These figures have always been tabulated at past censuses subject to certain limitations. For instance the castes returned by Indian Christians were never tabulated, though if tabulated they would have explained some of the variations met with from census to census, among the castes of other religions. On the present occasion after the recording of castes had been completed orders were received to cut down certain Tables, and in the case of castes and tribes to dispense with the sorting and tabulation of those more or less unimportant. The castes or tribes that have now been tabulated fall under the following categories —

- All the castes or tribes, whose numerical strength was at least four per mille of the 1821 population.
- The four criminal tribes, viz., Sansi, Bawaria Harni and Lahriwara.
- Castes which could be called depressed.
- Such non-Hinduized primitive tribes as did not fall under categories (a) to (c).
- Others of an all India importance.

The castes included in category (e) either under instructions from or with the approval of the Census Commissioner for India were Darzi Meo, Tank Kshatriya and Dhiman Brahman. Of the two last named castes Dhiman

Brahman was returned for the first time by Lohars and Tarkhans and Tank Kshatriya by Darzis, Dhobis, etc. Meo is a tribe of Gurgaon District, and its figures were sorted in order to ascertain the results of the uplift work done during the last decade. The figures have also been compiled for Brahmanic Hindus who refused to return any caste.

The list of the selected castes belonging to each category is given below —

(a)	1	Aggarwal	14	Ghirath	27	Mochi	
	2	Ahir	15	Gujjar	28	Mussalli	
	3	Aram	16	Jat	29	Nai	
	4	Arora	17	Jhiwar	30	Pathan	
	5	Awan	18	Julaha	31	Qasab	
	6	Biloch	19	Kamboh (Kamboj)			{ Kanet Rajput Rathi
	7	Brahman	20	Kashmiri	32	Rajput	
	8	Chamar	21	Khatri			
	9	Chhimba	22	Kumhar	33	Saini	
	10	Chuhra	23	Lohar	34	Sayad	
	11	Dagi and Koli	24	Machhi	35	Sheikh	
	12	Dhobi	25	Mali	36	Sunar	
	13	Faqir	26	Mirasi	37	Tarkhan	38 Teli
(b)	39	Bawaria	40	Harni	41	Pakhiwara	42 Sansi
* (c)	43	Bagaria	44	Dumna	45	Ghosi	46 Kahar 47 Mahtam.
	48	Megh.	49	Od	50	Ramdasi	51 Sarera
(d)	Nil						
(e)	52	Darzi	53	Meo	54	Tank Kshatriya	55 Dhiman
	Brahman 56 Caste Nil (among Brahmanic Hindus)						

247 The reduction in the number of castes, however, did not reduce the usual worries connected with their classification, as all the slips with doubtful entries had to be carefully examined before they could be included in or excluded from the selected castes. A passage which sums up this class of difficulties is quoted below from the Census Report of 1891, and time has by no means brought about any mitigation of the difficulties.

Classification  
of Castes

"No one who has not gone into it himself has any idea of the extraordinary difficulty attending the whole subject. The caste and sub-caste are of course returned correctly in a vast majority of cases, but this still leaves room for an immense number of vagaries, which causes the whole difficulty of tabulation. Not only is the sub-caste returned in place of the caste, but the sub-caste may be returned without any indication of a caste, or the name returned as a caste may be the name of an occupation, or caste names may appear both as caste and as occupation, or no caste or sub-caste at all may be returned, or in fact every kind of confusion must be expected. And the orders on the classification must, as a rule, be given without delay, a reference to the original schedules or an enquiry from the local authorities being a luxury in which one can only occasionally indulge without greatly impeding the work. The individual undergoing enumeration often mispronounces his caste-name, the enumerator often mis-spells it, even when properly pronounced the abstractor may transcribe the enumerator's spelling after a fashion of his own, and the clerk who prepares the caste list may have further improved on the abstractor. All this is however, of course inevitable, it must be accepted as part of the risks in a large enterprise like this. And yet there are pitfalls not a few, as will be seen plenty of times in this chapter. A Bedi for instance (with a soft d) is a man of a saintly family, while a Bedi (with a hard d) is a thing of naught, whom we have to class with the Kanjars."

This is not all. There are numerous difficulties arising from other important factors. In the 1881 Report, paragraph 340, page 176, Sir Denzil Ibbetson remarked —

The Nature  
and Evolution  
of the Institution  
of Caste.

"Thus we see that in India, as in all countries, society is arranged in strata which are based upon differences of social or political importance or of occupation. But here the classification is hereditary rather than individual to the persons included under it, and an artificial standard is added which is peculiar to caste and which must be conformed with on pain of loss of position, while the rules which forbid social intercourse between castes of different rank render it infinitely difficult to rise in the scale. So too the classification being hereditary, it is next to impossible for the individual himself to rise — it is the tribe or section of the tribe that alone can improve its position and this it can do only after the lapse of several generations, during which time it must abandon a lower for a higher occupation, conform more strictly with the arbitrary rules affecting social exclusiveness or special sanctity or separate itself after some similar fashion from the body of the caste to which it belongs. The whole theory of society is that occupation and caste are hereditary, and the presumption that caste passes unchanged to the descendants is exceedingly strong. But the presumption is one which can be

\*It goes without saying that some of the depressed classes fall in category (a) all the castes included under this head are of course not untouchable but merely socially or educationally backward. The castes eventually treated as depressed in the sense of being untouchable are discussed in Appendix III at the end of this Report, and besides many Hindu castes include all Ad Dharmis. Their figures appear in Appendix I to Chapter XI in addition to being illustrated by the Social Map.

defeated, and has already been and is now in process of being defeated in numerous instances. As in all other countries and among all other nations, the gradations of the social scale are fixed, but society is not solid but liquid, and portions of it are continually rising and sinking and changing their position as measured by that scale; and the only real difference between Indian society and that of other countries in this respect is, that the bond is much more viscous, the friction and inertia to be overcome infinitely greater, and the movement therefore far slower and more difficult in the former than in the latter. This friction and inertia are largely due to a set of artificial rules which have been grafted on to the social projection common to all communities by the peculiar forms which caste has taken in the Brahminical teachings. But there is every sign that these rules are gradually relaxing. Fakhira did much to weaken them in the centre of the Punjab, while they can now hardly be said to exist on the poorly Mohammedan frontier and I think that we shall see still more rapid changes under the influence which our rule has brought to bear upon the society of the Province. Our disregard for inherited distinctions has already done something, and the introduction of rule yet much more, to lessen the bonds of caste. It is extraordinary how successfully in reporting customs, in correspondence not that the custom or restriction is fast dying out. The liberty enjoyed by the people of the Western Punjab is extending to their neighbours in the east, and especially the old tribal customs are gradually fading away. There cannot be the slightest doubt that in a few generations the materials for a study of caste as an institution will be infinitely less complete than they are even now.

The social evolution predicted in the above passage was noticed again and the future anticipated in the 1911 Report in the following remarks on page 409—

The modern classes like Khatri and Arya which are being substituted for the old castes, are probably in course of time becoming as rigid as any others. The revuls against caste is due mainly to the incongruence of restrictions of inter-marriage and inter-dining. The pilot of the modern tendency will, therefore, probably be complete disappearance of restrictions of both kinds, while the name of the caste or tribe may be retained in the case of higher castes as a traditional distinction, the lower castes grouping themselves in large democratic classes of modern status. But how long this process will take is very difficult to predict. My general conclusion is that there has been in the change in this Province during the past thirty years with reference to the basis of caste distinctions, but that the restrictions have become very lax, the rules are being disregarded with impunity in respect of inter-marriage and inter-dining, the traditional occupations are being given up owing to the functional revolution which is in progress, and a general reaction has set in whereby members of lower or social castes are trying to rise to the level of the higher ones, either by assuming themselves with false titles belonging to one of those castes, or by discovering new rights for their tribe or caste.

The remarks in the above quotation about inter marriage apply to a very limited number of cases, while inter-dining has become more widespread. The tendency among lower classes to rise in the social scale is obviously on the increase and in towns particularly it is quite easy for a low caste person to claim a higher caste without any fear of detection.

In 1911 an attempt was made to tabulate the Indian castes on a basis of social precedence. This attempt could not be expected to succeed in view of the fact that nearly all castes consider themselves to be most exclusive and high-born. It however had the effect of producing a competition among certain castes, in a particular stage of social evolution, to have their claims to some actual or mythical origin recognised by census authorities. The nature of these claims made at the censuses of 1911 and 1921 is discussed in the Census Reports of those years on pages 303 and 342 respectively. Many claims were advanced on the present occasion and the more important of them are noticed here. The Punjab Rajah Central Committee represented that Nai was not a caste but a mere occupational term, and on behalf of Nais professing Muslim, Hindu and Sikh religions asked for permission to return their caste as Brahman, Rajput or Jat. A representation was received from an association of Hindu Lohars and Tarkhans, who wanted to return their caste as Dhumra Brahman. The occupational castes, Darni (tiller) Chhipri (calico-printer) Chhimba (washerman) to put in a claim for being recorded as Tank Sahatriya. An association of Mirasis, known as the Jamiat-ul-Quraish of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, claimed that Mirasis were in reality Qureshis and should be returned as such. A strong protest was entered by the Nadwat-ul-Quraish a committee representing the Qureshis with headquarters at Amritsar stating that Mirasis were a low caste and should not be permitted to return themselves as Qureshi. This on the present occasion more than ever before a tendency was noticed in numerous localities particularly among occupational castes, to return a higher title. One of the main reasons was a desire to be included in one of the agricultural tribes, such as Jat or Rajput and thus to secure exemption from the provisions of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act.

248 A real change in instructions made at this census with regard to the entry about caste was the option given to each individual to return whatever caste he pleased. Formerly the instructions to enumerators required that if a person of lower caste wanted to return a higher caste his claim should be rejected and only the caste to which he was supposed to belong should be recorded. The option given on the present occasion however was supplemented by the instruction that the traditional caste should in all cases be recorded in brackets after the caste claimed. The object in securing the figures of traditional castes was two-fold namely to ascertain how many people were anxious to claim a higher caste and to facilitate comparison with the past figures. The instruction issued was as follows —

"If any person returns a caste other than his traditional caste it should be recorded in column 8 of the General Schedule with the traditional caste being added within brackets such as Brahman (Var) Dhiman Brahman (Carpenter), Tank Kshatriya (Tailor) Moghal (Carpenter) and Awan (Nagar)"

In order to utilize the return of dual castes the following instructions were issued during the tabulation of caste returns to the sorting and compilation staff —

TABLE XVII

"All the doubtful entries should be classified by the Deputy Superintendents as required by paragraph 52 of the Census Code. In the case of dual castes the entry should be made in the Sorter's Tickets on the following specimen —

Sunar	500
Sunar ( <i>Rajput</i> )	400
Sunar ( <i>Khatris</i> )	100
	<hr/> 1,200

"The figures are to be shown under the original caste and not under the higher caste claimed at the time of the census"

It will be seen that as a result of these instructions the entries within brackets though also tabulated separately were included in the traditional caste and not in the caste claimed. This procedure helped to classify the returns correctly up to a limit, but there was no help for cases in which certain persons mainly those belonging to occupational castes had successfully withheld the traditional caste with the result that only the caste claimed was recorded. This happened on an extensive scale in urban areas where the immigrants, particularly the well-to-do and prosperous are little known so far as their castes and antecedents are concerned even to their next door neighbours. At the same time a tendency was noticeable for persons of low castes well placed in life, to return no caste and there had been a propaganda in this connection particularly by the *Jat Pat Torak Mandal* (an association designed to do away with the caste system). The instructions issued by me were that 'no caste return' should be recorded in cases in which the person enumerated had a genuine objection to the caste entry having ceased to observe caste in his marital and inter-dining relations. All these circumstances have combined to bring about a decrease in the number of certain occupational or lower castes which we shall notice later on. The number of persons, who claimed a higher caste but were included in the figures of traditional caste, appears in Appendix II at the end of this Chapter. Appendix I shows the details of the occupational castes included in total figures of Tank Kshatriyas and Dhiman Brahmins. Wherever the numerical strength of an important caste has increased at a rate in excess of the general rise in population we can safely assume that it is due mainly to accretions from a lower caste the persons concerned having succeeded in returning the higher caste without the addition of the traditional caste. As time goes on such efforts multiply but it is certainly worth while to study the

Option to  
Return any  
Caste

Castes of  
Females.

249 The following instructions, as in 1921 about the return of castes by women were issued —

"Women.—The caste of an unmarried girl will be the same as that of her father. In respect of married women the entry should be as stated by her husband. If enquiries should be made as to the caste or tribe of married women before her marriage. Her present caste or tribe should be asked and the answer taken down without question. Among Hindus the caste of women will be that of her husband. But among Muslims the husband may in some cases like to have one of his wives put down as Pathan, the other as Jatli, and third as Balochi.

Origin of the  
Caste System

250 The subject of castes, their origin and comparative social status, has been fully discussed in the previous Census Reports of this Province. Sir Denzil Ibbetson's Caste Chapter in the 1881 Report is still regarded as the main authority on the subject, and notable additions to the study of the subject were made by his successor of the 1901 census, Mr Rose, who dealt with the subject from a new point of view. No complete study of variation in the number of persons belonging to different castes and tribes observable from census to census is possible except with the help of the explanations given in the various Census Reports. At this census we have prepared Table XVIII which compares the strength of the castes and tribes, for which figures were available on the present occasion, with the corresponding figures of all the past censuses. This Table appears in Part II of this Volume and the figures therein are given as far as possible for the localities where any considerable number of persons belonging to a caste or tribe reside. The variation from census to census as well as the net variation from 1891 to the present census has been given by religion and wherever possible by sex. For the purposes of this Table the Punjab has been split up into four main divisions described below —

- A.—Eastern Punjab, including the Ambala Division except Feroz District and the States of Lahore, Depana, Patnauli, Kalan and Sirsagar.
- B.—Central Punjab, Hills, including the Feroz and Kangra Districts, the Feroz Hill States and the States of Bhawalpur, Muzil, Sakat and Chamba.
- C.—Central Punjab, Plains, including the Jalandhar Division except Kanara District, Lahore Division, the Gogra, Lyallpur and Jhang Districts, the Multan States, and the States of Kapurthala, Patiala and Muker Kotla.
- D.—Western Punjab, including the remaining districts in the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions and the State of Bahawalpur.

A reference will frequently be made to these Divisions as we examine the strength of castes, tribes and races in subsequent paragraphs. A subsidiary table similar to Table XVIII showing the total strength and percentage variation in each caste is printed for facility of reference at the end of this Chapter. The facts and figures, discussed in this Chapter should furnish valuable information about the modern tendencies of the caste system. Into the subject of the origin of the caste system or an explanation as to the comparative social status of the various castes I need not enter. Ample material is available on the subject of the origin of caste system in Sir Denzil Ibbetson's Census Report and Sir Herbert Risley's 1901 India Report as well as in books such as Emile Senart's "Caste System." Regarding the comparative social status of castes Sir Denzil Ibbetson's "Castes of the Punjab" and Mr Rose's "Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab" contain a wealth of detail never again collected. I shall, therefore confine myself to an explanation of the 1931 returns and their significance. It may be useful to mention that the present figures of castes have been compiled with the aid of an index supplemented at past censuses, which has helped considerably to classify doubtful entries on old lines. Figures returned under synonymous names have as usual been grouped together e.g., the figures for the caste *Chakras* include those for *Mangs*, *Kharab*, *Mekhar*, *Halal*, *Uor* etc., which are the different names by which the caste is known in different localities.





Coming to the trading classes we find that Aroras are the most numerous forming *per mille* of the total population while Khatrias come next with a proportion of 18 *per mille* and Sheikhhs and Aggarwals have a proportion of 15 and 13 *per mille* respectively.

The next most numerous classes are the artisans, prominent among whom are Tarkhans with a proportion of 23 *per mille* and Lohars with a proportion of 12 *per mille* of the total population. The figures for Ramgarhias who are mainly Tarkhans, Lohars and masons and are tending to form a separate group were not sorted on the present occasion. Julahas have a proportion of 24 *per mille* Kashmirs 7 *per mille* Teh 12 *per mille* Machhi 11 *per mille* Jhuwar 10 *per mille* and Chhumbas and Dhobis together 9 *per mille*. Of the lower menials, Chamars including Ramdasas constitute 24 *per mille* and Mochi 17 *per mille*, while Chuhra and Musallis are 24 and 13 *per mille* respectively.

The two castes which cater to the rich or the well-to-do, namely Sunar and Qasab number only 7 and 4 *per mille* of the total population, respectively. Of the classes who live by services commonly termed *birt* or *sep* the Dai constitute 17 *per mille* and Mirasi 9 *per mille*.

Varities in  
Caste Figures  
During Last  
Decade.

253 The figures quoted above reveal that the social structure of the population is much the same as before in spite of the new influences. Some castes and tribes however show a great variation, particularly in certain localities. The table below shows the percentage variation since 1921 in the number of each caste and tribe tabulated by religion in the Province as a whole. In order to explain these variations I propose to take up each caste or tribe in the alphabetical order in which it appears in Imperial Table XVII.

Percentage variation (selected castes) by Religion based on Imperial Tables XVII 1921 and XIII 1921.

Caste	Al-Bal-pion	Hindu	Bukh	Muslim	Caste	Al-Bal-pion	Hindu	Bukh	Muslim
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	4	5	
Aggarwal	+7.5	+3.8	+14.1		Kashmiri	+19.8			+18.1
Ahr	+8.6	+9.3		+22.9	Khatri	+12.2	+17.3	+12.1	
Amle	+22.1	+40.1		+22.3	Kumhar	+8.1	+9.4	+30.8	+8.8
Arora	+8.3	+11.2	-3.8		Lohar	+2.2	+11.0	+18.8	+10.6
Awan	+22.8			+22.8					
Bagaria	+12.3	+41.4			Machhi	+12.7			+12.7
Bavaria	+8.1	+29.4	+79.7		Makham	+20.1	+18.2	+12.8	+12.2
Balok	+17.6			+17.6	Mall	+8.1	+22.4		+2,182.2
Brakman	+6.1	+4.0	+22.1		Moyh	+22.6	+27.8		
					Shro	+10.4			+18.4
Chamar (including Ramdas)	+7.8	+28.4	+39.2		Mirasi	+2.2	+22.5		+7.9
Chhumba	+22.7	+22.2	+20.1	+12.2	Mochi	+8.7	+22.8		+8.4
Chokra	+8.1	+44.8	+299.8	+62.1	Musalli	+14.2			+11.2
Darl and Kall	+10.3	+10.8			Qasab	+3.8	+4.8	+21.7	+8.0
Daral	+19.4	+20.1	+122.7	+12.1					
Dhole	+4.8	+10.9		+7.2	Qul	+11.8	+6.9		+27.8
Dumra	+6.8	+4.9							
					Palkhiana	+28.4			+20.4
Faghr	+2.8	+4.4	+87.3	+7.8	Palkha	+21.8			+21.0
Ghara & Ghara	+9.2	+8.8			Qasab	+4.1			+4.1
Gujjar	+10.1	+21.2		+21.2	Rajput	+22.2	+10.8	+64.8	+29.8
	+10.9	+7.2	+87.3	+11.9	Rajput	+12.6	+12.8		
					Rajput				
Haru	+4.8			+4.8	Rajput	+29.4	+8.0	+41.2	
					Rajput	+12.2	+8.2	+1,207.8	
Jat	+11.1	+4	+17.1	+12.8	Rajput	+12.7	+18.7	+187.8	
Jhuwar (including)	+7.2	+13.7	+29.8	+20.3	Rajput	+17.9			+17.9
Kachhal					Rajput	+61.4			+61.4
Jalil	+2.9	+7	+2.2	+2.1	Rajput	+21.2	+23.3	+24.1	+15.2
Kami & Kami	+7.6	+11.7	+21.9	+22.8	Tarkhan	+6.2	+8.2	+12.8	+10.8
	+8.1	+8.3			Tel	+10.8	+2.8		+10.8

Hindu

+Jain.

254 The Aggarwals among Hindus number 352,999 and among Jains 24,341. The former have increased by 27,808 or by 9 per cent, while the latter have decreased by 1,508 or by 5·8 per cent, due partly to interchange and partly to Jains omitting in many cases to return a caste. The line that divides the Hindu and Jain Aggarwals is extremely vague even vaguer than that which divides Jainism from Hinduism. The classification of Aggarwals was full of pitfalls as many had only returned their sub-castes, such as Mittal, while some returned their caste as Bania, which is not a caste but merely an occupational term. Among Hindu Aggarwals those engaged in the traditional occupation of trade show a decrease partly explained by an increase among Hindu Aggarwal lawyers and doctors, etc. Jain Aggarwals show an increase in the traditional occupations as well as in learned professions. Aggarwal

255 The Ahirs have shown an all-round and quite legitimate increase, their present strength being 221,933. An unusual feature is met with in the figures for Ambala, where the proportion of females in a total of 1,598 is only 509. Such disparity was also noticeable in 1921 when there were 501 females per 1,000 males. Ahir men come out to the Ambala Cantonment for labour and usually do not bring their women folk with them. Muslim Ahirs are found only in Shahpur District. Hindu Ahirs show an increase in the total population and among field and unclassified labourers, there being a specially large number of workers among them. They show a decrease in all other occupations, notably in Public Force due most probably to demobilization, and among those engaged in cattle-breeding. The latter circumstance seems to show that Ahirs are giving up cattle-breeding, believed to have been at one time their principal occupation. Ahir

256 There is a decrease among Hindu Arains, who are very few. They are found only in Patiala and Karnal District. The increase among Muslim Arains, from 1,088,697 in 1921 to 1,330,057 in 1931, or by 22 per cent, is large and general, the principal increase being 26,036 persons or 20·9 per cent in the Jullundur District (more among women than among men), a circumstance which points to emigration of Arain males to colony areas. In Montgomery and Multan Muslim Arains have increased during the last decade from 60,724 to 95,226 and from 43,826 to 67,340, or by 56·8 and 53·7 per cent, respectively, mainly due to the recent colonization of the Nih Bar. According to Table XI an increase of 33,980 workers (27,584 males and 5,396 females) or 11·5 per cent is found among Arains in the traditional occupation of agriculture. The other prominent increases are as follows — Arain.

198·3 per cent among field labourers, who now number 18,459,

68·8 per cent among those engaged in arts and professions, who now number 3,744,

28·5 per cent among those engaged in trade, and

43·8 per cent among owners of means of transport (presumably bullock cart owners)

The Arains can thus rightly claim to be a very enterprising class

257 The Hindu Aroras have increased during the last decade by 11·2 per cent and now number 661,268. The increase among males is 33,363 or 10·4 per cent and among females 33,420 or 12·2 per cent. This increase does not represent the actual rise in the Arora population as Hindu Aroras are often claimed by Sikhism, and they sometimes omit to return their caste or return it as Arya. Arora.

The Hindu Aroras have decreased in Gurdaspur Amritsar Jhelum, Attock, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan. In the two last named districts the decline is most probably due to emigration to the Nili Bar as evidenced by the fact that males have decreased by 5.4 and 8.4 per cent. and females by only 1.8 and 5.0 per cent. respectively. The biggest percentage increases are shown by Lyallpur (34.1) and Multan (18.7) an indication of the great attractiveness of canal colonies for Aroras. There is an increase in the case of males among workers engaged in the traditional occupation of trade while there is a decrease among females for reasons explained in Chapter VIII paragraph 145. Other notable increases are among those engaged in arts and professions and Public Administration as well as among those who live on their income. There is a decrease among cultivators of all kinds, artisans, and officers of the Army. The Hindu Aroras engaged in commercial occupations have increased, as many artisans and cultivators among them have gone over to Sikhism or omitted to return the vote, the object in both cases being to get rid of a caste which is not considered very elevated.

The Sikh Aroras have decreased during the last decade from 121,090 to 114,320 the decrease being more noticeable among females. The decline is positively due to the return of no caste. For the same reason there is a decrease under most of the occupations.

The Muslim Aroras are only 88 in number as against 230 in 1931. They are known as Khojas or Sheikhs, and so there is nothing surprising about their decrease.

258 There is a big increase among Awans, a purely Muslim tribe from 440,130 to 539,249 or 22.5 per cent. The figures for Shahpur Jhelum, Rawalpindi

District	1921	1931	1931	1931	1931	1931
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jalender	9,120	15,791	12,200	10,000	11,200	12,719
Malwa	18,733	22,407	24,200	18,711	20,412	22,027
Shahpur	48,443	52,402	53,247	61,823	72,941	81,229
Jhelum	92,206	97,583	92,561	51,526	68,193	61,231
Rawalpindi	151,834	178,612	180,823	38,091	60,820	48,027
Attock	Not Available			165,621	189,791	204,203
Mianwali	Not Available		22,412	20,428	18,000	27,407

Attock and Mianwali, where the tribe is most numerous, are given in the margin for the last six censuses. Other notable increases are of 3.880 or 84.8 per cent. in Lyallpur of 3,293 or 140 per cent. in Montgomery and of 8.703 or 170.2 per cent. in Multan. In the figure of increase for Lyallpur females are in the majority a fact which points to permanent settlement of Awans in this old colony.

According to Table XI the main increase is to be found among persons whose traditional occupation is agriculture there being 10,530 more male and 6,810 more female workers than in 1921. There is a decrease of 1,061 in Public Force. The loss under this head due to demobilization might have been much larger but it appears to have been partly made up by the increase in Police Service etc. There is an increase of 1,663 under Liberal Arts and a decrease of 311 under Public Administration. The proportion of literates per mille is 28 as compared to 20 in 1921. Awan is a leading and influential caste in the north west of the Province and gains by accretions from other castes, particularly occupational.

259 The Bagaria has been shown as a separate caste since 1911. It is returned chiefly from Ferozepore (8,467), Bahawalpur (5,971) and Hissar (4,061), the total number in the Province amounting to 32,527. Bagarias are immigrants from Bagar or the country lying to the south of Loharu, Hissar and Ferozepore, and are chiefly labourers engaged in earth-work on canals or buildings. Bagaria.

260 Of the 32,527 Bawarias, enumerated in the Punjab at this census, practically all are either Hindus or Sikhs, the number being almost equally divided between the two communities. At last census there were 26,000 Hindu Bawarias and only 9,000 Sikh Bawarias. There is a decrease among Bawarias which is particularly noticeable in Ludhiana and Ferozepore, mainly due to the fact that at this census Bawarias have in large numbers returned themselves as Sikhs without stating their caste. This view is corroborated by occupational figures (in Table XI) which show a decrease among cultivators, field-labourers and cattle-breeders, public force (village *chaulidars* mostly), learned professions and those living on their income, as only the well-to-do among Bawarias would care to return no caste. Bawaria.

261 The Biloches have increased from 531,381 to 624,695 or by 17.6 per cent. Biloch

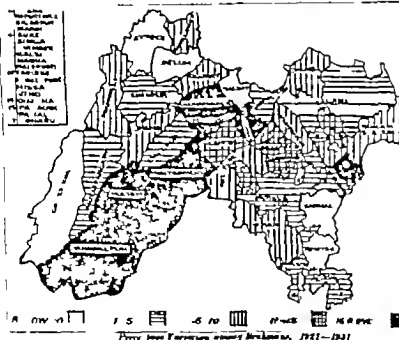
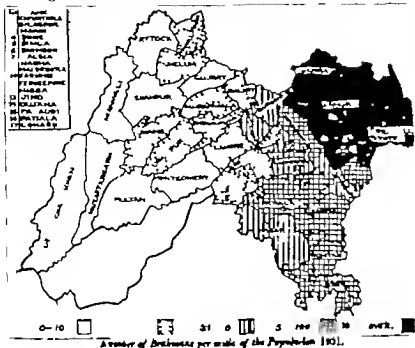
DISTRICT OR STATE	Total strength in 1931	Variation per cent 1921—1931	
1	2	3	
Dera Ghazi Khan	223,592	11.1	The figures for the districts and states having the largest number together with the percentage increase are given in the margin. The increase among the Biloches is usually greater than the total increase among Muslims. The increase in Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh, the home districts of the tribe, is much higher than in the total population of these districts and may be due partly to a claim of Biloch status by some members of certain other tribes. The Biloch is a most respectable tribe in Dera Ghazi Khan, but is anything but
Muzaffargarh	121,300	11.9	
Bahawalpur	87,768	20.4	
Multan	43,068	40.8	
Montgomery	32,095	48.3	
Lyallpur	20,070	35.0	
Jhang	24,498	20.7	
Shahpur	19,241	18.3	
Mianwali	18,245	16.6	

respectable in Karnal while in all the other districts most of the Muslim camel-drivers, whatever their original caste may be, are almost invariably designated as Biloch.

Turning to the occupations we find that there is an increase of 9,153 male and 1,566 female workers in the traditional occupation of camel-driving. There is also an increase of 5,434 or 5.2 per cent in agriculturalists of all kinds and of 2,898 or 39 per cent among breeders of animals. Artisans and tradesmen of 1,056 or 20.2 per cent, trade of 421 or 48.9 per cent, Government Public Administration of 29 or 181.7 per cent and Army and Police of 688 or 68.3 per cent. Very few Biloch women seem to work, there being only 45 female workers per 1,000 male workers as compared to 165 per 1,000 in the total workers of the Province according to Table X.

Brahmans.

82. The total number of Brahmans in the Province is 581 043 males and 477 333 females, the intercensal increase among them being 3.8 and 6.3 per cent respectively as compared with a decrease of 2.3 per cent in the total Hindu population. The difficulties of classification are particularly great as among Brahmans there are thousands of sub-castes and *gotras* which are returned



increase per cent. in the strength of Brahmans in each district and state during the last decade. The rise per cent is highest in certain districts and Surmoo State though the intrinsic figures are small. The only increase which seems erroneous, is to be found among Brahmans in the case of Amritsar amounting to 4.6% or 1.0 per cent a percentage several times higher than that for Brahmans in Kangra District which is one of their strongholds. There is a decrease in the number of Brahmans in Hoteh, Karnal, Sonba, Jhelum, Attock and Dera Chahi Khan. Brahman families have increased in Lyallpur by 7.3% or 17.6 per cent apparently due to the permanent nature of immigration

a caste. The map in the margin shows the proportion of Brahmans in the total population in each district and state. The Himalayan Natural Division and the south-eastern districts having a preponderance of Hindu population are the home of Brahmans. Their strength in the central districts is not inconsiderable but is very small in the predominantly Muslim districts in the north and south west. The map in the margin shows the

There is a decrease of 14,997 males and 7,171 females under the traditional occupation of priesthood which still claims 118 *per mille* of Brahman workers, indicating that priesthood now provides livelihood on a restricted scale. The number engaged in agriculture which gives employment to 321 *per mille* of total Brahman workers is now less by 18.6 per cent. There is an increase of 1,068 or 13.8 per cent among artisans which may be due to the inclusion (of course contrary to instructions) of some of the Dhumani or Jangida Brahmans, usually carpenters a number of whom might have succeeded in returning themselves as Brahmans pure and simple in 1911\*. The instructions were to record both Dhumani Brahman and Jangida Brahman as distinct castes, though the latter was not eventually tabulated.

The Hindu Brahmans show a large increase in trade, there being now 39,747 workers as against 32,604 in 1921, an increase of 20.7 per cent. The increase under Arts and Professions amounts to 1,924 or 71.8 per cent, and the number of persons living on their income has also risen by 265 or 13.7 per cent. There is a decrease in Public Food and among beggars.

263. The Chamars and Ramdasias have been shown separately in Table XVII, but had better be discussed here together. Ramdasias have been excluded from Table VIII (Civil Condition by Age for Selected Castes), XI (Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races), XIV (Literacy by Selected Castes, Tribes or Races) and XVIII (Variation of Population of Selected Tribes), but it will certainly be an advantage to include them in those tables at the next census. Chamars and Ramdasias taken together number 1,236,911 or 8 per cent more

Chamars  
including  
Ramdasias  
and Hindu  
Mochis

than in 1921. The distribution of Chamars and Mochis between the Hindu and Sikh religions in 1921 and among Hindus, Sikhs and Ad Dharmis in 1931 is given in the margin. The figures of Chamars inclusive of Ramdasias and Mochis for the last six censuses are also reproduced in the

Locality	Chamars and Ramdasias Hindu and Sikh					
	1921			1931		
	Hindu 1	Sikh 2	Ad Dharmi 3	Hindu 4	Sikh 5	Ad Dharmi 6
Punjab	2,10,550	1,63,777	70,142	2,33,332	1,76,319	70,142
United Provinces	2,02,421	8,000	470,100	1,27,410	248,431	
United States	219,570	78,270	22,027	201,423	7,018	

Periods	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Chamars, etc.	1,011,811	1,119,777	1,174,218	1,078,881	1,177,988	1,237,652
Hindu	932,002	1,071,177	1,091,117	912,401	971,686	701,709
Sikh	109,814	108,628	77,753	166,480	161,862	222,707

margin from Table XVIII.

It is evident that there is a large decrease among Hindu Chamars since 1921, mainly due to more than a quarter of a million of them

having returned their religion as Ad-Dharmi. At the same time Chamars did not show in the past the same rapid increase as some other tribes. Assuming that Chamars including kindred castes have increased since 1881 at the same rate as the total population of the Province, and there is no reason why they should have not, there would now be 1,689,966 Chamars or 456,414 more than actually returned. The difference indicates the extent to

which Chamars have gone over to Sikhism, Christianity or Vedic Dharm and as such have abstained from returning their caste

The number of Chamars returning Vedic Dharm as their sect is 9,394 as against 1 986 in 1921. Their figures in both cases are included in the total figures for Hindu Chamars, but the indication is that Chamars are anxious to escape from the hold of this caste, which is regarded by the orthodox Hindus to be even lower than Chuhra. The Chamars on conversion to Vedic Dharm generally abstain from returning their caste. The strength of Aryas has risen from 83 488 in 1911 and 199 089 in 1921 to 341,200 in 1931 in no small measure due to accretions from the low castes including Chamar

One curious fact discovered by a comparison of the proportion of literacy

CASTE	RELIGION.	Total population.	Literates per mille aged 7 and over.
1		2	3
Chamar Hindu		664,952	8
Ad-Dharm		236,349	13
Sikh		134,333	14
Chakra Hindu		368,056	8
Ad-Dharm		66,348	8
Sikh		160,247	9

among Chamars, according to Table XIV under different religious denominations, is illustrated by the marginal table which also gives the figures for Chuhra. It is apparent that among Chamars many more literates than illiterates, and among Chuhra a larger proportion of illiterates have returned

themselves as Ad Dharmia.

Chakra.

264 After Chamars it will be appropriate to discuss the figures of the caste Chuhra the Chhumba to be dealt with later on.

Chakra.

265 The Chuhra is a class, which has shown in the past some of the most curious variations in numbers. The 1911 Report (paragraph 123) dealt with the variations noticeable then, as they accounted in some measure for the decrease

CHUHRA.	Hindu.	M.S.	Muslim.	Christian.
1	2	3	4	5
Strength in 1921	683,273	42,478	371,944	
Strength in 1911	399,226	169,117	64,348	431,844
Actual Variation	-325,953	+126,771	+30,760	
Percentage Variation	-49.8	+29.1	+13.9	

in the total Hindu population. The figures for the last two censuses are given in the margin with detail by religion. Hindu Chuhra have decreased by 47 per cent., while Chuhra among other religions show a varying degree of increase.

The Ad Dharm religion has been returned for the first time while the figures for Christian Chuhra are available now but were not so in 1921 and even now a large number of Christian Chuhra have evidently not returned their caste. As has already been remarked both in 1921 and now Christians were not to be pressed to state the caste. There is a large increase among Sikh Chuhra, many of whom not included in the figures quoted have abstained from returning the caste. The rise among Muslim Chuhra and Mussalim (the counterpart of Mahabir among Sikhs) is proportionately equal to the rise in the Muslim population. The marked decrease among Hindu Chuhra is mainly due to a large number of them having been returned as Ad Dharmia and also to no cast having been returned by most of those who have adopted Vedic Dharm.

The fluctuation in the number of Chuhras in certain districts is of much significance, and the figures below show some of the most prominent variations

Chuhra Locality	Hindu		Ad Dharm	Sikh		Muslim	
	Absolute increase or decrease 1921—31	Variation per cent	Number in 1931	Absolute increase or decrease 1921—31	Variation per cent	Absolute increase or decrease 1921—31	Variation per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnal	+566	+1.4	1,972	+231	+2,100.0	+21	
Ambala	-1,637	-6.8		+2,879	+943.9	+17	+340.0
Hoshiarpur	-984	-7.2	2,872	+293	+242.1	-236	-100.0
Jullundur	-19,282	-58.2	23,854	+834	+263.9	+27	+73.0
Ludhiana	-8,367	-59.6	4,104	+10,810	+377.0	-10	-90.9
Ferozepore	-74,576	-82.6	33,320	+36,565	+1,385.0	+3,649	+844.7
Lahore	-30,689	-41.6		+12,002	+4,906.7	+4,858	+70.1
Amritsar	-59,987	-70.3		+2,000	+66.1	-22	-68.8
Sheikhupura	-21,758	-76.1	2,891	+458	+727.0	+385	+176.0
Montgomery	-3,333	-30.3	4,424	-1,271	-69.9	-189	-93.1
Lyallpur	-31,777	-74.6	9,498	+5,717	+1,753.7	+493	

The small decrease among Hindu Chuhras in Hoshiarpur and the larger one in Jullundur appears to be entirely due to Ad-Dharm having been returned as religion by a large number of Chuhras in the two districts, while in Karnal the small increase among Hindu Chuhras is partly attributable to the same cause and partly to the meagre increase in the total population. In Lahore, Amritsar, Ambala, Ferozepore and Ludhiana, a large part of the increase among Sikh Chuhras has evidently taken place at the expense of Hindus, while in the first three districts very few Chuhras have returned themselves as Ad-Dharmis. There was a great struggle in Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Lyallpur between Sikhism and Ad-Dharm to appropriate the Chuhras. In the colony districts, Montgomery and Sheikhupura, Ad-Dharm has won over many adherents from amongst Chuhras. In the districts west of the Ravi, Muslim Chuhras are returned as Mussallis, and those returned as Chuhra and appearing in the table above show a large increase in certain districts, particularly in Ferozepore and Lahore. In 1921 as at this census all Chuhras with the entry of Chuhra in the religion column of the general schedule were thrown into Hindus, and the increase among Muslim Chuhras is not necessarily the result of conversion and might merely indicate that the religion was specified on the present occasion, while in 1921 it was not.

The figures of Chuhras of all religions, Hindu, Sikh and Muslim, as well as (Chuhras of all religions) Mussalli, Mazhabis Sikhs etc of Mazhabis

LOCALITY	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	among Sikhs and Mussallis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
PUNJAB	1,039,039	1,175,504	1,232,370	1,222,541	1,074,145	1,093,654	
British Territory	899,993	1,021,726	1,088,622	1,060,419	947,999	906,054	among Mus-
Ambala Division	153,783	160,726	162,281	161,138	132,551	149,735	lims, are
Jullundur Division	137,462	160,475	179,040	173,849	162,256	183,165	
Lahore Division	399,912	458,905	458,019	351,056	263,944	172,202	given in the
Rawalpindi Division	113,601	129,376	111,462	152,297	146,414	162,373	margin for
Multan Division	95,235	112,244	176,920	232,078	242,834	238,599	

the Province and its administrative divisions for the last six censuses. If the members of this caste, which is fairly evenly distributed in the Province had increased at the same rate as the general population, and there is no reason to believe that they did not, the figures would have risen from 1,039,000 in 1881 to 1,423,000 in 1931, or in other words there would be about 400,000 more Chuhras now than there are according to the census figures. This is accountable by conversions to Christianity and Ad-Dharm as well as by the failure to return a caste on the part of numerous Chuhras who became Sikhs.

266 The Chhimbas now number 96,269 as against 124,585 in 1921. Their Chhimba figures are liable to intermingle with those of Dhobis and Darzis. At this census



some members of these castes have returned themselves as Tank Kshatriyas. The figures below which relate to the last two censuses, show that there is

PARTICULARS.	Chimbas			Dargi			Dholi		
	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh
Strength in 1921	41,318	47,614	33,225	8,176	29,481	1,267	14,070	101,211	1,919
Strength in 1931	34,930	32,412	17,806	9,823	27,224	3,820	12,843	102,224	706
Recorded as Tank Kshatriya from Appendix I (1931)	4,982		11,248	2,035		9,121	68		18
Variation	-11,177	+5,798	-6,806	+3,683	+3,743	+3,164	-1,456	+10,913	-1,115
Variation percentage	-27.2	+12.2	-19.4	+43.8	+12.7	+314.4	-10.4	+7.0	-58.1

a decrease among Hindu and Sikh Chimbas and Dhobis which may be due to several causes such as the change of occupation or return, by the educated section of the community of the caste Tank Kshatriya with or without the return of traditional caste. The deficit is, as can be ascertained from the Caste Table greater in the districts where the return of Tank Kshatriya is particularly large. The Tank Kshatriya, as already remarked, is a new caste tabulated on the present occasion for the first time. The actual figures of Tank Kshatriyas are a little smaller than the decrease among the Sikh Chimbas and Dhobis, and should have been larger in view of the natural increase during the last decade. The only explanation is that some of the members of these castes in order to improve their status or for some other reason have been successful in returning themselves as Kshatriya pure and simple or have become Sikhs and omitted to return the caste. The detail of occupational castes, included in Tank Kshatriya according to the census schedule appears in Appendix I to this Chapter and the summary figures have been given above under each traditional or occupational caste.

There is an increase among Hindu and Sikh Dargis probably due to the increasing number of the members of these castes taking to tailoring which is preferred to washing. Among Muslims all the three classes, Dargi, Dholi and Chimba, show an increase.

Dargi and  
Koli.

267 The Dargis and Kolis have risen from 163,104 in 1921 to 182,233 in 1931 or by 10.3 per cent. Their home is the Himalayan Natural Division but they are also found in the submontane districts of Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur. The figures for Gurgaon relate evidently to Kolis, who are Hindu Julahas of the south-east and have nothing to do with Dargis and Kolis of the Himalayas.

Dhiman  
Brahman.

268 Some occupational castes other than Chimbas and Dholis, who also were anxious to escape the bonds of occupational grouping are carpenters, black smiths, masons, etc. Many members of these classes have returned themselves as Dhiman Brahman, a term which means learned or illustrious Brahman, while in the south-east a section of Lohars and Tarkhans claims to be Jangula Brahmans. According to the instructions issued at this census the enumerators were to record the caste Dhiman Brahman or Jangula Brahman, as returned but were also to add within brackets the traditional caste Lohar or Tarkhan. It is quite possible that some of them might have returned themselves as Brahmans pure and simple. The following remark occurs in the 1911 Census Report, page 393

"Jangulas as is treated as Tarkhan (carpenter) or Lohar (blacksmith) claimed to be learned as Brahmans and appear to be successful in returning themselves as such, although their places are as ascertained."

The figures of Dhiman Brahmans with a detail of traditional occupation as far as available appear in Imperial Table XVII and are also given in Appendix I to this Chapter. The figures are small as in the case of Tank Kshatriyas, and

*Statement showing total strength of Dhiman Brahmans of Ambala District*

Territory, District or State	DHIMANS WITH TRADITIONAL CASTE						
	Total	Total Hindu	Total Sikh	Lohar		Tarkhan	
				Hindu	Sikh	Hindu	Sikh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	13,533	12,982	561	2,952	117	6,751	218
British Territory	12,707	12,164	543	2,796	117	6,233	210
Ambala	8,116	7,817	299	2,266	79	4,914	210
Kangra	2,220	2,220					
Hoshiarpur	1,872	1,680	192	494		1,110	
Jullundur	357	105	72	76	18	116	
Punjab States	526	815	3	154		518	3
Kalua	757	740	8	170		517	1

the majority of Dhiman Brahmans have returned their traditional caste as shown in the margin. The figures of Districts and Kalsia State which had considerable number of returns have been given separately. The cause of the small number of these entries could be

gathered from a letter of the Dhiman Brahman Mahasabha, United Provinces, addressed to the Superintendent of Census Operations, United Provinces, whose instructions concerning the entry about this caste were similar to those issued by me. The Dhiman Brahmans are found in large numbers in the United Provinces, and in their case too the hesitation in returning the occupational caste is based on a desire to get rid of it altogether. An extract from the letter is quoted below.

"No doubt this way of entry would work well in the case of the Dhiman Brahmans, who are engaged in the trade of *bathai* (carpenter), *lohar* (blacksmith), etc., but in the case of those who follow none of these trades and are doctors, school masters, contractors, lawyers, merchants, etc., there will be some difficulty. Will there be no entry as to the occupational caste in their case below the Dhiman Brahman as in fact they have none? The undersigned begs to be enlightened on this head."

To this the Superintendent of Census Operations, United Provinces, replied "if a member of the caste who was now, say a school-master, belonged originally to the Lohar group his caste should be returned as Dhiman Brahman with the addition of *lohar* his occupation being shown in the relevant column as a school-master."

This reply was evidently contrary to the wishes of the community, which was actuated by a desire to dispense with the name of the occupational caste altogether and under the circumstances the new term Dhiman Brahman evidently lost much of its attraction.

The Hindu and Sikh Lohars and Tarkhans often get intermingled as will be noticed when we discuss their figures. Numerous Lohars and Tarkhans claim to belong to the caste or group, called *Ramgarhia*, after the name of the Sikh *misal* of that name founded by Jessa Singh, carpenter, who was the builder of Ramgarh at Amritsar. The Hindu carpenters often go over to Sikhism with a view to be classed as *Ramgarhia*, but those who reside in the Himalayan tract or the south-eastern districts and continue to remain in the Hindu fold return themselves as Dhiman or Jangda Brahmans.

The figures of the *Ramgarhia* caste were not sorted on the present occasion, but it is presumed that this caste has a large number of adherents in the central districts, namely, Ambala, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Lahore.

269 The Dumna is a depressed class of the hills, and is more or less

Dumna.

DISTRICT	1921	1931	Variation percentage
1	2	3	4
Kangra	10,084	10,305	+2.5
Hoshiarpur	2,300	1,540	-33.0
Sialkot	1,924	718	-62.7
Simla	148	119	-19.6
Ambala	30	30	
Jullundur	1,784	21	-98.8

the equivalent of Chuhra. Like the Chuhra of the plains he does other jobs also besides scavenging, and works in bamboo. The figures for the districts in which Dumnas are mostly found are given in the margin for this and

the last census. The 1931 figure for Lyallpur seems to have been swollen owing to the inclusion of the caste Dum (minstrel) or some similar caste. To a similar substitution the presence of Dumnas in Sialkot District is attributable. On the whole it could be said that Dumnas like Chuhras are diminishing in numbers

CASTE.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	as shown in the margin by the total figures for the Province, mainly owing to absorption in other castes. The figures for some of the past censuses are no doubt, affected by wrong classification, particularly those of 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Dumnas	69,108	61,045	52,354	72,220	36,840	32,003	

Faqir.

270 The Faqir is among Hindus at least the most curious collection

PARTICULARS	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	of mendicants and members of religious orders, as their figures in the margin will indicate. The paucity of females is due
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Strength (Hind Faqir)	2,211	20,231	23,160	19,407	20,961	21,131	
Proportion of females per 1,000 males	378	Not available.	803	413	541	514	

to the prohibition of marriage in the case of most of the orders. The returns at different censuses vary according to the fancy of the Faqirs themselves or the enumerators. The larger differences are due possibly to the inclusion or exclusion from time to time of *Goswamis* the only order of Hindu Faqirs who marry and multiply. As a matter of fact Hindus sometimes take exception to be described by the term *faqir* and prefer to be recorded as Jogi, Bairagi etc.

PARTICULARS	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	The figures of Muslim Faqirs are given in the marginal table. They are found mostly in the eastern and central Punjab and all of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Strength	101,700	194,829	217,278	224,696	222,815	232,960	
Proportion of females per 1,000 males	806	Not available	812	787	819	824	

them are not mendicants as 54 per cent. of the workers among them are engaged in occupations other than begging such as exploitation of animals and vegetation and industries.

Ghirath.

271 This caste is met with mostly in Kangra and the neighbouring State of Mandi. The figures for the last six censuses are given below as also the figures for Chamba and the Simla Hill States

GHIRATH							The Ghirath, Bahti and Chang are really the names of the same caste in the various hill tracts. The figures of Ghiraths are
INVENTORY BY TR.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Kangra	106,716	116,33	122,213	119,279	116,729	122,979	
Mandi	719	875	923	976	1,114	1,171	
Chamba	96	111		72	122	48	
Simla Hill States	821	871	212	632	670	412	

likely to be affected by the inclusion or exclusion of Bahtis and Changs.



Hissar and Karnal, though considerable numbers are also found in Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur, Sialkot and Ferozepore. Their figures for this and the last census

District or State	HINDU JAT.		Variation, per cent.	District or State.	HINDU J.		Variation per cent.
	1921	1911			1921	1911	
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
PUNJAB	1,858,375	822,965	-8.9	Montgomery	1,905	2,282	+22.9
British Territory	851,251	772,544	-7.4	Lahore	8,989	2,006	-82.3
Hissar	172,739	182,865	+7.6	Jhang	87	23	-67.8
Rohtak	226,213	262,886	+17	Multan	448	874	+84.7
Gurgaon	62,216	71,284	+9.2	Muzaffargarh	126	7	+17.9
Karnal	102,674	80,690	-9.9	D. G. Khan	10	7	-36.0
Ambala	31,207	20,816	-67.2	Feroz Kot	23,227	219,282	-97
Sheik	209	107	-48.8	Dujana	2,878	3,178	+10.4
Kanara	9,821	9,850	-37	Pataudi	1,452	1,821	+4.9
Hoshiarpur	85,977	41,669	-51.1	Katola	2,440	2,11	-9.2
Jalandhar	24,905	12,784	-87.8	Samia Hill Station	962	840	-2.7
Ludhiana	11,845	3,689	-69.8	Lohara	20,082	19,873	+0.1
Ferozepore	22,243	16,289	-28.1	Barnala	224	241	-31.1
Lahore	4,178	2,602	-16.8	Bilaspur	1,277	1,270	-0.5
Amritsar	1,680	1,717	+2.8	Mandi	202	271	+20.8
Gurdaspur	9,244	2,809	-62.1	Suket	178	223	+25.1
Sialkot	21,673	22,814	-26.7	Kaporthala	1,438	1,148	-20.1
Gujranwala	8,829	6,128	-46.2	Moh. Kotla	8,125	278	-95.4
Sheikhpura	2,788	437	-82.3	Fardkot	901	278	-52.2
Qajrat	2,442	2,295	-9.9	Chamba	225	196	-10.0
Naikpur	2,288	1,430	-40.0	Patla	83,872	77,842	-8.9
Jhansi	145	184	+26.0	Jind	82,227	87,008	+5.0
Rawalpindi	1,161	174	-85.0	Kabla	10,546	12,218	-29.2
Attock	162	104	-22.3	Rahawalpur	4,178	12,418	+317.1
Mianwali	442	34	-92.4				

are here given for the Province and for each district and state. Only in Rohtak, Hissar and Karnal and in the neighbouring States of Jmd, Lohara, Pataudi and Dujana has there been an increase among Hindu Jats. There are minor increases in Montgomery and Multan, mainly due to colonization of Hindu Jats who have recently come over from Hissar and Rohtak Districts. The rise among Hindu Jats is nowhere very large and in the three districts where they predominate it is proportionate to the small increase in the total population of the south-eastern part of the Province. Moreover, among Jats of this part of the Province there are no accretions from other castes.

276 The figures for Hindu and Sikh Jats of certain districts and states are quoted below —

## JAT (HINDU, SIKH).

District or State.	1881.		1891.		1901.		1911.		1921.		1931.	
	Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Hindu.	Sikh.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Province	1,115,121	1,122,473	1,479,777	1,116,417	1,817,471	1,259,877	1,890,955	1,877,422	1,894,226	1,822,237	2,012,266	1,532,151
Lahore	84,281	29,454			92,129	31,645	89,290	34,142	83,897	82,815	41,988	84,282
Amritsar	17,228	36,872			82,412	86,874	61,720	91,191	28,909	120,829	12,254	16,286
Gurdaspur	29,047	66,079			36,294	66,874	50,842	74,200	9,244	86,809	3,000	146,212
Sheikhpura	18,842	131,197			14,101	179,473	1,919	184,889	1,828	182,897	1,717	294,731
Sheikhpura	4,281	79,743	Detail by		4,221	194,429	3,916	94,211	4,178	104,822	3,002	122,871
Sheikhpura	22,373	16,119	Religious		22,181	27,729	20,186	47,812	2,288	22,829	637	41,812
Sheikhpura	69,477	26,867			61,222	27,497	31,080	30,473	9,229	30,229	22,928	63,629
Sheikhpura	22,7	136,154	net		24,237	179,771	18,232	184,415	22,285	215,404	18,926	231,222
Sheikhpura	80,010	192,417			74,496	121,862	52,194	129,723	11,645	167,967	2,290	811,642
Sheikhpura	111,849	47,279	radial		78,849	37,207	37,074	30,298	34,007	87,006	20,826	71,827
Sheikhpura	171,192	263,061			176,654	254,71	72,418	222,988	83,872	244,911	77,815	262,578
Sheikhpura	37	32,403			67,945	3,241	891	43,877	901	43,223	378	24,629
Sheikhpura	80	21,129			17,074	8,433	6,209	12,721	8,125	17,022	378	71,716

In these districts Hindu Jat were an important section of the population in the past but are no longer so being superseded by Sikh Jats. The transition from Hinduism to Sikhism in Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozepore obviously took place more than fifty years ago and these districts had a considerable element

of Sikh Jats even in 1881. The almost complete disappearance of Hindu Jats in Ludhiana and Gurdaspur has occurred during the last fifty years, while in Maler Kotla and Faridkot the figures of Hindu and Sikh Jats fluctuated violently between 1881 and 1901 and during the last thirty years Hindu Jats have almost entirely disappeared owing to conversion to Sikhism. The moral is obvious enough and the extent of change from Hinduism to Sikhism is to be gauged from the amount of Sikh influence in each locality. This transition seems by no means to have come to an end, and the Hindu Jat is, I think, likely to be completely replaced by the Sikh Jat except in the south-east of the Province.

277 For the reasons explained in the Chapter on Religion the number of Sikhs in the Province had, for a considerable period following the British occupation, been on the decline. The strength of Sikh Jats who are the backbone of the community, had also been reduced accordingly. Sikhism has, however, regained its strength with the lapse of time and its process of absorption continues. The total increase among Sikh Jats can be gauged from the table in the preceding paragraph, which shows that during the last fifty years Hindu Jats have decreased by nearly half a million while Sikh Jats have risen by more than a million. In the central Punjab particularly in Hoshiarpur and Jullundur Districts several reasons can be assigned for the conversion of Hindu Jats to Sikhism. The foremost of these is the intensive campaign of religious preaching (*parchur*) carried on by the Akalis during the last decade. At the time of the census considerable propaganda was carried on by the Akalis, who went round the villages of Hindu Jats and induced them to return themselves as Sikhs. My inquiries show that the propaganda was successful in many villages. Very few of the Hindu Jats of the two Districts mentioned above are in the Army, and it is considered easy by a Jat to get himself enrolled as a soldier if he offers himself as Sikh Jat. For this reason also the tendency to go over to Sikhism has gained ground. Numerous Khalsa schools have been established in rural areas during the last decade, and the children of Hindu Jats, who form a small minority in these schools, do not feel very happy and so in many cases their parents give them *pahol* and convert them to Sikhism. It may be said here that a Hindu Jat of the *Doab* districts has no scruples whatever in converting his children to Sikhism while he himself remains a Hindu. Another circumstance worth mentioning is that Sikh Jats during the last decade, mainly owing to the Akali movement, have developed a prejudice against giving their daughters in marriage to Hindu Jats, formerly inter-marriages between Hindu

District or State	JAT (SIKH)						and Sikh Jats were of common occurrence. This has also served as an incentive for many Hindu Jats to adopt Sikhism. The figures for some other districts given in the margin will, I think, be of considerable interest in this connection, though the
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Hissar	2,007		24,171	26,125	31,501	33,623	
Karnal	6,212		7,553	0,004	7,052	8,082	
Jind	4,174		23,304	18,205	20,665	22,107	
Nabha	51,650		60,551	56,427	58,947	60,897	
Kalua	3,805		4,280	3,065	4,004	4,002	
Shahpur	646		86	7,005	0,000	6,867	
Lyalpur				77,554	89,642	98,852	
Montgomery	934		3,904	4,182	13,151	19,810	
Multan	447		2,272	2,706	6,542	10,463	
Bahawalpur	575		3,258	4,831	9,322	13,476	

increase is not in all cases due to conversion from Hinduism. The number of Sikh Jats in districts, such as Rohtak, Gurgaon, Simla, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock, Mianwah, Jhang, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, is very small indeed, and most of the Sikhs enumerated there are Khatri, Aroras or artisans.

Muslim Jats.

276. The Muslim Jats are the most numerous of all the Jats, numbering 2,941,395 (1,604,028 males and 1,336,707 females). The total figures and variations since 1881 are compared below with those of Hindus and Sikh Jats. The figures are given for the Province, British Territory and its administrative divisions, and Punjab States.

## JAT.

Locality	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	Net Variation, 1881-1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>PUNJAB</b>	4,112,896	4,278,878	4,284,472	4,804,140	5,442,864	6,068,203	+473
Hindu	1,443,374	1,679,539	1,820,674	1,907,730	1,633,373	982,397	-213
Sikh	1,122,964	1,118,874	1,249,470	1,818,867	1,622,426	2,134,280	+401
Muslim	1,546,558	1,579,465	1,613,328	2,277,823	2,444,123	2,911,263	+404
<b>British Territory</b>	3,211,867	3,234,214	3,267,475	3,894,864	4,411,762	4,829,442	+426
Hindu	1,122,617	1,221,910	1,161,974	913,038	834,124	772,848	-312
Sikh	726,817	829,234	958,488	1,187,020	1,282,378	1,638,022	+111
Muslim	1,274,133	1,244,030	1,737,473	2,057,806	2,294,970	2,538,796	+221
<b>AMBALA DIVISION</b>	706,174	743,481	790,798	600,496	732,811	781,802	+21
Hindu	641,963	Detail	606,077	304,334	604,506	607,801	-33
Sikh	74,034	not	66,820	81,723	96,564	117,164	+40
Muslim	26,236	variable	23,477	20,389	21,741	24,347	+7
<b>JULLANDHUR DIVISION</b>	728,624	834,422	921,070	740,781	801,572	890,253	+20
Hindu	302,867	Detail	302,079	148,839	123,367	82,872	-72
Sikh	22,423	not	420,668	503,307	578,553	662,606	+113
Muslim	102,244	variable	101,371	88,234	97,795	104,314	+20
<b>LAHORE DIVISION</b>	802,220	869,724	1,028,569	968,712	1,074,931	1,204,948	+20
Hindu	181,724	Detail	127,263	62,434	80,533	38,630	-74
Sikh	318,948	not	402,727	441,735	486,866	572,715	+70
Muslim	461,201	variable	490,457	484,876	507,777	564,723	+20
<b>RAWALPINDI DIVISION</b>	22,177	294,378	819,618	441,867	602,172	678,637	+81
Hindu	8,241	Detail	2,189	4,170	7,328	4,228	-20
Sikh	2,422	not	2,869	10,462	10,916	11,261	+34
Muslim	314,411	variable	810,630	437,243	584,977	664,232	+81
<b>MULTAN DIVISION</b>	457,836	490,978	703,379	1,006,905	1,178,815	1,296,498	+181
Hindu	1,942	Detail	20,248	8,171	7,968	2,969	-23
Sikh	1,831	not	64,904	84,48	106,782	142,483	+74
Muslim	450,823	variable	618,127	914,966	1,064,787	1,189,525	+181
<b>Punjab States</b>	568,331	998,781	1,876,220	206,644	1,831,234	1,237,339	-30
Hindu	311,137	437,628	377,879	194,871	221,311	218,763	-21
Sikh	296,067	168,833	420,969	491,841	641,078	201,669	-80
Muslim	150,467	321,843	21,918	218,843	269,825	206,871	+167

The increase per cent. during the last fifty years among Muslim and Sikh Jats is almost equal while among Hindu Jats there has been a decrease of about 400,000 or 31.2 per cent. in British Territory. The home of Muslim Jats is the Western Punjab while in the Ambala Division their number is very small and it has slightly decreased during the last decade. In the Jullundur Division the smaller increase is attributable to emigration to the colonies. The increase in the other Divisions is enormous, particularly in the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions. For variations among the figures of Muslim Jats, which are due considerably to inclusion of other castes, the paragraph on Rajputs may be referred to.

279 Coming to the changes in the occupations followed by Jats we find that among Hindus there are now 3,777 more male and 101,706 more female workers as compared to 1921. This is indeed remarkable. The proportion of female workers per 1,000 males was 132 in 1921 and is 423 now as compared to 41 and 54 respectively among Sikh Jats. Absolute figures of workers among

*Jats (workers + those working dependents)*

	1921	1931
Hindu	345,179	3,777
Female	167,425	47,719
Sikh	730,141	623,791
Female	80,502	25,114
Muslim	81,247	781,006
Female	25,223	22,180

Hindu Sikh and Muslim Jats for the two censuses are noted in the margin. The total figures of Muslim and Sikh Jats show an increase in all occupations (see Table VI of 1931 and XXI of 1921). The Jats receive

Proportion of  
workers  
among Jats.

accretions from other castes and tribes, but as only the selected castes were sorted the sources of absorption are not known. According to Appendix II at the end of this Chapter 18,373 persons belonging to some of the selected castes have returned themselves as Jats. In their case traditional castes were also recorded, and it was therefore possible to classify them.

280 The figures of Jhiwars and Kahars in the case of Hindus are best studied together. Kahars are tabulated separately for the first time on the present occasion, the figures of the two being lumped together in Table XVIII.

Hindu 1	1881 2	1891 3	1901 4	1911 5	1921 6	1931 7	From the marginal figures it will be seen that Hindu Jhiwars and Kahars have been
Jhiwars and Kahars	258,507	275,252	281,501	213,212	215,210	196,071	

on the decrease since 1901, mainly due to a certain number of them returning a higher caste, such as Mehra, Mehra Rajput. At this census 11,520 Hindu Jhiwars have returned other castes, chiefly Rajput. The instructions were that the traditional caste should also be recorded by the enumerator within brackets after the caste claimed, and Jhiwars claiming Rajput status have been included among Jhiwars. There might be more who returned no caste or returned a higher caste without revealing the traditional caste. For the castes claimed by Jhiwars a reference may be made to Appendix II.

As regards Muslim Jhiwars, their figures should be studied along with Muslim Kahars and Machhis, with whom they often get intermingled. The total

Muslim 1	1881 2	1891 3	1901 4	1911 5	1921 6	1931 7	figures are given in the margin for the six censuses along with separate details for each class.
Jhiwar, Kahar and Machhi	282,153	328,282	350,007	308,895	367,676	425,751	
Jhiwar and Kahar	114,279	133,201	114,285	69,193	86,720	110,960	
Machhi	167,874	195,021	235,722	239,702	280,956	314,791	

Among Muslims this class has steadily risen except during 1901-11. The Machhis have gained at the expense of Jhiwars, but very few seem to have claimed a higher caste.

281 The Hindu and Sikh Julahas have decreased during the last decade from 58,575 and 5,632 to 53,488 and 5,449, respectively. The decrease may be due to the return of no caste or a caste under a different name such as Koh.

Caste and Locality 1	Variation since 1881 (from Table XVIII)					The variations since 1881 are given in the margin, the figures for Muslim Julahas being also quoted. Muslim Julahas have shown a considerable increase throughout except at the census of 1911 when the total population also showed a decline. Among Muslims 151,321 or 78.1 per
	1891 2	1901 3	1911 4	1921 5	1931 6	
Total A. B. C. D.	27,202	31,309	-24,840	16,443	28,840	
Hindu A. B. C.	6,424	-1,087	3,099	874	-5,440	
Sikh C	-531	3,338	-167	-810	-632	
Muslim A. B. C. D.	20,367	28,691	-26,021	13,347	33,175	

cent of workers, among Hindus 6,252 or 13.9 per cent, and among Sikhs 299 or 37.6 per cent are engaged in the traditional occupation of weaving. Among Hindus the percentage is smallest and the desire to discard caste proportionately greater. The number of literates in the three communities is 19, 14 and 70 per mille of the population aged 7 years and over, respectively. At this census 16,511 Julahas claimed some other castes, mainly Rajput.

282 See paragraph dealing with Jhiwars.

Kahar.



Kamboh.

283 The total number of Hindu, Sikh and Muslim Kambohs is given in the

Particulars.	1921.	1931.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	129,648	180,816	173,730	171,536	180,879	229,344
Hindu	32,044	38,222	44,158	32,073	33,806	37,488
Sikh	37,497	34,148	41,283	67,813	64,194	66,737
Muslim	41,854	42,016	79,333	69,522	79,829	96,733

margin for the six censuses. The interchange between the Hindu and Sikh Kambohs and the consequent large increase among the latter are at once noticeable, while Muslim Kambohs have also largely increased. The caste being particularly industrious and of good standing in many localities shows a tendency to expand. Muslim Kambohs show a decrease in Gujrat and Sialkot. In the former district they have mostly returned themselves as Arams, while in the latter the decrease is due to many Kambohs having left the district on being allotted col-uv land in Sheikhupura. The most remarkable feature about

KAMBOH					
District	1901	1911	1921	1931	
1	2	3	4	5	
Karnal	12,879	12,480	12,873	13,801	
Ambala	8,378	7,618	7,438	8,379	
Jalandhar	6,317	6,123	6,629	6,340	
Lahore	22,546	22,118	23,228	30,879	
Sheikhpura			10,843	11,029	
Chakrap	937	1,300	1,300	1,899	
Muzaffargarh	22,024	27,207	22,490	43,382	
Lyallpur		17,988	20,841	20,013	
Mettara	1,847	1,301	2,223	4,337	

Kambohs, indicated by the marginal table, is their great expansion in colony districts as compared with their home districts. The figures are typical of the migration of large tribes from one area to another in recent times, a practice which seems accord-

ing to tradition to have been fairly common in a remote past.

Kashmiri.

284 The Kashmiri has always been tabulated as a caste though it is really a nationality. The instructions were that Kashmiri was not really the name of a caste but if a person could give no other caste he should be recorded as Kashmiri. Kashmiri Hindus are as a rule Brahmans. In the census tables Kashmiri has always appeared as a separate caste, almost all the persons returned as such being Muslims. Kashmiris are found spread over the central Punjab fairly evenly

Caste.	1901.	1901	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kashmiri Muslims	158,623	160,833	168,806	172,813	196,340	190,040

The figures in the margin show their total strength in the Province for the last six censuses. The increase since 1921 amounts to 33 per cent which is mainly due to the fact that at this census which was held in the end of February about three weeks earlier than in 1921 all the periodic migrants from Kashmir who usually return home in March were still in this Province.

The occupational distribution of 1 000 Kashmiri workers in 1921 and 1931 is given below

Particulars	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Proportion per 1,000 workers	1921	256	144	171	48	126	27	21	31	41	102	26
	1931	283	162	163	62	85	12	14	17	28	61	28

About one-fourth of the Kashmiri workers are weavers, one-fifth are engaged in other industries and a little less in cultivation, one-eighth being traders and one-tenth unspecified labourers.

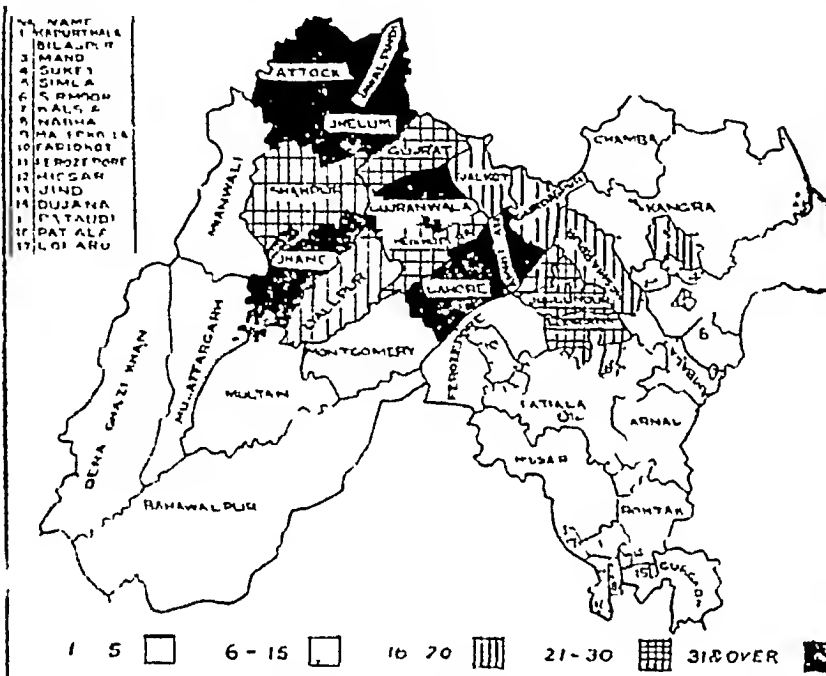
285 The Khatri is one of the most important Hindu castes, and like Brahmins, Rajputs and Gujjars very few of its adherents are going over to Sikhism. There may be some Khatri who on conversion to the Sikh faith refrain from returning caste, but such cases must be rare as Khatri never think poorly of

Khatri.

Religion and Locality	Actual Population of Khatri					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Hindu A B C D	153,096	172,236	179,042	135,986	300,253	360,851
Variation per cent		5.4	1.8	-11.4	10.2	18.1
Sikh C D	30,070	49,130	53,076	80,454	61,234	53,096
Variation per cent		36.2	9.3	61.1	-29.2	-11.8

then caste and have no objection to returning it. The figures of Hindu and Sikh Khatri are given in the margin for the last six censuses. Hindu Khatri

have shown a large increase at every census except in 1911 when they decreased like the total population. Sikh Khatri in any considerable numbers are found



only in the central and northern Punjab. The map in the margin shows the proportion per mille of Khatri in the total population of each district or state. They show a particularly large intercensal percentage of increase in

areas, where colonization has been in progress during the last decade or where their number is inconsiderable. Such areas are noted below —

Area	Per cent tago increase	Area	Per cent tago increase	Area	Per cent tago increase	Area	Per cent tago increase
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Bahawalpur	131.8	Montgomery	50.0	Lyallpur	32.1	Nabha	18.2
Suket	70.1	Amritsar	30.6	Ferozopore	28.5	Jind	17.6
Sheikhupura	60.2	Gurgaon	39.2	Hissar	27.9	Lahore	16.9
Multan	54.0	Jhang	14.0	Gujranwala	20.6	Kapurthala	16.5
						Rohtak	15.5

286 The Kumhar is a large occupational caste being mainly Muslim. Their figures for the three communities are given in the margin. A slight inter-

Kumhar.

RELIGION	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu	164,024	177,491	184,023	157,532	155,879	150,911
Sikh	10,701	12,569	15,022	21,435	24,438	31,238
Muslim	288,131	323,242	359,418	358,298	383,952	423,430

change between the Hindu and Sikh Kumhars is

District	Hindu Kumhar		Sikh Kumhar	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
Ludhiana	2,218	1,681	750	1,440
Gurdaspur	7,085	7,508	583	1,539
Amritsar	2,705	1,403	5,424	7,146
Sheikhupura	183	490	4	93
Sialkot	9,097	8,078	407	1,224
Multan Division	3,795	2,743	911	2,121

apparent enough while Muslims show a uniform increase. The increase among Sikhs at the expense of Hindus is noticeable from the marginal figures, relating to Ludhiana, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Sheikhupura and the

districts of the Multan Division. The reverse however seems to be the case in Hoshiarpur District where during the last decade Hindu Kumhars have increased from 343 to 5079 and Sikh Kumhars have come down from 686 to 338. It is quite possible that the decrease among the latter is due to some of them having abstained from returning their caste. The Muslim Kumhars have increased in all districts except in Sialkot and Ferozepore where Kumhars of all religions show a decrease evidently due to menials, especially Kumhars and Tarkhans taking to agriculture. Among Kumhars 13.2 per cent of Hindu workers, 8.2 per cent of the Sikh and 16.5 per cent of the Muslim are engaged in the traditional occupation of pottery while 64.74 and 3.2 per cent respectively are cultivators.

Lohar.

287 The figures of Lohars and Tarkhans had better be studied together

Caste, Religion and Locality	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	The total provincial figures for the six censuses are given in the margin by religion. Hindu Lohars have not shown an increase like other castes and may therefore be said to have been
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>LOHAR</b> Total A.B.C.D.	297,696	222,779	217,822	219,317	222,793	222,919	
Hindu A.B.C.	101,161	110,225	140,818	82,204	82,243	74,482	
Sikh A.C.	21,261	22,287	20,435	21,802	20,028	16,480	
Muslim A.C.D.	166,964	169,791	76,577	70,332	217,456	41,876	
<b>TARKHAN</b> Total A.B.C.D.	44,335	621 12	678,261	637,3 7	672,977	664,643	to have been really decreasing all along while Sikh Lohars too have been decreasing though only since 1911. The Hindu Tarkhans, who are much more numerous than Lohars, have been decreasing considerably since 1901 while Sikh Tarkhans, who showed an increase till 1911 have been decreasing since. The large increase among Sikh Tarkhans while it lasted was obviously at the expense of Hindus. The decrease in their number since 1911 is due to the downgrading of the term Tarkhan and more recently to the adoption of Ramgarhia as their caste. The Hindu Lohars and Tarkhans in Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Anbhala have returned themselves as Dhanu Brahmins and in the south-east they have claimed to be Jangala Brahmins. In the central districts Hindu Lohars and Tarkhans as well as their Sikh counterpart have returned their caste as Ramgarhia in increasing numbers at this census.
Hind A.B.C.	12,670	218,861	224,524	162,370	161,837	146,727	
Sikh A.C.D.	112,067	124 119	166,564	186,417	129,237	128,446	
Muslim A.C.D.	206,449	720 181	292,443	294,677	312,127	349,829	

really decreasing all along while Sikh Lohars too have been decreasing though only since 1911. The Hindu Tarkhans, who are much more numerous than Lohars, have been decreasing considerably since 1901 while Sikh Tarkhans, who showed an increase till 1911 have been decreasing since. The large increase among Sikh Tarkhans while it lasted was obviously at the expense of Hindus. The decrease in their number since 1911 is due to the downgrading of the term Tarkhan and more recently to the adoption of Ramgarhia as their caste. The Hindu Lohars and Tarkhans in Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Anbhala have returned themselves as Dhanu Brahmins and in the south-east they have claimed to be Jangala Brahmins. In the central districts Hindu Lohars and Tarkhans as well as their Sikh counterpart have returned their caste as Ramgarhia in increasing numbers at this census.

The Muslim Lohars and Tarkhans have never looked back. The two castes taken together show an increase of 46.6 per cent since 1881 as compared to 51.1 per cent which is the figure for the rise in total Muslim population. This disparity is mainly due to the fact that some Muslim Lohars and Tarkhans too return as their caste an agricultural tribe such as Awan or Rajput. In towns an educated Lohar or Tarkhan particularly when he holds a job in the public service would invariably abstain from returning his traditional caste.

Among Tarkhan and Lohars 41 per cent of Hindu, 50 per cent of Sikh and 68 per cent of Muslim worker follow the traditional occupations as against 58.61 and 7.1 per cent in 1911 respectively. It appears that among Hindus and Sikhs a comparatively large proportion of Lohars and Tarkhans has given up the traditional occupations and the percentages quoted for them would have been even smaller but for the fact that when traditional occupation is given up the return of caste in many cases also given up.

288 See paragraph dealing with Jhiwar

Machhi

289 The figures of Mahtams illustrate with great clarity the social evolu-

Mahtam

District Religion and caste 1		1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
		2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab Mahtam	H	32,539	26,482	48,567	17,512	19,162	14,244
	S	8,047	17,536	19,170	50,050	63,322	36,347
	M	9,727	12,964	14,970	14,237	11,841	13,413
Ferozepore Mahtam	H	4,842	10,685	10,067	2,772	5,404	351
	S	29		2,326	10,202	10,849	11,102
	M	1,683		1,335	775	1,208	763
Lahore Mahtam	H	3,276	8,438	3,270	161	1,258	792
	S	2,516		2,184	6,471	5,334	7,025
	M	3,759		4,422	3,929	3,287	3,370
Montgomery Mahtam	H	9,271	14,061	6,793	278	529	2
	S	3,466		4,028	17,537	35,279	6,977
	M	410		757	732	594	671
Multan Mahtam	H	1,365	3,802	1,869	1,737	966	1,253
	S	44			273	682	1,100
	M	2,784		3,250	3,697	3,224	6,860
Muzaffargarh Mahtam	H	2,680	3,994	4,139	5,021	4,925	4,687
	S	30			73		
	M	233		348	256	225	526
D G Khan Mahtam	H	822	2,024	1,281	1,199	1,094	1,344
	S					117	
	M			1,981	1,690	219	33
Hoshiarpur Mahtam	H	226	3	6,500			4,097
	S	4		3,013			3,311
	M			14	4		10
Rajput	H	52,044	104,268	40,055	40,927	53,734	50,153
	S	2,536		223	1,087	2,944	926
	M	46,183		44,260	40,652	40,863	49,440
Jullundur Mahtam	H	2,368	182	765			920
	S	783		1,326			935
	M	163		161	140	10	
Rajput	H	2,995	45,697	5,767	3,834	6,060	6,085
	S	2,610		2,014	3,137	4,542	7,040
	M	38,181		42,452	37,718	30,325	48,154

tion of tribes The figures are reproduced in the margin for the Province from Table XVIII and for each district from Table XVII and the corresponding tables of the past censuses Mahtams for the most part have within the last few generations regained Rajput status, from which according to Sir Denzil Ibbetson they had originally fallen That all sections of Mahtams—Hindu, Sikh or Muslim—were endeavouring to attain their lost status and that practically half of the Hindu and Sikh Mahtams have succeeded in so doing, so far as the census is

concerned, is borne out by the figures which show a big decrease during the last decade At this census nearly 2,000 of them returned their caste as Rajput, but as their traditional caste was also recorded, they were not included among Rajputs

290 The Mah and Sami are in reality one and the same tribe, the former being considered inferior The recent variations in the strength of these two castes have been discussed in the last Chapter (paragraph 218), a reference to which will show an increasing tendency among Mahs to return themselves as Samis

Mah

291 The Meghs are an inferior caste, being more akin to Chuhra than to any other caste with this difference that their traditional occupation is weaving and not scavenging The home of Meghs is Gujrat, Sialkot and Gurdaspur The

Megh

District 1	MEGH						
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Gurdaspur	6,373	6,818	6,561	6,360	6,130	803	figures for these districts are given in the margin for the last six censuses They show a decrease in Sialkot, while in the case of the other two districts, the caste has practically
Sialkot	28,765	32,465	34,198	30,483	21,163	20,923	
Gujrat	1,373	1,438	1,540	1,019	1,028		

disappeared at this census My enquiries show that in Gujrat Meghs have adopted Vedic Dharm and returned their caste as Arya instead of Megh, while in Gurdaspur they have returned themselves as Sikh or Ad-Dharmi without stating their caste

Meo.

202 The Meo is an agricultural tribe, confined almost entirely to the Gurgaon District. The number of Meos in Ferozepore has increased during the last decade from 127 to 3,253 owing to their presence as labourers on the Satlej Valley Project (in the Ferozepore Tahsil) and in the Abohar and Fazilka *mandis*.

The Meos are a backward tribe and agriculture is their traditional occupation. During the last decade their percentage of literacy has gone up from 6 to 9 mainly as a result of the uplift work among them. The occupational distribution of 10 000 Meos according to the last three censuses is given below

Occupational distribution of 10,000 Meo workers for the last three censuses.

YEAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Traditional occupation (agriculture)	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	Exploitation of Meo rubb.	Industries	Transport.	Trade.	Public Part.	Public Administration.	Arts and Professions.	Persons living on their income.	Domestic service.	Contractors, clerks, tailors, &c.	Labourers unorganised.	Baggins, &c.
1911		8,182	—	—	158	—	23	7	11	23	—	18	1	23	13
1921		8,593	—	—	72	—	81	22	14	14	—	11	4	30	11
1931		8,739	—	—	68	—	77	12	34	23	4	14	1	2	11

Miras.

203. The figures of Mirasis, who are almost entirely Muslim, are given in

Caste.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muslim Miras	181,282	217,622	230,174	221,982	221,164	241,900

the margin for the last six censuses. There is a decrease among Hindu Mirasis of Karnal Ambala and

Kangra probably due to return of some other caste-name such as Bhat. There is a decrease from 9 633 in 1931 to 1 118 in 1931 among Hindu Mirasis of Bialkot due to most of them having adopted Vedio Dharma and returned their caste as Arya. More recently in certain districts there has been a tendency among Muslim Mirasis to claim Qureshi as their caste but as they are mostly found in villages, the Patwaris who carried out the preliminary enumeration were able to record the traditional caste. Only 1 441 Mirasis claimed dual castes as shown in Appendix II. Jat being the favourite caste claimed, the next best being Pathan and Sheikh.

Mochi.

204 The Hindu Mochis have been grouped with Chamars. They are shoemakers of the eastern districts, who have settled mostly in the urban areas of the central Punjab the largest numbers being found in Lahore District with a preponderance of males.

The Muslim Mochis have increased during the last decade everywhere except in the Ambala Division, where they are not at all numerous, the only considerable number being returned from Hissar. The strength of the Muslim

PARTICULARS.	1921.	1901.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muslim Mochi	211,424	279,192	403,728	408,643	421,792	441,918
Percentage increase		138	70	2	48	85

Mochis in the central and western Punjab is shown in the margin for the last six censuses. The figures show a steady increase

fairly commensurate with the general rise in total population.

The proportion of Muslim Mochis engaged in the traditional occupation of shoe-making is 69 per mille of the total workers and that of Hindu Mochis 618.

295 Like Muslim Mochis Mussallis are only found in the central and western Punjab. There is hardly any Mussalli in the Ambala Division and not a single one in the Punjab States except Bahawalpur. During the last decade Mussallis have increased from 361,098 to 412,300 or by 14.2 per cent. The percentage of rise is particularly large in colony districts, to which Mussallis migrate in large numbers mainly to become agricultural labourers and workers

District or State.	MUSSALLIS		Variation percent age	Percentage increase among total Muslim
	1921	1931		
1	2	3	4	5
Gujranwala	16,833	19,901	18.2	17.6
Sheikhpura	9,066	16,062	77.2	34.8
Gujrat	40,403	48,465	20.0	10.9
Shahpur	56,402	63,773	13.1	14.0
Lyallpur	31,362	37,069	18.2	21.2
Bahawalpur	13,742	27,230	98.2	23.5

in factories. The figures for colony districts are given in the margin. In villages Mussallis are mostly engaged either in their traditional occupation of sweeping or in field labour. But in urban areas besides their traditional occupation they take to a

large variety of jobs and are found working as weavers, cooks, water-carriers, fireworks-makers, dyers, bandsmen, etc. This would show that a chuhra on conversion to Islam takes to odd jobs, denied to a Hindu chuhra. The figures below give the present occupational distribution of Mussallis.

Occupational distribution of 10,000 Mussalli earners of both sexes for 1931

SEX.	(Sweeping) Traditional occupation.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	Exploitation of Mine rals	Industries	Transport	Trade	Public Force	Public administration	Arts and Professions	Persons living on their income	Domestic service	Contractors, Clerks, Cashiers, etc., other wise unspecified	Labourers unspecified	Beggars, Prostitutes, orphans and inmates of jails and asylums
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Male	2,993	3,029	34	592	205	82	13	40	62	7	215	5	972	216
Female	486	132	2	48	6	5			5	3	24	1	135	68

It is apparent that only a small number is engaged in the traditional occupation of sweeping, the proportion of women workers also being small (144 *per mille* of male workers as against 262 *per mille* among Chuhras). Most of the Mussallis are engaged in agriculture or are labourers unspecified, who are mainly agricultural.

296 The Hindu Nais in the Province number 102,628 as against 107,655 at last census. As already remarked at an early stage in this chapter some Hindu Nais were anxious to be classed as Kulin Brahmans, but were not permitted to return this caste as Kulin Brahman is a high caste of Brahmans in Bengal. As many as 8,770 have, however, returned their caste as Nai Brahman, and 4,380 (including both-Muslims and Hindus) as Rajput. A number of Nais have adopted Vedic Dharm or Sikhism, probably with a view to get rid of their caste. The figures below are illustrative.

CASTE	1911	1921	1931	DISTRICT	Hindu Nai		Sikh Nai	
					1921	1931	1921	1931
Vedic Dharm Nai		411	966	Ferozepore	2,898	2,107	4,317	5,099
Total Hindu Nai	108,600	107,655	102,628	Ludhiana	3,550	2,239	3,182	5,012
Sikh Nai	34,342	34,369	41,820	Hoshiarpur	7,626	7,700	465	746
	1881	1891	1901	Lahore	1,044	812	3,776	4,104
				Amritsar	2,062	1,050	3,560	5,084
Hindu Nai	127,451	181,273	143,257	Lyallpur	1,077	"	1,572	1,577
Sikh Nai	21,459	25,317	25,058					

The Muslim Nais are found all over the Province, the only parts where they are not numerous being the Himalayas and the south-eastern tracts. They have shown an increase at all censuses except in 1911 when the total population decreased. The figures of the last six censuses for all

PARTICULARS.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Muslim Nais (A.O.D.)	174,534	190,778	200,760	204,186	218,319	230,835	the districts and states
Variation		12.1	5.0	-2	6.9	5.0	in the plains are given
Increase among total							in the margin together
Muslims (A. O. D.)		8.8	12.6	0.7	8.8	10.5	with the percentage
							increase as well as the

increase among total Muslims of the same areas. Many Muslim Nais like their Hindu and Sikh brethren seem only in recent times to have developed an aspiration to be called Rajputs. In fact, an association, known as the Punjab Rajah Central Committee and comprising representatives of the Nais of all the three communities, existed at the time of the census with headquarters at Lahore and pressed for permission to return a caste other than Nai. Their contention was that Nai was an occupational term and that Nais of different localities and different religions belonged to various castes, most of them being Brahmans, Rajputs or Jats. It is quite likely that many Nais, specially those engaged in occupations other than traditional were successful in returning some other caste. So the figures do not represent the actual strength of Nais.

297 The figures of the Hindu and Muslim Ods of the Punjab plains are

CASTE.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Od Ethnic	11,690	12,218	12,811	20,278	18,282	18,883	given in the margin. The
Od Muslims	4,065	10,082	8,174	11,170	10,192	12,041	Ods are a nomadic tribe
							and might be enumerated
							in one district at one
							census and in another at

the next. They are found mostly in the districts where canals exist, more particularly where canals are under construction, as Ods both male and female are considered very useful labourers for excavation work. They have been returned in considerable numbers from Gujranwala since 1891 Montgomery since 1911 and Karnal since 1921. In Gujranwala their presence dates back to the time of the construction of the Lower Chenab Canal and in Montgomery to that of the Lower Bari Doab Canal. In the canal colonies they also assist in the building of walls for the colonists. As many as 2,486 Ods have returned their caste as Rajput, but have been included among Ods.

298. The Pakhiwars is a small criminal tribe mostly Muslim. The variation

Caste and Locality	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Pakhiwars ( )	2,741	2,874	3,585	3,711	2,801	2,000	tion in its strength in
							the central Punjab is
							shown in the margin.
							Altogether 49 Pakhi-
							wars returned other

castes, 10 returning themselves as Jats and 29 as Rajputs.

299 The Pathans enumerated in the Province number 245 438 as against 261 729 in 1921 which means an increase of 32 per cent. The statement on the next page shows their absolute strength and percentage increase in each district and the Punjab States, the persons with Afghanistan as their birth place having been excluded. The increase per cent. among all Muslims of each locality has also been quoted. The particularly large increases have been registered in Lahore (11 189) Mianwali (10 440) Gurdaspur (6 914) Sialkot (6 031) and Attock (5 832) and part of the increase in Lahore Gurdaspur and

Sialkot is due to the caste Pathan having been claimed by some other castes, notably Kakkezai

DISTRICT	Number of Pathans in thousands 1931	Increase per cent among Pathans	Total Muslim increase per cent	DISTRICT	Number of Pathans in thousands 1931	Increase per cent among Pathans	Total Muslim increase per cent
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
British Territory	377	+32.3	+16.6	Gujranwala	4	+203.1	+17.6
Hissar	5	+18.6	+17.5	Sheikhupura	3	+115.8	+20.9
Rohtak	9	+24.7	+10.3	Gujrat	4	+74.4	+10.9
Gurgaon	6	+26.1	+11.8	Shahpur	11	+31.9	+14.0
Karnal	8	+20.4	+10.2	Jhelum	4	+78.4	+14.0
Ambala	6	+17.4	+12.2	Rawalpindi	7	-16.3	+11.7
Simla	1	-30.1	-16.4	Attock	48	+13.5	+14.2
Kangra	1	+14.3	+5.8	Mianwali	67	+18.6	+15.6
Hoshiarpur	9	+37.0	+13.4	Montgomery	6	+76.5	+36.0
Jullundur	6	+13.7	+14.4	Lyallpur	8	+13.1	+21.2
Ludhiana	4	+30.7	+22.1	Jhang	2	+42.6	+16.5
Ferozepore	6	+33.7	+6.8	Multan	15	+66.8	+28.9
Lahore	22	+8.6	+26.0	Muzaffargarh	4	+9.9	+4.0
Amritsar	10	+125.7	+23.8	Dera Ghazi Khan	10	+7.1	+5.6
Gurdaspur	19	+58.5	+16.6	Punjab States	33	+16.4	+16.7
Sialkot	10	+156.3	+5.0				

300 The Qasabs now number 127,198

They have shown an increase at almost all censuses as will appear from the marginal figures the increase being particularly large in the canal colonies during the last de-

Qasab-

CASTE	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Qasab	92,571	109,435	114,158	117,363	120,820	127,198

cade The figures of the south-eastern districts, however deserve a closer study The Qasab of the south-east, often designated as *Beopari*, claims to be Sheikh If he returns himself as Sheikh Beopari as he often does, we know his traditional caste is butcher, but there is no help when he returns himself merely as Sheikh The figures of Qasabs and Sheikhs for certain units of the eastern Punjab are given in the margin The large increase in the Sheikhs of Ambala

and Rohtak is, no doubt, mainly due to the remarkable decrease among Qasabs In Hissar and Gurgaon the 1921 figures of Qasabs seem to have been exclusive of Beoparis, re-included in 1931 The complete disappearance of several thousands of

LOCALITY	Qasab			Sheikh		
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hissar	5,574	4,583	5,164	9,234	9,776	10,465
Rohtak	7,980	8,228	4,829	8,760	13,274	23,149
Gurgaon	13,867	12,521	15,043	10,631	15,093	16,899
Karnal	6,155	5,349	6,274	17,198	18,157	21,346
Ambala	2,478	2,363	544	20,810	22,238	27,836
Ferozepore	2,043	2,735	1,981	10,391	11,387	18,490
Patiala State	4,406	63		17,624	16,360	22,933

Qasabs in Patiala State since 1911 is an eloquent testimony in support of this view





inclusive of Mehra. The figures of certain districts given in the margin furnish

*Actual variation among Hindu Rajputs and certain other Hindu castes*

DISTRICT	(1911—1921)			(1921—1931)		
	Rajput and allied castes	Sunar	Jhiwar including Kahar	Rajput and allied castes	Sunar	Jhiwar including Kahar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kangra	-1,085	-46	+302	+13,231	+215	+13
Hoshiarpur	+5,705	-3,952	-289	+2,180	+3,252	-3,603
Jullundur	+2,233	-3,598	-324	-7	+4,256	-2,350
Ludhiana	+191	-543	+97	+918	-238	-3,421
Ferozepore	+206	+180	+2,835	+1,769	-565	-6,322
Lahore	+4,711	+137	+59	+2,365	-186	-3,651
Amritsar	+1,618	-1,089	-2,347	+2,664	+253	-4,053
Gujranwala	-470	-774	-968	+1,256	-251	-1,217
Multan	+2,005	-286	-88	+3,286	+100	+120

some evidence on this point. Coming now to the big increase among Muslim Rajputs during the last decade, we should separate the districts in which the intercensal increase has been more or less proportionate to the rise in the total Muslim population and those in which it has been in excess. The two

sets of figures for each district and Punjab States are given in the table below. The percentage increase in the case of the first six districts in the

DISTRICT	Absolute increase among Muslim Rajputs	Variation per cent among		DISTRICT	Absolute increase among Muslim Rajputs	Variation per cent among	
		Muslim Rajputs	Total Muslim population			Muslim Rajputs	Total Muslim population
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Jullundur	6,847	16.6	14.4	Gurdaspur	13,231	30.5	16.6
Karnal	6,243	8.7	10.2	Gujrat	11,408	44.9	10.9
Ambala	5,568	12.8	12.2	Sheikhupura	9,504	47.4	20.0
Attock	4,880	15.6	14.2	Sialkot	9,134	19.2	5.0
Ferozepore	4,050	4.7	6.8	Hoshiarpur	8,572	21.0	13.4
Rohtak	3,655	10.8	10.3	Gurgaon	4,307	33.1	11.8
Rawalpindi	36,843	21.0	11.7	Shahpur	4,145	-8.5	14.0
Montgomery	35,487	40.1	36.0	Ludhiana	3,589	14.4	22.1
Lahore	30,252	58.5	26.0	Gujranwala	3,497	50.1	17.6
Lyallpur	29,212	91.4	21.2	Mianwali	657	193.4	15.6
Multan	21,588	46.0	28.9	Muzaffargarh	120	70.7	4.0
Hissar	19,209	20.2	17.5	Kangra	190	20.5	5.8
Amritsar	18,796	59.0	23.8	Simla	-25	-7.8	-16.4
Jhang	15,804	24.3	16.3	Dera Ghazi Khan	-206	-20.6	5.6
Jhelum	15,724	25.2	14.0	Punjab States	6,674	4.0	16.7

table, viz., Jullundur, Karnal, Ambala, Attock, Ferozepore and Rohtak requires no explanation being proportionate to the general rise in the population. In the case of some of the other districts an explanation is called for, though not so easy to furnish in all cases. The rise is small in Simla, Kangra, Muzaffargarh and Mianwali, while there is actual decrease in Dera Ghazi Khan and Shahpur, and in all these districts Muslim Rajputs are very few. The next higher rates of increase are in Gujranwala, Ludhiana, Shahpur, Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur, Sheikhupura and Sialkot, and in these districts too there are not many Rajputs. The somewhat higher percentage increase in Gujrat, Gurdaspur, Jhelum, Jhang and Amritsar is mainly attributable to some members of certain agricultural tribes and occupational castes having returned themselves as Rajput. The increase in Lyallpur, Multan and Montgomery is mainly due to the influx of immigrants. Coming to the districts where Rajputs are really numerous, we find that the increase in Hissar is mainly due to the return home of demobilized Rajput soldiers and to the fact that Pachadas, who return themselves as Rajputs, had temporarily migrated from the District in considerable numbers at the time of the 1921 census owing to the prevailing drought. The large increase in Jhelum and Rawalpindi is due largely to the return home of ex-soldiers and to

members of some other castes having returned themselves as Rajputs on the present occasion. The occupational castes in many cases have claimed Rajput status, particularly the well-to-do persons following occupations other than traditional in urban areas.

We may now proceed to estimate the extent, to which Rajputs of all religions have gained through accretions from other castes. We will do this with the help of their age distribution at this and the last census.

<i>*Total Rajput and allied castes including Dkhund and Gakkhar</i>	2,359 179
<i>Probable survivors (aged 10 and over in 1931)</i>	1,903,857
<i>Actual number returned as Rajput aged over 10 in 1931</i>	2 009 823
<i>Absorption from other castes among Rajputs aged 10 and over</i>	105 968
<i>Absorption among children under 10 years of age</i>	8 867
<i>Total absorption for all ages</i>	112,833

In addition to this absorption, which is mainly attributable to Rajput having been returned as their caste by persons, who at the 1921 census returned other castes, there are 94 485 persons who claimed the Rajput caste but were at the time of tabulation included in the traditional caste, which had also been recorded in accordance with the instructions issued. Among these the principal figures relate to Sanars (23 000) Jhivars (8 700) Jnlahas (8,500) Mochis (5,500) Tarkhans (4 450) and Nais (4 400).

**Rajput.** 302. The Ramdasias are practically the same as Chamars and the figures of the two have been discussed in the paragraph on Chamars.

**Saini.** 303. The Sainis have been dealt with along with Alalis, to whom they are very much akin.

**Sand.** 304. The Sandis are scattered all over the south-eastern and central parts of the Punjab and 70 per cent. of them, or 25 823 out of 33,228 returned their caste as their religion. Their figures were thrown into the Hindu religion as at last census it being recognized that there is no tribal religion in the Punjab. Of the remaining 7 403 Sandis 4 930 returned their religion as Hindu, 820 as Muslim, 1,238 as Sikh and 384 as Ad Dharmi. The instructions in the Census Code which were the same as at last census, required that in the case of persons professing a tribal religion such as Sandis, the caste should be recorded in the column of religion, and but for this instruction many more Sandis would probably have returned some definite religion. The variation in the

P. BYCASTERS.	1881-81.	1891-91.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1921-31.	number returned as Sandis is given in the margin since 1881 together with the variation among those
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Sandis in A. C. D. A. H.						
Religions	+2,280	+2,787	-1,581	-7,037	+10,360	
Hindu	+226	+4,412	-1,636	-4,322	+4,978	

who returned themselves or were classed as Hindus on each occasion. The occupational distribution of the Sandis for the last two censuses is given below —

*Occupational Distribution of Sandis survivors per mille.*

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Traditional occupations (tribes).	Exploitation of soil and water.	Exploitation of subsurface.	Industries.	Transport.	Trade.	Public Power.	Public Administration.	Art and Professions.	Persons living on their incomes.	Domestic service.	Contractors, clerks, railway, etc. officers in unorganized.	Lawyers and medical.	Peasants, proprietors, officials and business of jobs and professions.
1921	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
1931	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46

Amount of absorption is taken from the figures furnished in paragraph 223 in connection with the figures for Sikhs.

It is apparent that Sansis are taking more and more to agriculture, having been allotted colony land and established in settlements under State supervision. There is a large decrease under their traditional occupation of crime, but it is rather doubtful whether the traditional occupation was really returned by the person enumerated or merely presumed by the enumerator.

305 The figures of Sarera for the last six censuses are given in the margin. This caste like other low castes has shown no advancement in numbers. The figures for its home districts are given in the second table, and show that many Sareras, particularly in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts, have become Sikhs during the last decade.

Particulars	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sarera B C	10,792	11,366	9,587	10,743	9,873	11,230
S A R E R A						
Locality	Hindu			Sikh		
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kangra	4,378	3,845	3,378	9	30	2
Hoshiarpur	3,648	3,516	3,025	1,160	1,196	2,061
Jullundur	106	31	33	83	173	2,006
Gurdaspur	489	523	270	5	1	15

306 The figures of Sayads enumerated in the Punjab plains are given in the margin for the last six censuses. The increase at each census and the total increase among all Muslims of the same locality is also given. It is well known that Sayads receive accretions from other castes, many people claiming Sayad as their caste as soon as they become well-to-do.

SAYAD						
Locality	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sayad (A. C. D.)	200,728	217,034	230,802	239,160	247,087	293,313
Variation percentage among all Muslims (A. C. D.)		+8.1	+6.3	+3.6	+3.3	+18.7

307 From 256,971 in 1921 the Sheikhs of the plains have increased to 414,623 or by 61.4 per cent. The figures for the last six censuses are given in the margin. There seems to have been no remarkable variation between 1881 and 1921, the figures in the latter year being actually in defect. The big increase during the last decade is due to numerous members of other castes, mainly occupational, having returned their

Caste and Locality	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheikh (A. C. D.)	293,606	287,778	264,656	276,687	244,800	407,570

DISTRICT	Absolute increase or decrease among Sheikhs	Increase per cent among Sheikhs	Total Muslim increase percentage	DISTRICT	Absolute increase or decrease among Sheikhs	Increase per cent among Sheikhs	Total Muslim increase percentage
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Hissar	+089	+7.0	+17.5	Gujranwala	+3,734	+51.8	+17.6
Rohtak	+9,875	+74.4	+10.3	Sheikhpura	+6,184	+134.7	+20.9
Gurgaon	+1,806	+12.0	+11.8	Gujrat	+2,495	+47.3	+10.9
Karnal	+3,189	+17.6	+10.2	Shahpur	+5,491	+159.9	+14.0
Ambala	+5,648	+25.4	+12.2	Jhelum	+2,806	+97.0	+14.0
Simla	-809	-25.7	-16.4	Rawalpindi	+3,103	+31.8	+11.7
Kangra	+490	+47.8	+6.8	Attock	+2,120	+46.0	+14.2
Hoshiarpur	+2,897	+77.7	+13.4	Mianwali	+1,684	+116.1	+16.6
Jullundur	+3,643	+35.4	+14.4	Montgomery	+2,423	+90.5	+36.0
Ludhiana	+7,915	+94.3	+22.1	Lyallpur	+4,591	+108.2	+21.2
Ferozepore	+7,103	+62.4	+6.8	Jhang	+5,232	+697.6	+16.3
Lahore	+3,315	+136.2	+26.0	Multan	+3,719	+47.1	+28.9
Amritsar	+13,135	-167.6	+23.8	Muzaffargarh	+1,595	+126.5	+4.0
Gurdaspur	+3,407	+49.0	+16.6	Dera Ghazi Khan	+1,351	+65.8	+5.6
Sialkot	+4,520	+78.0	+5.0	Punjab States	+14,219	+38.1	+16.7

caste as Sheikh Qasab of the south-eastern part of the Province being prominent in this respect. It is quite likely that in some places respectable Kashmirs also returned their caste as Sheikh. The table on the last page shows the increase per cent. among Sheikhs in each district and state together with increase among all Muslims. A fertile cause of variation in the number of Sheikhs is the intermingling with them of the figures of Qureshis, separate figures for which are unfortunately not available on the present occasion.

308. The figures of Sunars are given in the margin for the last six

Caste, Religion and Locality	1881	1901	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab Total A B.C.D.	148,902	164,067	174,628	154,963	127,090	134,633
Hindu do	906,478	118,114	127,111	109,718	77,231	80,028
Sikh C D	12,070	37,236	18,864	27,222	15,087	13,386
Muslim C D	21,223	26,611	26,656	25,152	24,766	22,261

censuses. The figures of Sikh and Muslim Sunars are given only for the central and western plains, where alone they are found in considerable

numbers. There is an increase among Sunars of all religions during the last decade, though the maximum figures for Hindu and Sikh Sunars were reached in 1901 and 1911 respectively. The reason for the decline in their numbers is that Hindu Sunars sometimes return themselves as Rajput, while Sikh Sunars in many cases return no caste. The Muslim Sunars, who are comparatively fewer have returned the maximum number at the present census.

As regards the internal distribution Sunars seem to be a mobile race, travelling to places where they anticipate prosperous conditions or a good income though the figures of districts like Lahore and Amritsar are probably deflated on account of return of other castes, such as Tank, Mair, Mair Rajput.

District	SUKAR.					
	Hind.		Sikh.		Muslim.	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
Hoshiarpur	1,568	4,250	81	223	226	428
Jalandhar	1,678	6,334	160	724	389	890
Ludhiana	2,946	2,158	225	1,328	148	277
Perozepore	2,187	—	222	3,774	2,187	2,121
Qajrawala	2,864	2,717	143	911	920	1,141
Rawalpindi	1,629	947	1,486	724	224	38
Muzaffargarh	1,206	1,496	229	288	2,489	2,506
Lyallpur	2,802	2,917	724	704	1,718	2,290
Sheikhpur	3,279	2,218	25	21	210	282
Peshawar (Dist.)	863	1,144	21	122	1,117	982

The figures in the margin will be of interest. At this census 33,000 Sunars returned their caste as Rajput, but as their traditional caste was also recorded they were included among Sunars. The other caste claimed in considerable numbers is Khatri returned by

about 2,000 Sunars. It is probable that many more Hindu Sunars will return Rajput or Khatri as their caste at future censuses.

Tank  
Khatris

309. In the beginning of this Chapter a reference was made to the representation made on behalf of certain associations of Hindu and Sikh members of the occupational castes of Chhapas (talco-printers), Darnas (tailors), Chhumba (washermen) etc. to have their caste recorded as Tank Khatris. In the eastern part of the Province the claim was that they be recorded as Rohilla Tank Khatris whatever that may mean. Many members of this caste have risen to responsible positions in public service and business and claim that talco-printing tailoring etc. are mere occupations and that their true caste is Tank Khatris. Their argument is contained in the following abstract from a representation of theirs.

"The word Chhap, Chhapa, or Chhumba takes its origin from 'Chhap' which is but another name for hand-press, an art highly spoken of by the learned men of the past, and constituting a compulsory course of training for the Khatris of the older days. Hence it was that Sri Ram Chander J. some Lahn and Khatris, Dhilli Rasthis some Daryodhans, etc. and Pandit some Panders were all expert in 'Chhap' art or hand-press."

Their claim to return Tank Kshatriya as their caste was conceded with the proviso that the traditional caste should also be returned and added in brackets after the caste claimed, thus to make a comparison possible with the corresponding figures of the past censuses. The following correction slip was issued for the guidance of the enumerators:

"Persons returning their caste as Tank Kshatriya will be recorded as such in column 8 with their traditional caste, such as tailor or calico printer being added within brackets, thus Tank Kshatriya (tailor), Tank Kshatriya (calico printer) "

Appendix I at the end of this Chapter shows the figures of Tank Kshatriyas for each district and state as well as the number of each traditional caste returned

TANK KSHATRIYA		
Caste	Hindu	Sikh
Total	11,321	26,055
Total with traditional Occupation recorded	7,076	17,818
Arya	3	
Chhapagar		82
Chhimba	4,082	11,349
Darzi	2,035	6,121
Dhobi	68	18
Jhiwar	2	
Kabar	10	
Kumhar	7	
Lohar	1	
Rajput		81
Ramgarhia	44	2
Saini		3
Sonar	468	102
Tarkhan	30	

The provincial summary is given in the margin. The traditional caste was recorded in the case of 25,524 out of 37,376 entries, and it is apparent from the table that more Sikhs than Hindus have claimed the new caste and that the castes which have mainly contributed to it are Chhimba and Darzi. It will not be a matter for surprise if on future occasions many Tank Kshatriyas return their caste merely as Khatra, a leading caste which at this census appears to have been returned by many Ahluwalas also.

310 See paragraph regarding Lohars

Tarkhan.

311 The Tehs—Hindu, Sikh and Muslim—show an increase. Teh is an

Tell.

Hindu (1931)	1,373	occupational caste, whose members are evidently not at
Sikh	42	
Muslim	344,027	all anxious to give up their traditional occupation or to

claim a higher caste. The increase is, no doubt, due to the attractiveness of oil-milling, which is one of the few prosperous indigenous industries at present.

312 Numerous persons at this census abstained from returning a caste, and many of them deliberately. It is quite possible that some of the omissions in the column of caste were accidental, having crept in during one of the several stages of the census operations. The number of Brahmanic Hindus, who did not return a caste, is negligible, being 4,419 males and 2,397 females out of a total population of over eight millions, and Caste would thus seem to have, as ever, its grip on the population. In the case of 50 per cent of the followers of Vedic Dharm, numbering 341,390 persons (194,355 males and 147,035 females), the entry in the caste column was Arya, which is the equivalent of 'no caste' entry in the case of Brahmanic Hindus (mainly Sanatanists). The main figures of 'no caste' entry among Brahmanic Hindus relate to Amritsar (1,626), Gujrat (1,191), Gujranwala (914) and Gurdaspur (685). It is rather surprising that Lahore, claiming as it does a large number of people with advanced views, has had very few such entries. Some 'no caste' entries, practically all relating to females, in places like Suket and Jhelum, seem to be due to a statistical error, as also those relating to an excessive number of males in Amritsar. On the whole, it can safely be said that very few of the Brahmanic Hindus have refrained from returning their caste although there was a considerable propaganda against the return of caste, particularly that emanating from the Jat Pat Torak Mandal. My conclusion is that people prefer to return a higher caste to returning no caste, and that the caste system has still a great hold on them.

'No Caste' Entry

Representation of Castes in Service.

313 It will I think be of interest to notice the representation of the members of different castes, tribes or races in the gazetted civil services. The table below showing the actual figures of classification has been compiled from the History of Services of the Gazetted Government Servants serving in the Punjab and on deputation in the North West Frontier and Delhi Provinces. \*

T1. *Castes of the Gazetted Government Servants.*

A. 10000																				
	Members of the Indian Civil Service, Military officers and members of the Indian Medical Service, Extra Assistant Commissioners, etc.										Talukdars.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Agnarwal	1		3		17	1				1	1	1					21		2	98
Ahar			4	1																5
Ahluwalia	1		3						4								1		1	21
Anand	1	1		1	3								1				2		2	12
Arora	3	12	1	14	18	4		1	2		10	10	2	2	7	18		4		180
Asan			6	1	1			1					1							12
Bahar			4	2	1															8
Brahman	3		36	8	10		2	3		8	10	1	4	4	12	1	2			99
Chattr			1																	4
Jat			34	19	18	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4		9	12	18			125
Kachik	1	1		1																2
Kachik					2		2			2	18	1	1		1	1	1			23
Kayath			2	3	1	2		1			7	1								17
Khatra	4	1	30	18	41	2	3	16	12	2	37	12	12	32	71	1	12			262
Mahajan					2										1					4
Mahar			1		2		1	2		1				4	1					12
Pathan	1		2	10	5	1	10	4		4	8		4	7		8				33
Qureshi			2	2	5					4					2		1			20
Rajput	1	3	26	10	6	4	3	6	7	11	2	3	1	11	1	16				127
Ramgarhia					1			1							1	1				4
Rani			1		1	1	1								2		1			7
Sawal			15	13	10	3	1	7		1	2	10	1	4	1	2				77
Shah	3	1	12	8	17		3	8		1	14	7	1	7	6	20		7		116
Christian	89	6	21	1	22	3	84	16	22	12	31	24	8	2	34	125	18	22		549
Other minorities	2		7	5	1	1	2			4	16	5	1	2	12	2	7			70
Unspecified	6	1	23	52	19	19	4	27	1	1	21	29	18	2	11	67	12	37		379
TOTAL	117	12	234	182	209	44	118	122	87	20	162	218	47	48	182	612	27	174		2,818

(\*) Includes 1000000 Gakhars and 4 unspelled Khattis.

(b) Includes 12 Christians, who are also members of the Indian Civil Service.

(c) Includes 1 Brahman, 3 Jats, 3 Khattis, 1 Rajput, 2 Sayeds and 3 Sherikas, who are also shown under Extra Assistant Commissioners. It also includes 1 Sayed posted under Medical Department.

(d) This will not be the exact total of the entries in the line as certain officers mentioned in the notes (b) and (c) have been counted twice.

The figures for the important castes having any considerable representation are detailed separately while other castes have been lumped together at the

bottom, where also the number of officers whose caste or nationality is not specified has been given. It may be pointed out that in some cases terms are put down which are not really castes. For example, it is not clear whether the term Mahajan as used in the afore-mentioned book refers to Aggarwal, Arora or Sud. It is possible that the people belonging to the same caste may have returned themselves under two different categories for instance, Sheikh and Kashmiri and Qureshi and Sheikh. It is apparent from the above table that the greatest number of gazetted officers are Christians. Among Indians, the caste Khatri contributes the largest number followed by Rajput, Jat, Arora, Sheikh, Brahman, Sayad, Aggarwal, etc. This order happens to be in accord with the proportion of literacy among these castes rather than with their numerical strength.

The Christians are comparatively most numerous in the Public Works Department, the Police and the Indian Civil Service. The Khatri are mostly employed in the Public Works Department, the Medical Department and as Extra Assistant Commissioners. The largest proportion of Rajputs is claimed by Extra Assistant Commissioners, the Provincial Education Service and the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department. The Jats have the best representation in the cadres of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars and also in miscellaneous Departments, particularly Agriculture. The Aroras are serving mostly as Extra Assistant Commissioners, in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department and in the Judicial Department. As regards Sheikhs, the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department claims most of them followed by the Judicial Department and the Provincial Education Service. The Brahmans for the most part are employed as Extra Assistant Commissioners and in the Irrigation and Medical Departments, and Sayads as Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars and in the Judicial and Medical Departments. The largest proportion of Aggarwals is claimed by the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department and the Judicial Department. The

Correction Slip

Page 359, line 17 from bottom, after  
Jat add Pathan

adres of Extra Assistant Commissioners  
lice service. As many as 89 members  
s, 5 are Sheikhs 4 Khatri, 3 Aroras,  
a, Aram, Jat and Rajput each. Four  
have not specified their castes.

It will also be of considerable interest to examine the caste distribution of the elected members of the Punjab Legislative Council, and the table in the margin gives the necessary information. The Jat and the Rajput, the two most numerous castes, have the greatest representation, a fact which reflects the influence exercised by them over the members of occupational castes residing mostly in rural areas. The next in point of numbers is Khatri, followed by Arora, Brahman, Sayad, Sheikh, Aggarwal, Aram

*The castes of the elected members of the Punjab Legislative Council*

Caste	Strength	Caste	Strength
Aggarwal	2	Kashmiri	1
Ahir	1	Khatri	5
Aram	2	Mahajan	1
Arora	5	Meo	1
Awam	1	Nai	1
Balmiki	1	Qureshi	1
Bengali	1	Rajput	12
Biloch	1	Sayad	3
Bodla	1	Sheikh	3
Brahman	3	Sikh	1
Gujjar	2	Total all castes	71
Jat	22		

and Gujjar. Here again it is possible that there is an over-lapping of Sheikh and Kashmiri. The other castes noted in the table have only one member each.



## EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

Strength and  
Distribution.

314 There are in this Province 20 099 persons (14,848 males and 5,251 females) belonging to the European and allied races including 4 Armenians. Of these the British subjects are 19,523 (males 14,597 and females 4 920) or 97.1 per cent. of the total. The distribution of European and allied races in the various districts of the Province is as below —

<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>Districts</i>
<i>Under 20</i>	<i>Hoshiarpur Ludhiana Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan</i>
<i>20 to 50</i>	<i>Hissar Rohtak Karnal Gujranwala Sheikhupura Gujrat Shahpur and Jhang</i>
<i>51 to 100</i>	<i>Gurgaon Kangra Mianwali and Lyallpur</i>
<i>101 to 500</i>	<i>Amritsar Gurdaspur Jhelum Attock and Montgomery</i>
<i>501 to 1 000</i>	<i>Simla and Multan</i>
<i>1 001 to 2 000</i>	<i>Jullundur and Ferozepore</i>
<i>Over 2 000</i>	<i>Lahore Ambala Sialkot and Rawalpindi</i>

The figures are large for the districts having cantonments. In 1921 the corresponding figure for Multan was 1,396 and the decrease may be due to the reduction of European troops in the cantonment.

It appears that as in the past many Anglo-Indians, especially those of fair complexion have returned themselves as Europeans.

The total number of Anglo-Indians recorded at this census is 3 025 persons (2 181 males and 1 444 females) those returned from British Territory being 2 993 (males 1,925 and females 1 170). The distribution of Anglo-Indians in the districts of the Punjab is as under —

*Districts containing persons*

<i>Below 5</i>	<i>Hoshiarpur Shahpur and Dera Ghazi Khan</i>
<i>6 to 20</i>	<i>Rohtak Karnal Kangra Attock Lyallpur and Muzaffargarh</i>
<i>21 to 50</i>	<i>Hissar Jullundur Amritsar Gurdaspur Sialkot Gujranwala Sheikhupura Gujrat Jhelum, Montgomery and Jhang</i>
<i>51 to 100</i>	<i>Gurgaon Ferozepore Mianwali and Multan</i>
<i>101 to 500</i>	<i>Ambala and Simla</i>
<i>501 to 1 000</i>	<i>Rawalpindi</i>
<i>Over 1,000</i>	<i>Lahore</i>

315 Below is given the strength of European and allied races (including Armenians) and Anglo-Indians in the Province as at present constituted at each of the last six censuses

Comparison  
with the Past  
Returns.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>1851.</i>	<i>1871.</i>	<i>1891.</i>	<i>1901.</i>	<i>1911.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	
Europeans, etc.	20,698	21,815	31,370	25,292	21,762	22,490	constituted at each of the last six censuses
Anglo-Indians	3,625	4,199	2,513	2,225	2,543	1,641	
Total	24,323	26,014	33,883	27,517	24,305	24,131	

The figures show that Europeans increased steadily up to the 1911 census or until before the Great War after which their numbers began to decrease and at the present moment they have declined by more than 2 000 as compared with

1881 This decrease may be partly attributable to the fact that the possibility of their figures becoming swollen by the inclusion of Anglo-Indians was less on the present occasion than formerly At past censuses the householder was as a rule called upon to fill the household schedules, but on the present occasion in order to ensure entries being made according to instructions trained English-knowing enumerators were employed for the purpose, and for the guidance of

Place of birth (From Table VI) 1	Persons 2	the enumerators the term Anglo-Indian was defined as any person, born in India, whose father, grand-father or more remote ancestor in the male line was European It may be remarked that the figures of Europeans should not tally with the number of those who have returned a European country as their birth-place, as the figures include a number of European children born in India The table in the margin shows the number of persons who returned one or other of the European countries as their birth-place, and it is apparent that the number of persons born in European countries is 16,989, or 3,110 less than the total number of Europeans in the Province The total number of European children under 13 in the Punjab at the time of the census was 2,769 Evidently many of them were born in Europe. On the other hand, there may be some Indians who were born in Europe, but these must be very few It seems that many Anglo-Indians return England as their birth-place and European as
D—COUNTRIES IN EUROPE	16,989	
(I) INSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS		
England and Wales	14,430	
Gibraltar	4	
Irish Free State	35	
Malta	1	
Northern Ireland	563	
Scotland	550	
United Kingdom unspecified	3	
Total (I)	16,589	
(II) OUTSIDE BRITISH DOMINIONS		
Austria	1	
Belgium	45	
Denmark	1	
France	31	
Germany	38	
Greece	1	
Holland	2	
Italy	5	
Latvia	1	
Norway	1	
Portugal	8	
Rumania	2	
Russian Union	7	
Spain	4	
Sweden	3	
Switzerland	3	
Turkey in Europe	37	
Total (II)	193	
(III) EUROPE UNSPECIFIED	1,207	

their race, and thus insert an element of doubt into both categories of the figures

The Anglo-Indians in the Province have more than doubled during the last fifty years, but they show a decrease since 1921 This might be due to the further alienation of some of them in favour of Europeans, while some others of a rather dark complexion have probably been returned as Indians

All the persons who have returned English as mother-tongue number 26,204 which exceeds the number of European and allied races and Anglo-Indians by 2,480 The difference is small and might be due to the fact that some of the Indian Christians as well as others are taking more and more to English as their medium of speech, so that many of them treat English as their mother-tongue

## APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER XII.

The Table below shows the number of persons belonging to occupational castes such as *Dars*, *Chakwa* and *Chakpi* returning themselves as *Tank Kahatriya* and *Lohars* and *Tarkhans* returning themselves as *Dhiman Brahman*

Tank Kahatriya.														
DISTRICT OR STATE.	Total.	Total 11/12.	Total 8011.	Hind Arya.	8011 Chakpiyar.	CHAKPIYA.		DARS.		DHAR.		Hind Jivar.	Hind Khar.	Hind Khar.
						Hind.	8011.	Hind.	8011.	Hind.	8011.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
PUNJAB	37,370	11,221	20,055	2	22	4,902	11,244	2,838	8,121	20	12	2	10	7
Amritsar	217	12	126			13		4						
Batala	21	5												
Chandigarh	57	27						23						
Karnal	207	207	30			270								
Amritsar	2,318	1,790	728	2		1,040	314	19	122			2	10	
Wala	47	47	23					2	11					
Kangra														
Meerapur	2,254	1,122	764			1,919	565	200	180					
Jalandhar	7,370	2,719	4,651		23	967	2,264	1,208	1,210	20				
Ludhiana	6,547	1,113	4,311			300	2,187	247	1,244					7
Ferozepore	4,146	225	4,318				232	23	1,222					
Lahore	1,826	16	1,817		20									
Amritsar	6,930	213	4,627		1	1	2,801		1,294		10			
Gurdaspur	1,205	529	476			74	112		32					
Malak	97	72	25											
Meerapur	204	1	201					1	80					
Shahpur	74	74												
Jalandhar	24		24											
Mohammedi	120	120	30											
Ludhiana	117	56	213											
Kala Kala	122	52	50			13	28							
Karnal	1		1											
Jalandhar														
Other Hind 11/12 States	10	30	4					2	0					
Farmer	23	29	1						2					
Chakpi	1	1												
Kopertala	237	137	101											
Hind Kala	81	71	10											
Ferozepore	207	13	690				208		7					



## APPENDIX II TO CHAPTER XII.

This Table shows the number of persons belonging to certain selected castes who claimed certain other castes. The traditional castes were to be shown within brackets in such cases in the General Schedule. These persons have been thrown in the traditional castes in Table XVII.

**CASTES CLAIMED**

Tributary District.		Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Ahr.	Arara.	Arora.	Ar. A. ad.	B. ad.	Brakmas.	Chamar.	Chikmas.	Chakras.	Dag and Koli.	Dara.	Dakhi.	Faqir.	Gharah.	Gharah.	Gharah.	Gharah.	Gharah.	Gharah.	Gharah.	Gharah.
PUNJAB		212,878	186	434	184	6,034	450	14,808	1,121	221	128	417	20	28	236	1	111	2	12,878	977	288		
1. Agrawal		2																					
2. Ahr		22																					
3. Arara		292																					
4. Arora		81																					
5. Ar. A. ad.		348																					
6. Bawaria		236																					
7. Chamar		43																					
8. Chikmas		417																					
9. Chakras		312																					
10. Dag and Koli		104																					
11. Dara		2,802																					
12. Dakhi		2,216																					
13. Faqir		7,908																					
14. Gharah		167																					
15. Gharah		102																					
16. Gharah		900																					
17. J. A.		1,872																					
18. Jharar		9,184																					
19. J. laka		14,511																					
20. Khar		2,794																					
21. Kambok.		177																					
22. Kambok.		907																					
23. Ka. tri		2																					
24. Kambhar		5,079																					
25. Laka		8,124																					
26. Nakhli		6,462																					
27. Nahtam		2,028																					
28. Nali		913																					
29. Neo		400																					
30. Mirad		1,469																					
31. Mochi		9,411																					
32. Mowall		6,359																					
33. Kai		18,800																					
34. Di		2,468																					
35. Pakhiwara		41																					
36. Patka		94																					
37. Qasab		12,623																					
38. Rajput		1																					
39. Ramiana		1,139																					
40. Sahi		1,101																					
41. Sayal																							
42. Shakh		121																					
43. Somar		31,770																					
44. Tarkh		16,139																					
45. T. H.		2,468																					

## APPENDIX II TO CHAPTER XII —concl'd

TRADITIONAL CASTES																																												
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
PUNJAB		523	4 002	12 47	24 32	236 44	425	150	2,123	34	94,485	41,767	262	7	317	19,814	15	9	2,682																									
1	Aggarwal		6																																									
2	Ahir																																											
3	Arain	9								14	42																																	
4	Arora		81																																									
5	Awan	12								41	261																																	
6	Bawaria										235																																	
7	Chamar		77						113		112	41,631																																
8	Chhimba		120								107		3																															
9	Chuhra		1				193		30		58	22																																
10	Dagi and Koli										104																																	
11	Darzi	41	224							47	1,738																																	
12	Dhobi		83							64	1,312																																	
13	Faqir	12					10	12		432	2,861							55																										
14	Ghosi										3																																	
15	Gujjar																																											
16	Harni										387																																	
17	Jat	31									271		2																															
18	Jhiwar										8,724																																	
19	Julaha	35	1	24			20	425	7	202	8,511	86			200																													
20	Kshar										2,320																																	
21	Kamboh																																											
22	Kashmiri		2							9	266																																	
23	Khatri										3																																	
24	Kumhar	215	31							73	2,856																																	
25	Lohar	10	74	9			3			125	2,328	1			9																													
26	Machhi									151	3,105																																	
27	Mahtam				21						1,995																																	
28	Mali		194								446		256																															
29	Mco										206																																	
30	Mirasi									326	179																																	
31	Mochi		3		32					103	1	5,516		2	10																													
32	Mussalli			9						97	3,630																																	
33	Nai	6	44							126	4 382																																	
34	Od										2,486																																	
35	Pakhiwara										29																																	
36	Pathan	2								32	39																																	
37	Qasab									146	910																																	
38	Rajput		34							13																																		
39	Ramdasia										13																																	
40	Saini		1,011								84																																	
41	Sayad	2																																										
42	Sheikh	95								1	1	25																																
43	Sunar		2,022							44	33,001																																	
44	Tarkhan	2	6	13						91	4,447	27	1	35																														
45	Teli	35		4						18	1,493		5	8																														

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Actual and proportional figures of castes classified according to their traditional occupations.

No.	GROUP AND CASTE.	Strength (000's omitted).	Proportion of the population of the Province (as Province).	No.	GROUP AND CASTE.	Strength (000's omitted).	Proportion of the population of the Province.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	AGRICULTURISTS	12,312	470		WEEK-WORKING	1,632	60
1	Jat	8,070	12	25	Chamar including Ramdasia	1,210	43
2	Rajput	2,252	63	25	Blacki	42	17
3	Arora	1,321	47		Dyeing	90	3
4	Awa	570	19	20	Chikamba	90	2
5	Kanet	398	11		T. flows	46	2
6	Kamboh	240	6	21	Dard	40	2
7	Gkurath	124	4		WEEKLY	1,093	33
8	Moo	122	4	22	Chikra	691	24
9	Sahi	165	6	23	Mosall	412	14
10	Path	124	3		WASTING	178	6
11	Dagi and Badi	167	6	24	Dook	176	6
12	Talhan	330	12		Hooding	431	15
13	Ahar	222	6	25	Fagle	287	10
14	Mal	96	3	26	Mura	244	9
	AGRICULTURISTS AND CATTLE BREEDERS.	694	1		WATER CARRIAGE	370	13
15	G. Jhar	608	24	27	Jharwar including Kaka	370	13
	Tea	2,628	73		W. in	875	31
16	Aggarwal	370	13	28	J. Laka	67	21
17	Arora	778	27	29	Kashmiri	205	7
18	Khatris	818	1		EARTHED WORK	679	25
19	Machhi	918	12	40	Kumhar	64	22
	CHIEF, H. TING AND FOWLS	27	3		A. TING	1,113	41
20	Ba. ara	22	1	41	Lohar	231	12
21	Mahlan	63		42	Sono	164	6
	CHIEF	19	1	43	Tarkhan	824	23
22	Hara	3			P. LING	31	11
23	Pakhrwar	4		44	Machhi	318	11
24	Nam	23	1		PRATTY	341	13
	CAMEL DRIVING	614	23	45	Y	21	12
25	Rohar	621	2		RECHER	177	4
	PURA	1,261	47	46	Quash	127	4
26	Prashman	1,000	27		OLD FARMING	316	11
27	Bayal	201	10	47	Teli	316	12

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Variation in caste, tribe, since 1881

(Based on Imperial Table XVIII)

Serial No	CASTE OR TRIBE	PERSONS (000's OMITTED)						PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+), DECREASE (-)					Percentage of net variation 1881-1931
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Aggarwal	373	340	339				+6.8	+2.9				
2	Ahir	222	202	201	198	189	166	+10.1	+1	+1.8	+4.7	+13.8	+33.8
3	Aran	1,329	1,086	974	1,004	890	795	+22.4	+11.6	-3.0	+12.7	+11.9	+67.1
4	Arora	770	707	668	648	603	538	+8.8	+5.9	+3.1	+7.4	+12.0	+42.9
5	Awan	539	440	425	421	389	351	+22.5	+3.4	+1.2	+8.0	+11.0	+53.6
6	Bagaria	2	2	1				+51.1	+28.3				
7	Bawaria	33	35	33	29	26	22	-6.6	+6.0	+12.8	+10.2	+20.0	+47.7
8	Biloch	625	531	531	467	383	332	+17.6	+0	+13.8	+21.8	+15.5	+88.2
9	Brahman	1,059	995	986	1,077	1,069	1,041	+6.4	+9	-8.5	+8	+2.7	+1.7
10	Chamar	1,102	1,135	1,076	1,172	1,148	1,034	-2.8	+5.5	-8.2	+2.1	+11.0	+6.6
11	Chhimba	92	121	124	147	142	100	-23.4	-2.7	-15.7	+3.8	+41.2	-7.9
12	Chuhra	681	751	913	1,175	1,176	1,039	-9.2	-17.8	-22.3	-0	+13.1	-34.4
13	Dagi and Koli	182	165	172	154	168	79	+10.2	-4.1	+11.9	-8.2	+113.6	+131.7
14	Darzi	46	38	36	39	37	30	+19.4	+7.7	-9.3	+6.1	+22.3	+51.3
15	Dhobi	175	164	152	142	139	124	+6.5	+8.1	+6.5	+2.1	+12.6	+41.0
16	Dumna	32	37	72	53	64	66	-12.6	-49.2	+35.3	-16.6	-3.2	-51.6
17	Faqir	284	270	263	362	300	112	+5.0	+2.9	-27.5	+20.7	+168.1	+153.3
18	Ghirath	123	118	121	122	119	111	+4.1	-2.6	-5	+2.0	+7.4	+11.1
19	Ghosi	4	1	2	3	3	2	+664.1	-79.2	-19.7	+13.6	+19.4	+72.7
20	Gujjar	696	627	596	612	600	539	+11.0	+5.3	-2.6	+2.0	+11.3	+29.1
21	Harni	3	3	3	3	4	1	+13.4	-11.1	-2.9	-16.7	+215.4	+157.0
22	Jat	6,070	5,454	4,891	4,884	4,500	4,224	+11.3	+11.5	+1	+8.5	+6.5	+43.7
23	Jhiwar	370	371	332	450	459	418	-3	+11.9	-26.3	-1.8	+9.6	-11.5
24	Julaha	672	643	627	652	620	593	+4.5	+2.6	-3.8	+5.1	+4.6	+13.3
25	Kamboh	239	181	172	174	151	129	+32.4	+5.4	-1.3	+15.4	+16.4	+84.9
26	Kashmiri	200	166	175	190	141	150	+20.2	-5.1	-7.7	+34.4	-5.6	+33.6
27	Khatra	516	453	424	434	419	392	+14.0	+6.9	-2.3	+3.5	+6.7	+31.5
28	Kumhar	620	570	543	561	515	466	+8.8	+5.0	-3.3	+8.9	+10.7	+33.2
29	Lohar	334	322	320	347	323	292	+3.6	+7	-7.9	+7.3	+10.0	+14.5
30	Machhi	315	281	240	236	197	168	+12.0	+17.2	+1.5	+20.1	+17.1	+87.5
31	Mahtam	64	94	82	83	57	50	-32.1	-15.3	-1.1	+45.2	+13.3	+27.2
32	Mali	72	93	97	106	96	59	-22.2	-4.1	-8.6	+10.4	+6.6	+23.2
33	Megh	23	30	40	44	41	37	-26.0	-23.0	-10.8	+7.9	+9.9	-39.7
34	Neo	125	112	121	133	116	113	+11.9	-7.6	-9.4	+15.0	+3.0	+10.9
35	Mirasi	243	232	223	245	231	192	+4.5	+4.1	-8.8	+6.0	+20.1	+26.3
36	Mochi	467	429	411	408	384	334	+8.8	+4.4	+7	+6.3	+15.0	+39.8
37	Mussalli	412	324	310	37			-27.4	+4.5	+439.6			
38	Nai	381	361	345	370	371	324	+5.5	+4.6	-6.8		+14.7	+17.6
39	Od	33	29	32	26	22	16	+14.8	-10.1	+21.1	+16.5	+43.4	+109.0
40	Pakhiwara	3	3	4	4	4	4	+10.7	-24.5	+3.2	-2.2	-1.8	-17.1
41	Pathan	345	262	273	247	221	211	+12.0	-4.0	+10.4	+11.5	+5.1	+64.0
42	Qasab	127	121	117	114	109	93	+5.3	+2.9	+2.8	+4.3	+18.2	+37.4
43	Kanet	306	288	404	390	370	346	+6.1	-28.6	+3.6	+5.4	+6.9	-11.6
44	Paiput	2,352	1,853	1,566	1,784	1,748	1,648	+26.9	+18.3	-12.2	+2.1	+6.0	+42.7
45	Rathi	134	118	98	38	101	83	+11.6	+20.7	+157.5	-62.3	+21.3	-61.6
46	Sami	157	120	108	122	121	147	-30.5	+11.7	-11.5	+1.0	-18.1	+6.9
47	Sansi	25	17	24	26	22	20	+62.1	-28.8	-6.0	+17.0	+11.5	+41.8
48	Sarera	17	10	11	10	11	11	+13.7	-8.1	+12.1	-15.7	+5.3	+4.1
49	Savad	293	247	239	231	217	201	+18.7	+3.3	+3.6	+6.3	+8.1	+46.1
50	Sheikh	408	245	277	265	238	294	+66.7	-11.5	+4.5	-8.0	-2.0	+38.8
51	Sunar	160	127	156	175	164	146	-25.6	-18.5	-10.7	+6.4	+12.5	+9.4
52	Tarkhan	654	615	638	675	622	564	+6.4	-3.6	-5.5	+8.6	+10.2	+15.9
53	Teli	339	305	285	309	292	251	+11.1	+7.2	-5.1	+6.1	+16.4	+35.4





## APPENDIX I

### VITAL STATISTICS

The system of registering vital statistics in the British Districts is as follows. In the rural circles, births and deaths are reported by village chaukidars (watchmen) who are provided with two books, one for births and the other for deaths, in which entries are made, on the chaukidar's report, by a resident of the village who can read and write, and the lambardars (village headmen) of each village are responsible that these entries are duly made. The chaukidars take their books with them to the Thana (police station) at their fortnightly visits and from these books and from oral enquiries made from chaukidars, the Police *Muharrirs* compile the fuller registers which they maintain. Fortnightly returns are submitted, through the Superintendent of Police, to the Civil Surgeon. The Civil Surgeon forwards fortnightly, monthly and annual returns, compiled from the Police returns, to the Director of Public Health, Punjab. From the returns so received, monthly and annual returns are prepared in the office of the Director of Public Health, Punjab. The Police *Muharrirs* receive a small monthly allowance in all cases in which the work is done satisfactorily. In Municipal towns, when a birth or death occurs in any household, the head of the household makes a report within three days of the occurrence or causes a report to be made orally or upon a form provided by the Committee. If for any reason he is unable to do so, the report is made by an adult member of his family, or failing any such, by an adult male servant, or in the case of births, by the midwife employed in the accouchement. If a birth or death occurs in a household in which there is no grown up male member, the report is made by the sweeper of the mohalla (street or lane). The mohalladar (a responsible resident of the mohalla) and the sweeper are jointly and severally responsible that there is no omission. In most Municipalities, rules or bye-laws have been adopted under the Municipal Act, regarding the proper registration of births and deaths. In towns where no special bye-laws for the registration of vital statistics have been prescribed by the Municipal Committee, but where the watch and ward is done by the Municipal Police the constable of each beat reports all deaths occurring in it. The police are assisted by the sweepers of the mohallas, who supply the information regarding births. Birth and death registers are kept at Municipal Registry Offices, and weekly returns compiled from the registers are forwarded to Civil Surgeons for incorporation in their district weekly returns. A weekly return showing the births and deaths registered in all Municipal towns with a population of ten thousand and upwards each, and a monthly return showing the births and deaths registered in all districts, are published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

System of  
Registration.

The accuracy of the registers maintained by the Police and Municipalities is tested by the Director of Public Health, Punjab, and Assistant Directors of Public Health and District Medical Officers of Health, Civil Surgeons, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars, Kanungos, Superintendents of Vaccination and Vaccinators. All omissions of births and deaths are supplied in the registers after verification by the Civil Surgeons, and the District Officers are asked to punish the defaulters.

## APPENDIX II

## LEPROSY

In January 1923 His Excellency the Viceroy constituted an Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association with a view to the inauguration of an active campaign to eradicate leprosy from India and nominated His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey K.C.S.I. C.I.E. the then Governor of the Punjab as one of his Vice-Presidents. An appeal was issued to India by His Excellency the Viceroy at whose instance His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab on the 28th of January 1923 issued a similar appeal enlisting in the Punjab the support of all who by reason of their rank position and affluence, were in a position to assist in the beneficent work. To assist in the raising of funds and the organization of measures to eradicate the disease from the Punjab His Excellency constituted a Provincial Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. This task was successfully completed in the year 1920 and a sum of Rs. 2 07,551/13/0 was raised by private subscriptions. The amount collected was transferred to the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and the provincial committee then ceased to function. The Punjab Branch, however has been receiving its quota from the Central organisation and in order to utilise this money in accordance with their instructions, a technical committee was appointed by the Punjab Government to deal with the problem and to suggest measures from time to time for stamping out leprosy from the Province.

The Punjab Census Report for 1921 shows that there were then 2 737 lepers in the Punjab of which 1 037 were residing in British Territory and 1 110 in the Punjab States so the problem was not of a great magnitude in the Province. In this connection it might be stated that Leprosy Hospitals (Leprosaria) exist at Tarn Taran Ambala Rawalpindi Palampur and Subathu. These hospitals are run by the Mission in the East with the assistance of a grant-in-aid from Government the amount of which during the year 1925 was approximately Rs. 77 000/.

During the year 1927 the work carried out by the Provincial Committee comprised a survey of the local situation, both on the administrative and technical sides, as it was felt that before any plan of campaign could be drawn up it was necessary to explore the ground.

Dr. A. R. Mehta D.I.H. was deputed to the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene at Calcutta to undergo special training under Dr. Muir in the diagnosis of Leprosy and in modern methods of treatment, to visit the Leper hospital in the Province and to make a detailed study of their organisation and equipment with the permission and assistance of their respective Superintendents.

With the object in view to stamp out Leprosy from the Kangra district, where alone the disease was then known to be endemic, arrangements were made to send to Calcutta all Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons serving in the Kangra district for special training in the diagnosis and treatment of Leprosy at the expense of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

During the year 1929 at the request of the Committee the Punjab Government sanctioned an honorarium of Rs. 70/ per mensem (half of which represented a grant from Government and the other half from the funds of the Association) for the Medical Officer in charge of the Palampur Asylum where no qualified Medical Officer was then employed.

Steady progress was made during the year 1930 in giving effect to the policy advocated by the Punjab Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association

It was decided to engage a whole-time leprosy expert and subordinate staff for the purpose of carrying out a leprosy survey in the Kangra district. The Medical Officer provisionally selected for the post on the recommendation of Dr Muir was however not available, but after this decision had been reached information was received that the Indian Council proposed to send a leprosy-survey (treatment) party under the charge of Dr Santra to the Kangra district during the summer of 1930. As the result of the survey made by Dr Santra it was discovered that in 83 villages situated in three taluks of the Kangra district 52 persons were suffering from leprosy whilst in the Kulu taluk 28 lepers were found in 29 villages and in the Banjar taluk of Kulu sub-division, 54 villages contained 13 lepers. The survey party also visited the Mandi State, in which 50 lepers were discovered in 47 villages and an appreciable number of lepers was also discovered in the Chamba State. In addition a rough survey was carried out in two taluks of the Amritsar district and 15 lepers were discovered in 116 villages. These circumstances necessitated consideration of the question of appointing a whole time leprosy expert to carry out surveys with a view to obtaining more detailed information in regard to the incidence of the disease, whilst Dr Santra recommended the appointment of such an officer and also pointed out the need of improving the training of medical men and more especially medical students in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

Apart from these activities Dr Santra and his party held leprosy clinics, each of seven days duration in Kangra district under arrangements made by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Punjab, and the Civil Surgeon, Kangra. These clinics were attended by some 21 doctors and their travelling expenses were borne by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. Dr Santra also visited the King Edward Medical College, the Amritsar Medical School and the Women's Medical School at Ludhiana where he delivered lectures and gave demonstrations on the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy to the staff and students.

The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Civil Hospital, Palampur, who was placed in medical charge of the Palampur Leper Asylum, continued to draw the fee of Rs 35/- per mensem from the Punjab Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

A grant of Rs 2,500/- was made to the Subathu Leper Asylum to meet part of the cost of providing a new dispensary and a small clinical laboratory.

During the year 1931, considerable progress was made in extending anti-leprosy work in the Punjab. The Punjab Government, after obtaining the views of the Commissioners and Missionary Societies, approved of the proposal of the Provincial Committee in regard to the appointment of visiting committees for the inspection of leper asylums in the Punjab.

Almost all the Medical Officers in charge of dispensaries in the Kangra district have already received the special training in the treatment of leprosy at Calcutta or from Dr Santra who visited that district. During the last four years, 14 Medical Officers and four private medical practitioners were sent to Calcutta at the expense of the Association.

In regard to the training of medical students the late Special Leprosy Officer of the Committee delivered a lecture-demonstration on leprosy to the students of the King Edward Medical College and the Amritsar Medical School.

An annual grant of a sum of Rs. 100/ was given to each of the five leper asylums in the Punjab (Tarn Taran, Ambala, Palampur Subathu and Rawalpindi) to provide comforts for the inmates. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 3 000/ was granted to the Honorary Superintendent, Tarn Taran Leper Asylum, to meet in part the cost of erecting an operation block and a sum of Rs. 1,250/ was given to meet half the cost of equipping it. Also, a sum of Rs. 2,500/ was granted to the Subathu Leper Asylum to meet part of the cost of erecting and equipping a small laboratory.

With a view to obtaining a detailed knowledge in regard to the incidence of Leprosy in the Punjab a whole-time medical officer with M.B. B.S. qualifications (Dr. Jaikaria) has been appointed with the object of carrying out leprosy surveys and of supervising the work of a leprosy survey propaganda party. During the period from March 1st to December 1931 he did much valuable work and it need scarcely be said that the expenditure of Rs. 4 755/3/1 incurred in this connection has been fully justified by the result. In all 936 villages were surveyed during this period of nine months, and 444 cases (or 253.12 per 100 000 of population) of leprosy were discovered in 190 villages. Seven leprosy clinics were opened for the treatment of 397 cases.

An extensive propaganda was carried out by means of magic-lantern shows and wide distribution of pamphlets on Leprosy. As many as 95 magic-lantern lectures were delivered by Dr. Jaikaria.

## APPENDIX III

### DEPRESSED CLASSES

Depressed  
Classes

The question as to what are 'depressed classes' has of late aroused considerable interest. The term 'depressed classes', according to the definition laid down by the Census Commissioner for India, comprises —

- (i) *All persons who would pollute a caste Hindu by proximity or touch*
- (ii) *All those who are forbidden entry into the interior of ordinary Hindu temples*
- (iii) *Those who are not allowed to draw water from the village well*

The castes which fall under the first category are comparatively few, and at present no caste in this Province is supposed to cause pollution simply by coming within a certain distance of the caste Hindu. In private buildings, however, no caste Hindu would let a sweeper enter his residential room, not to speak of the latter ever dreaming of going into the kitchen. In many cases the shadow of a Chamar or a Chuhra would pollute a caste Hindu if he happened to be in his own house, but he would not mind such a thing in a playground or on a public road. The tradition or habit has much to do with the dread or contempt of untouchables.

The matter of temple-entry is also a very vexed question. My inquiries show that old temples such as those in Southern India where the practice or tradition has attained the force of ritual do not really exist in this Province. The question as to which castes are and which are not allowed access to the different temples is still difficult of solution. It appears that a *Purba Bhoi* would not be allowed to enter a temple, but a Hindu barber, especially if well dressed, would not be objected to. Large urban areas are not the places for a real test of disqualification for temple-entry as there the particulars and antecedents of an individual are not known, but in villages having temples for public worship such restrictions can be enforced.

The backward castes when numerous enough in any locality usually avoid such unpleasantness by having a place of worship of their own, however humble. In some cases when a family of a depressed caste (for instance Chuhra) is isolated in a place they would erect a mud temple to *Guga* in size no larger than an ordinary Indian *chuhla* (hearth) and adorn it with peacock feathers.

The question of who can and who cannot draw water from the village well is also usually full of difficulties. The main criterion is as to whether it is easy or difficult for the people to obtain drinking water in the locality, and the scruples disappear in proportion as the difficulty to secure water increases. The untouchables usually have their own wells, but very often would take water from the water-courses of wells or canals. In cases where the whole population depends on water stored in ponds they usually obtain it at a separate *ghat* at some distance from that of caste Hindus.

Thus it will be realised that the question as to who are depressed classes is not at all easy to determine, and some castes will always be difficult to classify. The measure of reaction to be manifested by these classes at the time of separate enfranchisement also depends upon various considerations. In some places where there is an overwhelming influence of caste Hindus the depressed classes may not come forward to claim the vote. This may well happen in Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon. The reaction in Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Lyallpur, Sheikhpura and Montgomery is likely to give the depressed a much longed

for opportunity to secure a large voting strength. In Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Ambala the Sikh element will probably retain its hold, but it will not be a case of plain sailing and the struggle may easily take a serious turn.

Estimate of  
the Probable  
Number of  
the Depressed  
Classes.

The Social Map in the beginning of this Report shows the population of the castes which have been classified as depressed according to the above tests out of those for which we had the figures. Such castes comprise all Ad Dharmis and the Hindu castes Bawaria, Chamar, Chuhra, Dagi and Koh, Dumra, Megh, Od, Ramdasia, Sansi and Sarera and their strength in British Territory comes to 1,310,709. It is true that we have not got the figures for some other castes, which are also untouchable, but all of them are numerically unimportant. An estimate of the present population of these minor castes\* made on the basis of the 1921 figures indicates their population to be 131,300. Thus the total figure for the Hindu and Ad Dharmi depressed classes will be nearly a million and a half. If all the depressed classes get the vote their population is likely to be slightly larger, as the indications are that in that case they may be joined by some of the low classes among Sikhs and Muslims. It may be remarked that the aggregate of Hindu depressed classes does not include the figures of the members of those classes, who have been converted to Vedic Dharma and returned no caste or merely Arya in the column of caste.

It is necessary to add that the strength of each of the depressed castes, named above, by religion and sex are given in Imperial Table XVII for each district and state. Similar figures of Ad Dharmis are given in Imperial Table XVI.

The figures of total population and literacy for each Tahsil in British Territory are given for Ad Dharmis and four of the most numerous depressed castes, namely Chuhra, Chamar, Dagi and Koh and Sansi in Provincial Table II. In the Social Map in the beginning of this Volume the light-blue portion of the rectangles represents the total strength of Ad Dharmis and the Hindu depressed classes for which figures are available. Appendix I to Chapter XI is a key to this map and gives the actual and proportionate figures for each unit of the Province. It will be observed that the Ramdasia is put down as one of the Hindu depressed classes and in this connection it has only to be added that these persons returned themselves as Hindus by religion and Ramdasia by caste. They are really Chamars and belong properly to the Hindu depressed classes. Those Ramdasias who returned themselves as Sikhs are not included in these figures.

\* Marhabil, Marwaha, Bengali, Daraz, Baskari, Bhambra, Chahal, Dosi (Dwala), Jhamal, Gaddhis, Gidri, Khatk, Khatk, Kori, Kot, Padi, Parna, Puri, Puri and Puri.

### More important Subjects and Terms

Subject or Term	Page.	Subject or Term	Page.
<b>A</b>		<b>A—concluded</b>	
Abbaala Canal	39	Arabio	278
Accuracy of census figures	70	Arain	259, 320
Aceland, Government Actuary	126	Area	1—7
Act, number of factories under the	41	Area, average irrigated	38
Act, Sarda	172 & 173	Area, canal irrigated	38
Act, Sikh Gurdwaras	21	Area, changes in	7
Actual age distribution	120	Area, cultivable	27
Actuaries	120	Area, figures for districts	7
Ad Dharm	110	Area, gross cultivated	27
Ad Dharm instruction about the record of	250	Area, increase in canal irrigated	15
Adjustment of population at past census	15	Area, increase in cultivable	15 & 16
Administrative Divisions, density in	13	Area, net-cultivated	27
Administrative Divisions, names of	2 & 3	Area of the British Territory	2
Adult literacy	263	Area of the Punjab	11
Afghanistan	116, 277,	Area of the Punjab States	3, 13
	360	Area, population and density	11—14
Afghanistan trade with	41	Area, population and density—comparison	
Age and civil condition distribution of popu-		with foreign countries	11
lation by	185	Area, sown under cereals, pulses and valuable	
Age and civil condition, proportional distri-		crops	31
bution according to	172	Area, survey	7
Age and civil condition, unsmoothed figures		Area under (vital) registration	66
by	173	Area, yearly sown and matured	30
Age at marriage	172, 174	Area, proportion of widows in different	187
Age distribution—		Armenians	360
at different censuses	128	Armenians	230
by individual years	120	Army	259, 299,
by sex	131	Arora	329
how affected by migration	135	Artificial swelling of census figures	80
of different castes	130	Arya Bhasba	271
in England and France	131	Aryas	290
in other provinces	132	Arya Samaj, the Census Committee, Wadhwa-	
of infirm	203	wali	271
Age distribution, percentage of variation in	68	Assam	261
Age periods, proportion of infirm at different	203	Attock	224, 261,
Age periods, quinquennial	126		273, 289
Age, preference for certain years of	126	Australia	281
Age returns, peculiarities of	126	Australia, wheat imported from	10
Age, school going	59, 253	Average annual prices	48
Age, usual features of the return of	125	Average, calculations of — age of bride at	
Aged, the proportion of — in the total popu-		marriage	174 & 175
lation	130	Average irrigated area	38
Aged, where most numerous	133	Awan	259, 330
Aggarwal	259, 320	Awan kari	275
Agriculture	32, 220		
Agriculture, improvement in methods of	74	<b>B</b>	
Agricultural College, the Punjab	32	Babbar Akali gang	21
Agricultural conditions of the province	28	Bagri	274
Agricultural education	32	Bahawalpur Canal	39
Agricultural land, price per acre	32	Bahawalpur State	2, 201, 221
Agricultural research	31	Bahtl	338
Agricultural stock and its care	35 & 36	Bande Matram	213, 281
Agriculture, demonstration and propaganda		Banks, mortgage	56
in	34	Bar di Boli	275
Ahir	259, 320	Bari Doab, Lower	18
Ahli i Hadis	305	Bari Doab, Upper	15
Ahluwalia	357	Bashahr	178
Ahmadis	313	Bawaria	331
Ahmdal	43	Bazaz	229
Ajmer Merwara	203, 261	Beas	2
Akali, Babbar — gang	21	Bodi	323
Akali Dal	21	Bees, keeping of	225
Akali movement	293	Bengal Census Report of 1921	174
Akali Parchar	341	Bengali	278
Altitude, effect of — on deaf mutism	108	Beopari	351
Ambala	93, 174,	Better living societies	56 & 57
	178, 202,	Bhangl	326
	251	Bhili	277
	34	Bhotia	273
American cotton	182	Bihar and Orissa	261
Amount of sterility	80, 93, 94,	Bikaner State	2, 40
Amritsar	178, 201,	Bilaspur	174, 178,
	250 & 251		274
	301	Bilingualism	279
Anglo-Indian, definition of the term		Biloch	331
Anglo-Indians, strength of — at past six cen-	360	Bilochi	276
suses	48	Birds, keepers of	225
Annual birth and death rates	48	Birth and death rates, annual	17, 23
Annual average prices		Birth and death rates during 1867—1921	18
Annual rate of increase per cent in popu-	15		
lation			





Subject or Term	Page.	Subject or Term	Page
<b>D—concluded</b>		<b>F—concluded</b>	
Density, area, population and — of districts and states	13 & 14	Female education	60
Density of rural population	73	Female hospitals	27
Dental Hospital	27	Female immigration	157
Departmental educational returns	254, 208	Female infanticide	151, 154
Depressed castes	322	Female workers	216
Depressed classes	310, 323, 373	Female workers in different castes	233
Dera Ghazi Khan	2, 196, 210, 250, 275	Females, neglect of	166
Deswali	290, 301, 302	Ferozopore	2, 93, 154, 178, 251, 279
Dev Dharm	200, 301, 302	Fertile and sterile marriages, percentage of	183
Dev Samaj	302	Fertility, special enquiry into	185
Dhamni cattle	30	Fetters	15
Dharam Premi	303	Figures, unsmoothed — by civil condition and age	173
Dhawal Pal	303	Financial stringency	19
Dhuan Brahman	340	Financing Institutions, Central	58
Dhobi	250, 335	Fishing	255
Dictionary Dr Jukes Western Punjabi and English	274	Floods, river	8, 30
Digambari	315	Food effect of — on fecundity	298
Disparity of sexes	151	Food industries	226
Dispensaries, hospitals and	27	Food stuffs, trade in	229
Districts, density in — and states	13 & 14	Foodwala Canal	30
Divisions, linguistic	273	Foreign born enumeration of — in selected towns	93
Divorce	169	Foreign countries, sex proportion in	159
Doab	341	Foreign state service	230
Domestic Economy	61	Foreign trade of India	41
Dress, industries of — and toilet	226	Foundries	30, 42
Drug habit	186	France	61, 90
Duration of marriage and size of family	184	Fruit orchards	35
Dussehra festival	21	Fuel	220
Dyeing, Government School of	60	<b>G</b>	
<b>E</b>		Gahhar Ghambir	303
Early marriage and fecundity	206	Gakkhar	352
Earners, definition of	208	Gang, Babbar Akali	21
Earthquake, Kangra	205	Garhshankar	302
Eastern Punjab districts	201	Garhwal hills	275
Eastern Times	281	Garrott, Mr	305
Edge, Vital Record in the tropics by	125	Gazette, Civil and Military	281
Educated unemployment	234	Gazetted Government servants, actual figures of — by castes	350
Education	59 & 60	General Schedule, specimen of	8
Education Department, returns of	254, 208	Ghaggar	274
Education, progress made in	50	Gharaath	348
Education, compulsory — society	57	Glossary of castes, tribes and races	320
Engineering College Malagan — Mughal pura	60	Goltro	198
England and Wales	63, 90, 125, 185 & 186	Gofra, cataract operations at	201
English	206	Golden Temple	20
English as mother tongue	276	Gossains	338
English dailies	281	Governor of the Punjab, attempt made on the life of	22
English literacy by castes	250	Government Actuaries	128
English speakers, number of	361	Grand Trunk Road	20
Enquiry into marriage and fertility	178	Great War	16
Enquiry, scope and mode of census	9	Grey Canals	30
Enquiry, special — into the extent of educated unemployment	8	Grierson, Sir George	272
Enquiry, special — into the size of families	10	Gross-cultivated area	27
Iranian languages	273	Gujarati	278
Errors in ago returns, how corrected	126	Gujjar	259, 330
European languages	361	Gujranwala	250
Europeans, birthplace of	361	Gujrat	250, 330
Europeans, sex proportion among	161	Gurdaspur	72, 74, 251
Europeans, strength of — at past six censuses	360	Gurgaon	174, 210, 250
Evolution of castes	323	Gurmukhi, literates in	260
<b>F</b>		Gurmukhi, Urdu Hindi — controversy	250
Factories, different kinds of	42	Guru Gobind Singh	305
Factories Act, number of factories under the	41	<b>H</b>	
Factory operatives	41, 48	Halal khor	320
Families, houses and	80—83	Hardy, Sir George	123
Families, size of	82	Hariana	36
Family, size of — according to age of wife at marriage	180 & 181	Hari Kishan Kaul, Pandit	14
Family, size of — according to duration of marriage	182	Harni	339
Family, size of — correlated to occupation of husband	178	Health conditions	22—26
Farms, cattle	33	Hides and skins industry	226
Farms, experimental seeds	33	Hides and skins, trade in	220
Fecundity	296	Hill States, Simla	3, 250
		Himalayan Natural Division	4 & 5
		Himalayan, pronominalized — group of languages	273
		Hindi, Urdu — Gurmukhi controversy	256
		Hindi, literates in	260
		Hindko	275
		Hindu Jat	300, 339

[illegible]



Subject or Term.	Page.	Subject or Term.	Page.
<b>P</b>		<b>P—continued.</b>	
Pacheco	303	Price per cultivated acre	30
Pahari, central	273	Pichary-gained	263, 364
Pahari, variation in Punjab and	274	Pictorial tribes	223
Pahari, western	276	Progress of literacy in younger generation	223
Pabol	304 & 306	Progressive population	230
Pachpad	30	Proportional distribution according to age and	
Pachwara	239 & 300	civil condition	172
Pakistan Canal	38	Proportion of followers of different religions	177
Palampur, leprosy in	202	Proportion of unmarried	170
Panchayat system	60 & 61	Proportion of sexes	157
Panes	215	Proportion of sexes in marriageable population	170
Pariap	230	Proportion of widows among different	
Pasengers travelling by North-Western Rail-		castes	187 & 186
way	51	Proportion of khirs in females of different	
Pastho	74	religions	186
Pathan	136, 280	Proportion of khirs in different areas	187
Patala	1 & 281	Provisional Co-operative Bank	87
Patients in Government hospitals	10	Public Administration, number of persons	
Patients in leprosy asylums	20.	engaged in	230
Patients in Mental Hospital	187	Public Health Department, Punjab	261
Ud, C. E. — Law of Births and Deaths by	102 & 154	Volunt., see entry under census and	21
Periodic migration	112, 118	Punjab Co-operative Union	87
Permanent migration	112, 117	Punjab	274
Perrans	277	Punjab and English Dictionary Dr Jesh	274
Perran wheels	23	Punjab and Pahari, variation in	274
Petrolium wells	63 & 44	Punjab, Western — or Lakoda	274
Plagues	10	Punjab States, increase in population of	77
Plague, effect of — on sex proportion	141		
Ploughed area	31	<b>Q.</b>	
Plumping of age returns	136, 138	Qadua	278
Polio	230	Qadir	306
Polyandry	178	Qadiser mail	39
Polygamy	177	Qadsh	301
Porky, scale and horse breeding society	23—27	Quarries of stone (ballast)	80
Population, actual — of the province	63	Quinquennial age-periods	120
Population, age distribution of the	153	Qutub	206
Population, census of urban	80		
Population, area — and density	11 14	<b>R.</b>	
Population, causes of the variation in the	65 & 66	Race, tribe and caste	232
Population, comparison of — with foreign	11	Raddowran	294, 301
countries	63	Railway communications	19
Population, de facto	2	Railway transport	80 & 27
Population, deduction of	7	Railway goods carried by	81
Population, deduction of rural	66	Rails y new-line opened	81
Population, deduction of urban	64	Railway number of passengers carried by	81
Population, de jure	73	Rajh Committee	81, 224
Population, density of rural	73	Rajhistan	300, 323
Population, figures of rural	97	Rajpoot	202, 261
Population, general	7 & 8	Rajpoot, Hindu	322, 324
Population, increase per square mile of the	71	Rajpoot	303
land	62	Ram Daji	348
Population, increase in	60 & 70	Rangpoh	303
Population, influence of religion on the move-	11 & 12	Ram baki	31
ment of the	18 & 13	Rangla Rural near	8
Population in the past census	71 & 72	Ravi	21, 220, 251
Population, median point of	70	Rawalpindi	83, 85
Population, movement of — in each British	77	Rawalpindi City	202
district	70	Rawalpindi Layer dryness	322
Population, movement of — in natural	77	Rawal	20 & 81
districts	70	Rafwan, immigration of	231
Population, movement of — in Punjab States	70, 80	Rafwan, seats of — among Hindus	60, 132
Population, movement of — in smaller units	62	Representation of census in services	23
Population, movement of the total	130	Representation of census in services	23
Population of the aged	91 & 92	Representation of census in services	23
Population of towns by class	64	Representation of census in services	23
Population, percentage of increase in	229	Representation of census in services	23
Population, progressive	86	Representation of census in services	23
Population, proportion of — in towns and	65	Representation of census in services	23
villages	89	Representation of census in services	23
Population, provisional totals of	8	Representation of census in services	23
Population, reproducible	229	Representation of census in services	23
Population, special enquiries in articles as	9 & 10	Representation of census in services	23
parts of	14 & 50	Representation of census in services	23
Population, statistics in	82	Representation of census in services	23
Post office, total number of —	82	Representation of census in services	23
Post, telegraph and telephone services	82	Representation of census in services	23
Post, telegraph and telephone services, per	222	Representation of census in services	23
sons employed in	273	Representation of census in services	23
Postmen	229	Representation of census in services	23
Postmen workers in	8.	Representation of census in services	23
Postmen, return	73, 77	Representation of census in services	23
Postmen on resources	44	Representation of census in services	23
Price	49	Representation of census in services	23
Price, movement of — in Bombay	49	Representation of census in services	23



Subject or Term.	Page.	Subject or Term.	Page.
U—continued.		W	
United Provinces	2, 261	Wages	47 & 48
United States of America, mode of taking the census of	10	Wage earner	208
University Hall outrage	22	Wah	44, 80
Unemployed age returns	164	Ware house	80
Unrestful, revolt of	234	Warabi	80
Upper Bari Doab	15	Waterlogging	40
Urban area, births in	152	Watson, Dr. Chalmers	290
Urban population by religion	95	Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab by Chabert	32
Urban population, definition of	86	Weaving, spinning and	42
Urban population, increase in	91	Weekly newspapers	281
Urban population, percentage in total population of	10	Wells, area irrigated by	37
Urban population, proportion of — to total	90	Western Jammu Canal	18
Urban population, proportion of — to total	90	Western Punjab	34
Urban sex-ratio	95	Western Punjab (Lahore)	274
Urdu books published in	281	Wheat, improved varieties of	282
Urdu dialects	281	Widowed, the	185
Urdu-Hindu-Gurmukhi controversy	254	Widows, proportion of — in different areas	187
Urdu, literature in	280	Widows, proportion of — among different castes	187
		Widows, proportion of — among females of male religions	186
V		Widow re-marriage	188
Valuable crops, area sown under cereals, pulses and	21	Women's Christian College	37
Vastaka	62	Wood, trade in	229
Vedic Dharma, followers of	302	Wood workers	228
Veterinary, Pharmacy in	280	Workers among selected castes	231
Veterinary College, Punjab	27	Working dependents	208, 218
Veterinary Department	28		
Vidura Vraha Bahuk Bahuk	182	Y	
Village definition of	88	Y us	302
Villages, average population of	87	Y.M.C.A., spirit work by	93
Villages, average distance between inhabited	87		
Villages, increase in inhabited	95	Z	
Village service	230	Zamindar	231
Village statistics	230	Zerostrian	218
Vital records and age distribution	134		

